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II

PHONOLOGY & GRAMMAR  
OF  
MODERN WEST FRISIAN

WITH PHONETIC TEXTS AND GLOSSARY

BY

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//

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## PREFACE

ON the publication of this book, it is a pleasant duty for me to express my sincere thanks, in the first place to the Philological Society for having considered it worthy of inclusion among its issues, and in the second place to the authorities of the Clarendon Press for the excellent manner in which it has been printed.

But most of all I feel indebted to Dr. W. A. Craigie, President of the Philological Society, whose advice and assistance have made the publication of this work possible. He has revised the English of my manuscript, and has translated into English such Frisian words as are explained in the Phonology and Grammar. And lastly he has kindly lent a helping hand in the correction of the proof-sheets.

May his example be followed by many in showing an interest in the study of my native language, which has been overlooked and neglected for too long a time.

P. SIPMA.

SNEEK, FRIESLAND,  
*April, 1913.*



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## INTRODUCTION

THE study of Frisian, it may safely be said, does not occupy the place it deserves. It is true there are hopeful indications, and as well in its own country as abroad the interest for it is growing; it must be acknowledged, too, that more and more is being written about Frisian, but much has still to be done.

Frisian is of great interest, from a general point of view, for the study of language, certainly not less so than many other languages, as it admits of being traced over a period of many centuries, during which it has experienced remarkable fortunes, and especially as it presents a certain number of phenomena fully worthy of the student's attention.

Modern Frisian is capable of throwing much light upon Old Frisian. It appears, for instance, from the present West Frisian sound-combination *sk*, which very regularly occurs at the beginning and in the middle of words, that the Old West Frisian orthography *sc*, *sch*, which holds its ground until well into the nineteenth century, also has to be taken as *sk*.

Old Frisian exhibits a remarkable interchange of the prefixes *ur* and *for*. The present-day language has preserved some traces of this: *forlibje* and *oerlibje*; *forkomme* and *oerkomme*; *forginne* beside *oerginst*; *forgrime*, *forbolgen* beside *oergrime*, *oerbolgen* (the last two used by Gysbert Japix in the seventeenth century). The interchange of the prefix *ont* with *omt* (§ 112. 4) seems to present a similar case.

That Germanic *ū* before the consonant-combination *nd* in West Frisian is only partly lengthened, is indicated by the modern interchange of *u* with *o*, *ou*, and *oa* (§§ 155-7).

The change of *ft* to *cht* is, as appears from the modern language, undoubtedly Frisian (§ 113); it occurs late, however.

But still more noteworthy is the fact that Frisian is of special importance as a sister-language of English.

From time immemorial English and Frisian have had in common a certain number of peculiarities in their system of

vowels and consonants: these must have been proper to the original Anglo-Frisian language.

Besides, both languages have in many respects followed a similar development for a long time after they had become separated.

It may be taken for granted that the tribes which in the fifth century left the Continent to settle in the land of the Britons, and the neighbouring Frisians (who were equally divided into several tribes), spoke a group of dialects which bore a very close relationship to each other, and which, by certain peculiarities, formed a distinct branch in the Germanic family of languages.

Even a comparison of modern English and Frisian vocables is sufficient to show the close relationship.

To ancient connexion go back, for instance:

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
1. <i>sack, dell, mesh</i>	<i>sek, del, mesk</i>
2. <i>sleep, seed, deed, steel, sheep, ear,</i> <i>year, mead</i>	<i>sliepe, sied, died, stiel, skiep, ier,</i> <i>jier, miede</i>
3. <i>street</i>	<i>strjitte</i>
4. <i>moon</i>	<i>moanne</i>
5. <i>five, goose, other, dust</i>	<i>fif, goes, oar, dust</i>
6. <i>brought, thought</i>	<i>brocht, tocht</i>
7. <i>cheese, chaff, church</i>	<i>tsiis, tsjef, tsjerke</i>
8. <i>yield, yester, yarn, ye, you,</i> <i>yonder</i>	<i>jilde, jister, jern, jy, jo, jinder</i>
9. <i>day, way, rain, nail</i>	<i>dei, wei, rein, neil</i>

English and Frisian also show a number of remarkable analogies in their vocabularies; for instance:<sup>1</sup>

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>tooth, tusk, tine</i>	<i>[tôth<sup>2</sup>], tosk, tine</i>
<i>key</i>	<i>kaci</i>
<i>frizzle</i>	<i>frissel</i>
<i>wet</i>	<i>wiet</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>mank</i>
<i>[AS. meox], dung</i>	<i>mjuks, dong</i>

<sup>1</sup> I do not, of course, mean to suggest that all these words occur in English and Frisian only.

<sup>2</sup> Now obsolete in West Frisian.

ENGLISH	FRISIAN
<i>lane, loan</i>	<i>leane, loane</i>
<i>dangle</i>	<i>dangelje</i>
<i>gnaw</i>	<i>gnauwe</i>
<i>cleanse</i>	<i>klinz(g)je</i>
<i>left</i>	<i>lofter</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boi</i>
[AS. <i>wrāxlian</i> ]	<i>wrakselje</i>

Finally, many parallels could be cited with regard to shortening, lengthening, breaking, diphthongization, &c.

Modern West Frisian (exclusively treated here) is spoken in the Netherland province of Friesland, and on the islands Schiermonnikoog and Terschelling, with the exception, however, of that part of the province lying south of the Kuinder or Tjonger, of a triangle to the south of the Lauwerszee, and of Het Bildt. Moreover, in the larger towns (Leeuwarden, Dokkum, Franeker, Harlingen, Bolsward, Sneek, Heerenveen) Frisian is not spoken as a rule, even though they count hundreds of inhabitants who can speak it, and hundreds more who understand it.

Outside the province too, in several towns of the Netherlands, there live many Frisians, who partly have formed national societies. Among these there is generally a strong feeling for Frisian, even though the second generation is usually lost for the language.

The number of those who speak Frisian has undoubtedly been on the increase in the last century, and may now be safely estimated at 250,000.

If the dialects of the southern part of Friesland and those of the islands are excepted, modern West Frisian shows relatively few dialectical differences (§§ 149–76). Nor has the language, as appears from the writings of the last century and a half, changed very much, except perhaps in some phonetic points which are not at all, or imperfectly, rendered by orthography; it is a well-known fact that such changes may be noticed even within a generation.

Among the characteristic features of Frisian are the adoption of new words even for very ordinary ideas,<sup>1</sup> the very strong

<sup>1</sup> For instance, 'smell', 'to smell', Mod. W. Fr. *rook, rûke*, is Old W. Fr. *hrene, hrena*; 'right', 'left', Mod. W. Fr. *rjuchter*,—*lofter, linker*, is Old W. Fr.



influence of analogy, the very easy manner of forming compounds and derivatives, the recasting of foreign words in accordance with the native sound-system, the tendency to diphthongize, and the great loss of flexion-endings.

One circumstance which tells greatly against Frisian is the custom, on the part of many educated people, of not using the language. Their language, and that of the School, the Church, and the Government, is Dutch. The consequence of this is that the vocabulary is mainly restricted to the daily language of the country people, or at any rate does not keep abreast of the progress in science and the arts. The strong influence of Dutch, to which in former times it has already lost ground, is becoming no less dangerous: the means of communication steadily increase, and the settling of non-Frisians in the province becomes more and more frequent. This influence makes itself felt daily, both on the vocabulary and on the syntax.

To enable Frisian to hold its ground as much as possible against these influences, strong efforts have been made in the last decades to extend the use of the language. Especially the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse' (founded in 1844) has done much in this respect by means of books, meetings, lectures, fixing of the orthography, grammars, and even, of late, by means of teaching. These efforts have not been unsuccessful.

West Frisian literature goes back as far as the fourteenth century, and continues practically without interruption up to the present day. The oldest writings consist almost exclusively of laws, charters, and deeds. In the sixteenth century the first efforts to produce real literary work appear. Especially after the French domination, however, when the feeling of nationality clearly manifests itself and the social conditions become more favourable, Frisian literature begins to flourish. In the last century—after 1844 especially under the direction of the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse'—the number of books and periodicals published in Frisian has been very large. It must be admitted that true literary art is rarely met with in these writings, but the popular type of literature is all the more extensive. And this is what was needed in the first place.

*ferre, fore,—winster.* Note also Mod. W. Fr. *tosk* tooth, *mûle* mouth, *heit* father, *mem* mother, &c.



In this survey of the language the principal rules of its grammatical inventory have been gathered. It is in the first place intended for England, where the cognate dialects are spoken, the study of which is now being pursued with so much assiduity, but it is also designed for all those who take an interest in the study of languages and especially of Frisian. At the same time I have tried, as far as possible, to satisfy the requirements of the Frisians themselves.

For these reasons it contains a concise general treatment of modern West Frisian, more particularly of the main dialect (my own, slightly normalized). It lays claim only to describe this with sufficient exactness and completeness. The elaborate work of Th. Siebs (in Paul's *Grundriss*), crammed with historical and local details, rendered, for this very reason, such a treatment not superfluous.

In order to enhance its usefulness as much as possible, a rather detailed phonetic description and phonetic texts were necessary; the more so because the Frisian sound-system is extremely complicated and the spelling often illogical.

On behalf of those who do not wish to have an intimate knowledge of Frisian phonetics, I have tried to give in the following survey, approximately and with the omission of many details, the hints which are absolutely necessary. If these are mastered, the reader who prefers it may, to begin with at any rate, skip Chapters I and II (on phonetics and spelling) partly or entirely.

#### CONSONANTS

1. The written letters *b, d, f, g* (when initial), *h, k, l, m, n, ng, p, s, t, v, z* have the same, or almost the same, values as in English.

2. *g* (when not initial) and *ch* are voiced and voiceless fricatives as in Dutch and German.

3. *j* = Eng. *y*.

4. *w* is bilabial after *d, t, s, k*; labiodental in other positions.

5. *r* is usually fully rolled.

6. *r* before dental consonants, *l* in the combinations *âld, âlt*, and *h* (as a rule) before *j* and *w*, are mute.

7. *n* before *s, z*, and some other consonants is nasalized.

## VOWELS

8. *a* before *n*, *t*, *s*, *l* in closed syllables = *o* in Eng. *hot*.
9. *a* before other consonants in closed syllables = Eng. *a* in *ask* (but short), or as the first element of the diphthong in Eng. *fly*.
10. *a* in open syllables = Eng. *a* in *ask*. So also *ae*.
11. *â* = Eng. *a* in *fall*, or Eng. *o* in *lord*. Similarly *ô*.
12. *e* in closed syllables almost as in Eng. *man*, but less open.
13. *e* in open syllables as *ai* in Eng. *day*, but a little less diphthongized. So also *ee*, *é*.
14. *ê* as Eng. *e* in *there*, without (or at least with slighter) diphthongization.
15. *eu* as *ö* in German *böse*.
16. *i* in closed syllables a little more open than Eng. *i* in *fit*; almost as Scottish *i* in *dim*, *din*.
17. *i* in open syllables as Eng. *ee* in *meet* (not diphthongized), short or long. So also *y* (short) and *ii* (long).
18. *o* in closed syllables as Eng. *o* in *hot* or as Eng. *o* in *rope* (but short and without diphthongization).
19. *o* in open syllables as Eng. *o* in *rope*. So also *oo*.
20. *u* in closed syllables is much more close than Eng. *u* in *but*; rather almost like Eng. *e* in unstressed syllables as in *the*, *tower*.
21. *u* in open syllables = German *ü* in *Hütte*, *grün*, short or long. Similarly *û*.
22. *û* = Eng. *u* in *put*, or = *oo* in *food*, short or long. So often also *oe*. (But see 26 and 29.)
23. In unstressed syllables *e*, *i*, *u* have the value of the indistinct vowel in Eng. *the*.

## DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

24. *ai*, *aei*, *ei*, *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ui* have *i* as last element as Eng. *y* in *fly*.
25. *au*, *eau*, *ieu*, *iuv* have *u* at the end as in Eng. *how*.
26. *ea*, *eu*, *oa*, *oe*, *û*, *ue* end in the indistinct vowel *e* as in Eng. *poor*.
27. *ai* (and *eî*), *ie*, *oe* (and *û*) are pronounced almost as the diphthongs in Eng. *fly*, *here*, *poor*; the first element of *ui* is Eng. *u* in *but*.

28. The first element of the diphthongs *ij*, *oai*, *oei*, *ieu*, *ea*, *oa*, *ue* is respectively the sound described in 12, 19, 22, 17, 16, 19, 21.

29. The rising diphthongs<sup>1</sup> *ea* (also written *je*), *ie* (also written *jī*), and the triphthongs *eau*, *iuv* have as first element a weak *i* or *y*; the rising diphthong *oe*, *ū* and the triphthong *oei* begin with an unstressed *u* or *w*; the rising diphthong *oa* and the triphthong *oai* with an unstressed *o*. The stressed elements of these sounds are as in 12, 16, 19 (short), 22, 19 (short), 19 (short), 19 (short).

<sup>1</sup> The rising diphthongs of Frisian usually occur before two or more consonants.

# PART I. PHONOLOGY

## CHAPTER I

TABLE OF FRISIAN SPEECH-SOUNDS<sup>1</sup>

		Bilabial	Labio-dental	Linguo-dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Consonants	Explosive	p b		t d		k g	ʔ
	Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ	
	Lateral			l			
	Rolled			r			
	Fricative	w	f v v	s z	j	x g	h

		Rounded		Front	Mixed	Back
Vowels	Closed	y y: u u:		i i: y y:		u u:
	Half-closed	ø: ö o o:		e: ø: ɪ	ö	o o:
	Half-open	ɔ ɔ:		ə ɛ ɛ: œ ɔ ɔ:		
	Open			ɑ ɑ:		

Semi-vowels		ɨ ʉ ɔ
Diphthongs	Falling	ai ei œi ui a'i o'i u'i au ou ɔ'u i'u iə yə uə rə ɔə oə
	Rising	ɨɪ ɨɔ ɨɛ ɨɔ ɨo ɔa ɔa: ʉo
Triphthongs		ɨou iou ɨuw ɔai ɔa'i ʉoi

<sup>1</sup> The phonetic symbols of the International Phonetic Association are employed. Cf. Paul Passy, *Petite Phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes*. Leipzig et Berlin, 2nd ed. 1912. *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, obtainable from the editors: Paul Passy and Daniel Jones.

## VOWELS

*General Remarks*

1. In Frisian the articulation of the lips is relatively small, the mouth-opening relatively great.

2. Closed vowels are generally more tense than open ones, long vowels generally more than short ones, front vowels more than back ones, stressed vowels more than half-stressed and unstressed.

3. There is a perceptible difference in vowel-length, as, for instance, between the corresponding vowels *a* and *a:*, *o* and *o:*, *i* and *i:*,<sup>1</sup> and so on.

4. Long vowels often show a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, thus *e:*<sup>1</sup>, *ø:*<sup>1</sup>, *i:*<sup>1</sup>, *o:*<sup>1</sup>, *u:*<sup>1</sup>, *a:*<sup>2</sup>, *ɔ:*<sup>2</sup>, *ɛ:*<sup>2</sup>. We may say that *e:*, *o:*, and *ø:* are regularly a little diphthongized when final.

5. There is frequent interchange between long (or half-long) and short vowels in different forms of the same word. Many instances of shortening and reduction are met with in Frisian (see §§ 120-2). For the Frisian semi-vowels see §§ 74-82.

*Vowels in detail*

6. *i* closed front tense unrounded.

Examples—*dik* (*dylk*)<sup>2</sup> dike, *itə* (*ite*) to eat.

*i:* a lengthened *i*.

Examples—*ti:ɔ̯* (*tiid*) time, *ri:zə* (*rize*) to rise.

7. *y* closed front tense rounded.

Examples—*nyt* (*nūt*) nut, *slytə* (*slute*) to close.

*y:* a lengthened *y*.

Examples—*dry:v̥* (*druf*) grape, *sy:vər* (*suver*) pure.

8. *e:* half-closed front tense unrounded. This vowel is long; the corresponding short vowel does not occur in Frisian (*ɪ* is more open than short *e*<sup>3</sup>). *e:* tends to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus *e:*<sup>1</sup>. The diphthongization, however, should not be exaggerated. For the practical purposes of this book the phonetic symbol *e:* is employed in all cases.

Examples—*re:k* (*reek*) smoke, *də:lə* (*dele*) to share, *se:* (*sē*) sea.

<sup>1</sup> Letters in thick type are phonetic symbols.

<sup>2</sup> The phonetic transcription is in thick type, followed by the ordinary spelling in italics.

<sup>3</sup> *e:* followed by *r* is a lowered variety of *e:*, and has exactly the quality of lengthened *ɪ* (see § 10).



9. ø: half-closed front tense rounded; long only, with a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus ø:i. (Cf. the preceding section.)

Example—dø:n (*deun*) close.

10. ɪ half-closed front tense unrounded. This vowel is generally a lowered variety of e, very short, and rather half-tense than tense.

Examples—ɪk (*ik*) I, sitə (*sitte*) to sit.

11. ɛ half-open front lax unrounded.

Examples—fet (*fet*) fat, vessel, setə (*sette*) to set.

ɛ: a lengthened ɛ.

Examples—bɛ:ɖ (*bêd*) bed, lɛ:zə (*lêze*) to read.

12. ɑ open mixed lax unrounded.

Examples—pak (*pak*) pack, stapə (*stappe*) to step.

ɑ: a lengthened ɑ. Except in length there is no perceptible difference between ɑ and ɑ:

Examples—fɑ:k (*faek*) often, rɑ:zə (*raze*) to rage.

*Note.* Many speakers retract ɑ and ɑ: to the open back position.

13. œ only occurs as the first element of the diphthong œi; see § 29.

14. ə a very indistinct vowel, most often half-open mixed lax unrounded. Besides occurring independently in unstressed syllables, this vowel forms the second (unstressed) element of diphthongs (see §§ 24, 42, 43).

Examples—də (*de*) the, ən (*in*) a, an, ət (*it*) it, rinə (*rinne*) to run.

15. ɵ half-closed mixed lax slightly rounded. Practically this vowel may be treated as a stressed ə with slight lip-rounding.

Examples—nɵt (*nut*) usefulness, hɵd (*hird*) hard.

16. ɔ half-open back lax rounded.

Examples—tɔp (*top*) top, kɔt (*kat*) cat.

ɔ: a lengthened ɔ.

Examples—rɔ:t (*rôt*) rat, sɔ:n (*sân*) sand.

17. ɒ half-closed back lax rounded, very short.

Examples—ɒp (*op*) up, tɒsk (*tosk*) tooth.

ɒ: a lengthened ɒ with a tendency to become slightly diphthongized, especially when final, thus ɒ:~. The diphthongization, however, should not be exaggerated; for this reason the phonetic symbol ɒ: is used in this book in preference to ɒ·u (cf. §§ 8, 9).

Examples—rɒ:k (*rook*) scent, smell, dɒ:gə (*doge*) to do well.



In some words a half-lengthened variety of *o*, thus *o'*, is heard. In such words there is no tendency to pronounce a diphthong.

Examples—*to·bæ* (*tobbe*) tub, *do·bæ* (*dobbe*) pit, pool (Scottish *dub*).

18. *u* closed back lax rounded.

Examples—*hup* (*hoep*) hoop, *buk* (*būk*) belly, *run* (*roun*) round.

*u*: a lengthened *u*.

Examples—*sku:ġ* (*skoech*) shoe, *hu:d* (*hūd*) hide, *gu:lə* (*gūle*) to cry. ✓

## DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS

### *General Remarks*

19. There are a large number of falling and rising diphthongs in Frisian, i. e. diphthongs in which the stress falls on the first or on the second element respectively.

20. The unstressed element of Frisian diphthongs is generally a semi-vowel *ɪ*,<sup>1</sup> *ʊ*, *ø*, or in other cases *ə*.

21. In some cases there is hesitation as to stressing the first or the second element. This principally happens in the sound *ix*, which, however, is ordinarily pronounced *i·ə* or *ix*.

22. The stressed element of diphthongs may be short or half-long. There are only a few cases in which it is very long. It is not necessary to distinguish long and half-long in this book.

23. In different forms of the same word we often find interchange of falling and rising diphthongs (see §§ 96–8).

24. The sound *ə* (see § 14) varies slightly as the second element of different diphthongs; a difference is, for instance, clearly audible between *i·ə* and *u·ə*, or between *y·ə* and *o·ə*.

25. The same remark may be made with regard to *ɪ* as the first element of different diphthongs, e. g. *ɪi* and *ɪɛ*, or *ɪo* and *ɪɔ*.

### *Diphthongs in detail*

26. Falling diphthongs in which the first element is short, and the second element is the semi-vowel *ɪ*, are the following:

*ai, ei, œi, ui.*

27. *ai*. The first element is not exactly the same vowel as described in § 12, but a sound intermediate between *ɑ* and *ɛ*, inclining to the side of *ɑ*.

Examples—*laitsjə* (*laitsje*) to laugh, *hait* (*heit*) father.

<sup>1</sup> This semi-vowel is lax (cf. § 6).

28. **ei**. The first element is the sound described in § 11.

Examples—**fr̥ei** (*frij*) free, **snei̯ə** (*snije*) to cut.

29. **œi**. The sound **œ** is half-open mixed lax unrounded. It occurs only in this diphthong.

Examples—**jœi** (*jui*) riot, revelry, **drœi̯ə** (*druije*) to dry.

30. **ui**. In this diphthong **u** is the same vowel as that in § 18.

Example—**bluis̥əl** (*bloeisel*) blossom, bloom.

31. Falling diphthongs ending in **ī** with half-long first element are the following :

**a·i, o·i, u·i.**

32. **a·i**. The first element is a half-lengthened **a**. This vowel is strictly a sound intermediate between **a** and **ɛ**, but nearly **a**.

Examples—**ka·i** (*kaei*) key, **va·i̯ə** (*waeije*) to blow, **ra·i** (*raei*) grass-stalk.

33. **o·i**. The sound **o·** is a half-lengthened **o** (see § 17).

Examples—**mo·i** (*moai*) pretty, **lo·itsjə** (*loaitsje*) to look.

34. **u·i**. The first sound is a half-long **u** as in § 18.

Examples—**plu·i̯ə** (*ploeije*) to plough, **lu·i̯ə** (*loeije*) to pile up.

35. Short falling diphthongs ending in the semi-vowel **ū** are :

**au, ou, ou.**

36. **au** occurs only in the interjection **au**! The first element is exactly **a** (see § 12).

37. **ou** consists of **ɔ** (see § 16) and **ū**.

Examples—**goud̥** (*goud*) gold, **hout̥** (*hout*) wood.

38. **ou**. The first element is the sound described in § 17. It is very short.

Examples—**kou** (*kou*) cow, **nou** (*nou*) now, **dou** (*dou*) thou.

39. Diphthongs in **ū** which have a half-long vowel as first element are :

**ɔ·u, i·u.**

40. **ɔ·u** is a slightly lengthened variety of **ou**. This diphthong is generally heard when followed by **ə**.

Examples—**rɔ·uə** (*rouwe*) mournings, **dɔ·uə** (*dauwe*) dew.

41. **i·u**. The first element is a half-lengthened **i** (see § 6).

Examples—**i·u** (*ieu*) age, century.

42. Falling diphthongs ending in the indistinct half-open mixed unrounded vowel **ə** (see § 24) are the following :

**i·ə, y·ə, u·ə, r·ə, ɔ·ə, o·ə.**

43. The first element may be a closed vowel **i, y, u** (see §§ 6, 7,

18), or a half-closed one ɪ, ø, ɔ (see §§ 10, 15, 17), but only with half-long quantity.

The sound ə should not be exaggerated.

Examples—

ɪ·ə bi·ən (*bien*) bone, li·ənə (*liene*) to lend.

y·ə fly·əʒ (*flues*) fleece, sly·ərə (*sluere*) to slide.

u·ə gu·əɖ (*goed*) good, fu·ət (*foet*) foot.

ɪ·ə rɪ·əɖ (*read*) red, nr·ət (*neat*) naught.

ø·ə snø·ən (*snjeon*) Saturday, glø·ən (*gleon*) glowing,  
gö·ər (*geur*) scent.

o·ə bo·ət (*boat*) boat, no·əʒ (*noas*) nose, o·ər (*oar*) other.

44. Rising diphthongs having as their first element the semi-vowel ɪ (see § 25) are :

ɪɪ, ɪø, ɪɛ, ɪɔ, ɪo.

45. The second (stressed) elements ɪ, ø, ɛ, ɔ and o are the sounds described in §§ 10, 15, 11, 16, and 17.

Examples—

ɪɪ fiɪɖ (*fjild*) field, gɪɪn (*gjin*) no.

ɪø mɪøks (*mjuks*) dung, lɪørk (*ljurk*) lark.

ɪɛ hɪɛst (*hjerst*) harvest, frɪɛmɖ (*frjemd*) strange.

ɪɔ lɪɔxt (*ljocht*) light.

ɪo sɪɔŋə (*sjonge*) to sing ; stɪɔŋkə (*stjonke*) to stink.

46. A rising diphthong (ɔɑ) consisting of the semi-vowel ø as first, and the sound ɑ (see § 12) as second element, is often heard in Frisian.

Examples—tøar (*toar*) dry, skøalə (*skoalle*) school, mōanə (*moanne*) moon.

A lengthened variety, thus ɔɑ:, is heard in the plural form hōɑ:zn̩ (*hoazzen*) hose.

47. Finally, Frisian has a diphthong ʊo, consisting of the semi-vowel ʊ and the same sound as that described in § 17.

Examples—spūon (*spoen*) spoon, mūorə (*mūrre*) wall.

### *Triphthongs in detail*

48. The following triphthongs are met with in Frisian :

ɪou, ʎou, ɪuw<sup>1</sup> ; øai, øɑi ; ʊoi.

49. The first and the last elements of these triphthongs are

<sup>1</sup> For practical purposes the phonetic symbol ɪuw is chosen instead of ɪuu or ɪuū.

semi-vowels. The middle (stressed) elements *o*, *o*, *u*, *a* are the sounds described in §§ 16, 17, 18, and 12.

Examples—

*ÿou* *fÿouər* (*fjouwer*) four.

*ÿou* *liouə* (*leauwe*) to believe, *skriouə* (*skreauwe*) to cry,  
*riou* (*reau*) apparatus.

*ÿuw* *liuw* (*liuw*) lion, *bliuwə* (*bliuwe*) to remain.

*ðai* *bðai* (*boi*) boy, *lðaikjə* (*loaikje*) to idle.

*ðɑ·i* *kðɑ·i* (*koai*) nest-egg, *bðɑ·iəm* (*boaijem*) bottom.

*üoi* *müoikə* (*moeike*) auntie, *müoiə* (*moeije*) to vex.

## CONSONANTS

### General Remarks

50. Perceptible differences in the length of consonants scarcely occur in Frisian.

Through emphasis, however, consonants often become lengthened; e.g.:

*sa* 'sm:ðarg̃ əz ət (t)er is! (*Sa smoarch as it dêr is!*)

*ət iz əŋ* 'gr:i:ž̃! (*It is in griis!*)

*mă sunŋ* 'gl:ð·ən vððə!<sup>1</sup> (*Men scoenen gleon wirde!*)

*'n:ət vi·ər*! 'ol: vi·ər! (*Net wier! Al wier!*)

*j:ɑ!* *n:ə!* (*Ja! Né!*)

*s:!* (is often used to express astonishment).

51. The friction and explosion are relatively small.

52. Voiced consonants are pronounced with weaker friction or explosion than the corresponding breathed consonants.

53. Devocalized consonants regularly augment the force of friction or explosion; vocalized consonants diminish it.

54. The pronunciation of the uvular *ɣ* and the nasal *twang* are very rare in Frisian, and are regarded as defects of speech.

55. Syllabic liquids *m̥*, *n̥*, *ŋ̥*, *l̥*, *r̥* frequently occur in ordinary speaking (see §§ 142–8).

Complete and partial assimilation is often met with in Frisian (see §§ 99–119).

<sup>1</sup> In cases like these one also hears such forms as *səmðorg̃*, *geri:ž̃*, *gelð·ən*, with insertion of the indistinct vowel *ə* between two consonants, when the second of them is a liquid.



*Consonants in detail*

56. **p** breathed (or voiceless) bilabial explosive.

Examples—**pi:p** (*pip*) pipe, **lipə** (*lippe*) lip.

**b** the corresponding voiced bilabial explosive.

Examples—**bək** (*bak*) tub, **krob** (*krob*) beetle.

57. **t** breathed dental (or rather linguodental) explosive, formed by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums.

Examples—**tɪn** (*tin*) thin, **treiə** (*trije*) three, **nyt** (*nit*) nut, **tsjɛf** (*tsjef*) chaff.

**d** the corresponding voiced consonant, with exactly the same articulation as **t**.

Examples—**dai** (*dei*) day, **du** (*do*) then, **stri:də** (*stride*) to fight.

58. **k** breathed velar explosive.

Examples—**kɑ:m** (*kaem*) comb, **tsjuk** (*tsjūk*) thick.

**g** the corresponding voiced velar explosive. This consonant only occurs initially.

Examples—**gəu** (*gau*) quick, **gri:ən** (*grien*) green.

59. **ʔ** glottal explosive. Uttered before a stressed vowel or diphthong beginning the word, when used separately. In careful speaking this sound is also heard between an unstressed and a strongly stressed vowel (or diphthong).

Examples—**ʔi:ən** (*ien*) one, **də ʔi:ənə** (*de iene*) the one, **də ʔo:ərə** (*de oare*) the other.

60. **m** voiced bilabial nasal. Sometimes syllabic, especially in careless speaking, when the ending **ən** is preceded by a bilabial (see § 143. 2).

Examples—**mən** (*man*) man, **tomə** (*tomme*) thumb.

61. **n** voiced dental nasal. Often syllabic (see § 143. 1), or nasalized (see §§ 116–19).

Examples—**ne:** (*ne*) nay, **lɔ:n** (*lân*) land, **rɪnə** (*rinne*) to run.

62. **ɲ** voiced palatal nasal, always occurring medially between vowel-sounds.

Examples—**vɛɲə** (*wenje*) to dwell, **brɔ:ɲə** (*branje*) firewood.

63. **ŋ** voiced velar nasal, only occurring medially or finally. Sometimes syllabic in careless speaking (see § 143. 3).

Examples—**sɑŋ** (*sang*) song, **tɪŋkə** (*tinke*) to think.

64. **l** voiced dental lateral with u-articulation. Often syllabic (see § 144).

Examples—**laŋ** (*lang*) long, **sti:əl** (*stiel*) steel, **volə** (*wolle*) to be willing.

65. **r** voiced dental fully rolled. Often syllabic (see § 145), assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), or reduced (see §§ 126, 127).

Examples—**rik** (*ryk*) rich, **mār** (*mar*) lake, **skūorə** (*skūrre*) barn.

66. **w** voiced bilabial, slightly fricative. This consonant only occurs preceded by **d**, **k**, **s**, **t**.

Examples—**dwa·n** (*dwaen*) to do, **kwa:l** (*kwael*) pain, **swən** (*swan*) swan, **twa:** (*twa*) two.

67. **f** breathed labiodental fricative.

Examples—**fet** (*fet*) fat, **fi·ər** (*fier*) far, **stəf** (*stof*) stuff.

**v** voiced labiodental fricative. The corresponding voiced form of **f**, with exactly the same articulation. This consonant only occurs when intervocalic, or preceded by **r**, or followed by **j**.

Examples—**i:vər** (*iver*) zeal, **ervə** (*erve*) to inherit, **fervje** (*fervje*) to paint.

**v** voiced labiodental, slightly fricative. This consonant only occurs initially followed by a vowel (or diphthong) or by **r**.

Examples—**vin** (*wyn*) wind, **vra:k** (*wrak*) wreck.

68. The difference between **w**, **v**, and **v** is this: **w** is a bilabial pronounced with slight lip-rounding, and has much similarity to a vowel (**u**, see § 18), especially to a semi-vowel (**ü**, see § 76); **v** and **v** are labiodentals pronounced without lip-rounding. The friction of **w** and **v** is very small; **v** is more fricative than **w** and **v**. Thus **v** is a consonant intermediate between **w** and **v**.

69. **s** breathed dental fricative, formed by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums.

Examples—**sīnə** (*sinne*) sun, **ris** (*rys*) rice, **mīsə** (*misse*) to miss.

**z** voiced dental fricative, with the articulation of **s**. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—**lɛ:zə** (*lêze*) to read, **bi·əzəm** (*biezem*) besom, **lɪzə** (*lizze*) to lie.

70. **j** voiced palatal fricative. The friction, however, is very small; the likeness to **i** and especially to **ï** is great.

Examples—**joŋ** (*jong*) young, **ju·əɔ̯** (*hjoed*) to-day, **jiskə** (*yeske*) ashes.

71. **χ** breathed velar fricative, formed by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—**lïχt** (*ljocht*) light, **aχt** (*acht*) eight, **slax** (*slach*) stroke.



g voiced velar fricative; the corresponding voiced form of χ. This consonant does not occur at the beginning of words.

Examples—lɔ:gə (*lôge*) flame, plu:gə (*ploege*) plough, dra:gə (*drage*) to draw.

72. h breathed glottal fricative, occurring only initially.

Examples—hɔ:n (*hân*) hand, hu:z̥ (*hûs*) house, hr̥əl (*heal*) half.

73. In some words a very slight h, or rather a simple aspiration, is sometimes heard before r, l, v, j (see § 131).

Examples—hr̥ɪək (*reak*) rick, hr̥ɪŋ (*ring*) ring, hl̥ɛpə (*ljeppe*) to spring by means of a pole, hl̥aɪtsjə (*lajtsje*) to laugh, hv̥ɑ: (*hwa*) who, hja (*hja*) she, they.

### *Semi-vowels*

74. In many diphthongs and in all triphthongs the unaccented elements are semi-vowels. The following are met with in Frisian :

ɪ, ʊ, ø.<sup>1</sup>

75. ɪ occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (in this book simply indicated by the phonetic symbol i<sup>2</sup>), and as the first element of some rising diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol ɪ), mostly, but not always, interchanging with other sounds (see § 98. 1, 2, 5).

76. ʊ occurs as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs (phonetic symbol u<sup>2</sup>); and as the first element of ʊo, ʊoi (indicated by ʊ), interchanging with uə, ui (see § 98. 4, 7).

77. ø appears only as the first element of øa, øa:, øai, øa:i (phonetic symbol always ø), generally interchanging with the diphthongs oə, o:i (see § 98. 3, 6).

78. ɪ as the last element of diphthongs and triphthongs is always a semi-vowel (see § 25). As the first element of diphthongs and triphthongs it may practically be treated as j, the friction of this consonant being always very small. But one hears a difference between these two sounds, e.g. in such words as :

lɔxt (*ljocht*) light—jɔs (*jas*) jacket.

gɪm (*gjin*) no—jɪtə (*jiette*) to pour.

bɪɪst (*bjist*) beestings—jɪld̥ (*jild*) money.

rɪɔxt (*ryucht*) right—jɔŋ (*jong*) young.

79. In many words, however, ɪ has really become j, e.g. in the following :

<sup>1</sup> They are very lax.

<sup>2</sup> But in the texts and glossary, for the sake of clearness, ɪ, ʊ are employed.

jʊ·əḡ<sup>1</sup> (*hjoed*) to-day, jəu·ər<sup>1</sup> (*hjouwer*) oats, jelt<sup>1</sup> (*hjelt*) hilt, jeln̩ (*jelne*) ell, jenn̩ (*earnen*) copper, jerm̩, sometimes heard instead of r·ərm̩ (*earm*) arm, jətə (*earte*) peas, jət (*cart*) offal, jun̩ (*joun*) evening, djip<sup>2</sup> (*djip*) deep, dju·ər<sup>2</sup> (*djūr*) dear, djuia<sup>2</sup> (*djoeije*) to play, djɛ·rə (*djerre*) yolk, sjɛ·ḡ (*sead*) sod, fju·ər (*fjūr*) fire, rjō (*rju*) rife, sjō (*sjuch*!) see! njō (*nju*) pleasure.

80. *ü* and *ö* are real semi-vowels in all cases. They must be carefully distinguished from the bilabial fricative consonant *w* (although its friction is very small), and of course also from the consonant *v*, which is labiodental. Thus the difference is clearly audible between such words as :

rūot (*roet*) soot—vol (*wol*) well.

vūoljə (*woelje*) to wind—volə (*wolle*) to be willing.

tōar (*toar*) dry—twa: (*twa*) two.

kōat (*koart*) short—kw:al (*kwael*) torment.

mōaist (*moaist*) prettiest—rai (*wei*) way.

kōa·i (*koai*) nest-egg—va·iə (*vaeije*) to blow.

81. In some words, however, the semi-vowel has become *w* or even *v*. The principal are :

vət<sup>3</sup> (*hwet*) what, va:·<sup>3</sup> (*hwa*) who, vənt<sup>3</sup> (*hwent*) for, və·nr·ər<sup>3</sup> (*hwennear*) beside hu·nr·ər (*honear*) when, vɛr<sup>3</sup> (*hwer*) where, vɛ:rə<sup>3</sup> (*hverre*) where, dwa·n, dwan (*dwaen*) do.

In the pronunciation of children this change is often heard in other words as well.

82. Semi-vowels disappear in some cases (see Reduction of diphthongs, §§ 123, 124).

#### *Inverse sounds*

83. It is a matter of course that in Frisian sounds are regularly produced by expiration. In some cases, however, sounds are made by inhalation. This often happens with the words *j\*ɑ\** and *n\*e\** (with expiration mostly pronounced *ja:*, *ne:*). Besides these, we find in Frisian (among others) the following inverse sounds :

*m\** (short) used to express alarm.

*m\** (long) to express amazement or pleasure.

*f\** in case of a sudden pain.

*t\* t\* t\** to express pleasure ; also, with or without lip-rounding, to silence or to allure dogs.

<sup>1</sup> In these words the initial *h* has dropped, or is reduced to a slight aspiration (see §§ 73, 131).

<sup>2</sup> In these words the initial *d* often drops (see § 129).

<sup>3</sup> In these words the initial *h* has dropped.

t\* l\* with a and u-resonance, to draw the attention of little children.

t\* r\* to incite horses.

### *Stress*

84. In Frisian, stress is generally subject to the same rules as in other Germanic dialects. For this reason a complete treatment seems superfluous here. The following short indications are sufficient for the purposes of this book.

85. Syllables have the stress on the vocalic part. For syllabic consonants see §§ 142–8. Diphthongs may be stressed on the first or on the second element (falling and rising diphthongs, see §§ 19–47). There are only a few cases of level-stressed diphthongs, especially *iu*, which, however, is mostly spoken *iə* or *ɪl*. In triphthongs the stress regularly falls on the middle part (see §§ 48, 49), but in *ioŭ* (mostly spoken *ioŭ*) the first two parts sometimes show level stress. For interchange between falling and rising diphthongs see §§ 96–8.

86. In word-stress it is easy to distinguish various degrees. Three of these, however, are sufficient: the different syllables of a word may be stressed, half-stressed, or unstressed.

87. Simple words, i.e. words which are not compound or derivative, have the stress on the first syllable. This does not always apply to words of foreign origin.

88. In derivative nouns with the prefixes *ant-*, *oar-*, *on-*, and in verbs derived from such words, the prefix is stressed, the second syllable is half-stressed. The prefix *ge-* is unstressed.

Examples—'ontvöd (*antwird*) answer, 'ontvödzjə (*antwirdzje*) to answer, 'o·æde:l (*oardeel*) judgement, 'o·æde:lə (*oardele*) to judge, 'öva:r (*onwaer*) storm, 'öva:rjə (*onwaerje*) to be stormy, gə'lok (*gelok*) luck.

*Note.* Adjectives with the prefix *on-* have the stress on the same syllable as the radical.

Examples—ö'sliox̥t (*onsljucht*) unsmooth, ö're:stəg̊ (*onrêstich*) unrestful, om'bruk̥səm (*onbrûksum*) unusable, öfə'stöndəg̊ (*onforstandich*) unintelligent, on̥gə'mak̥lək (*ongemaklik*) uncomfortable.

89. In verbs formed with the prefixes *bi-*, *ge-*, *for-*, *ont-*, *to-*, and in nouns or adjectives derived from such words, the stress falls on the second syllable, i.e. on the first syllable of the simple word.

Examples—bə'krərə (*bikeare*), bæ'krərliŋ (*bikearling*), gə'vödə

lɪtə (*gewirde litte*), gə'bit (*gebyt*), fə'kr̥əpjə (*forkeapje*), fə'kr̥əp (*forkeap*), ont'hə:də (*onthâlde*), ont'hə:ɔ̯ (*onthâld*), tə'skūorə (*to-skurre*), tə'skūod (*toskurd*).

90. The suffixes *-inne*, *-aezje*, *-es*, *-ier*, *-ij*, (*-rij*, *-erij*, *-nij*), *-eare* (*-earje*) are full-stressed; the suffixes *-dom*, *-heit*, *-skip*, *-achtich*, *-loas* (*-leas*), *-lei* are half-stressed; the other suffixes and all declension and conjugation endings are unstressed.

Examples—bu'ə'rɪnə (*boerinne*), kle'ɔ̯dɑ:zjə (*kleadaezje*), prɪ'ses (*prinses*), gə'ni'ər (*genier*), bakə'rɛi (*bakkerij*), grɪtə'nei (*gritenij*), avə'sɪ'rərə (*avesearə*), lə'vɪərjə (*lavearje*); 'freidom (*frijdom*), 'grō'əthaid̥ (*greatheid*), 'betərskip (*betterskip*), 'bənɑxtəɔ̯ (*bernachtich*), 'ɑxtəlo'əz̥ (*achteloas*), 'trɛ:dərlai (*trêdderlei*).

91. The suffixes *-ich*, *-lik*, *-sum* have the peculiarity of being able to retract the stress a syllable backwards, when this syllable is half-stressed<sup>1</sup> in forms without the suffix, e.g.:

'ɪermu'əɔ̯ (*earmoed*)—ɪər'mu'ədəɔ̯ (*earmoedich*)

'fo'ədə:l (*foardeel*)—fə'de:ləɔ̯ (*foardelich*)

'i'əfə:ɔ̯ (*ienfâld*)—i'ə'fə:dəɔ̯ (*ienfâldich*)

'frō'əskip (*frjeonskip*)—frō'ə'skiplək (*frjeonskiplik*)

'arbaidzjə (*arbeidzje*)—ar'baitsum (*arbeidsum*).

92. For compound words it is not possible to give distinct and simple rules. Some have the stress on the first, others on the second element. Cf. 'se:mən (*séman*) with se:'dik (*sédyk*).

93. Level stress often occurs in compound words in the following cases:

1. When the word contains a comparison.

Examples—'pɪk'swat (*pikswart*), 'dr̥ə'stɪl (*deastil*).

2. When the first part serves to express a high degree.

Examples—'sti:f'fɛ:st (*stiiffest*), 'stō:k'blɪn (*stôkblɪn*), 'ɪ'swi'ət (*ynswiet*), 'tro'wi'ət (*trochwiet*), 'u'ər'bli:ɔ̯ (*oerbliid*).

3. When the first part serves to modify the signification of the second part.

Example—'lɔxt'blou (*ljochtblau*).

94. Some words have, besides their main form, another, when they are strongly stressed, either in the sentence or isolated. The principal are:

dɪt (*dit*)—dɪtə (*ditte*) this.

dɛr (*dêr*)—dɛ:rə (*dêrre*) there.

vɛr (*hwer*)—vɛ:rə (*hwêrre*) where.

<sup>1</sup> In the word grōu'vɛ:ləɔ̯ (*grouwelich*) it is even an unstressed syllable which has thus acquired full stress.



hīr (*hjr*)—hīrə (*hjrre*) here.

vot (*lwet*)—votə (*lwette*) what.

95. In half-stressed and unstressed syllables sounds may be reduced (see §§ 133–41).

*Stress-changes in diphthongs. (Breaking)*

96. Stress-changes in diphthongs (and triphthongs) are frequently met with in Frisian between words which are simple or undeclined and their lengthened, i.e. declined, compound or derivative, forms. In such forms the stress falls on the second element instead of on the first.

97. In consequence of the analogy of these lengthened forms the stress sometimes varies in the unlengthened ones; the opposite also occurs in some cases. Hence two pronunciations may be heard of some words, as :

ru·ət—rūot (*roet*) soot.

spu·ən—spūon (*spoen*) spoon.

fī·ələ—fīlə (*fiele*) to feel.

spi·ələ—spīlə (*spiele*) to wash.

hī·ərə (*heare*)—hīərə (*hearre*) to hear.

mī·ələ (*meale*)—mīlə (*mealle*) to grind.

gō·ətə (*goate*)—gōatə (*goatte*) gutter.

dō·ərə (*doare*)—dōarə (*doarre*) to dare.

gu·əḍ (*goed*)—gūod (*gūd*).<sup>1</sup>

98. In this matter the following varieties may be distinguished :

1. Interchange of i·ə and ī, e.g. :

sti·ən (*stien*) stone—stīmən (*stiennen*), stīntsja (*stientsje*)

vi·ət (*wiet*) wet—vītə (*wiette*), vītsja (*wietsje*)

si·əḍ (*sied*) seed—sīdzja (*siedzje*), sīdɪŋ (*siedding*)

sni·ə (*snie*) snow—'snīflok (*snieflok*).

*Note.* Level stress sometimes occurs, as in hei girt (*hy giet*) he goes, hei stirt (*hy stiet*) he stands.

2. Interchange of r·ə and īe, e.g. :

br·əm (*beam*) tree—bīemən (*beammen*), bīemkə (*beamke*)

lī·ən (*lean*) reward—līēnə (*leanje*)

fī·ər (*fear*) feather—fīerjə (*fearje*), fīerən (*fearren*).

<sup>1</sup> In this case the two forms have acquired different senses : gu·əḍ means 'real or personal property', gūod means 'things', or 'texture', or 'medicines'.

3. Interchange of *o·ə* and *öa*, e.g. :

*skro·ər* (*skroar*) tailor—*skröarən* (*skroarren*), *skröarjə* (*skroarjə*)

*mö·ən* (*moarn*) morn—*möantiđ* (*moarntiud*).

4. Interchange of *u·ə* and *üo*, e.g. :

*fu·ət* (*foet*) foot—*füotən* (*foetten*)

*gu·əđ* (*goed*) good—*güodlæk* (*goedlik*).

5. Interchange of *y·ə* and *lö*, e.g. :

*fju·ər*, *fy·ər* (*fjūr*) fire—*fjörkə* (*fjurke*), *fjörjə* (*fjurje*)

*sly·ərə* (*sluere*) to slide—*sljörkjə* (*sljurkje*).

6. Interchange of *o·i* and *öai*, e.g. :

*mö·i* (*moai*) pretty—*möaiər* (*moaijer*), *möaiëž* (*moaijens*)

*lo·i* (*loai*) lazy—*löaikjə* (*loaikje*).

7. Interchange of *ui* and *üoi*, e.g. :

*ruia* (*roeije*) to row—*rüoikjə* (*roeikje*)

#### ASSIMILATION

99. There are a great many kinds of assimilation in Frisian. The principal are :

##### *Complete assimilation*

100. Assimilation of *r* before dental consonants (*t*, *d*, *n*, *l*, *s*, *ž*, *z*).<sup>1</sup>

Examples—*swat* (*swart*) black, *hundət* (*hundert*) hundred, *böd* (*bird*) beard, *bə:n* (*bern*) child, *kəl* (*kerl*) grain, *dwas* (*dvars*) cross, *gə:ž* (*gêrs*) grass, *fə:zən* (*fêrzen*) frozen.

*Note.* This assimilation occurs even in conjugated verbal forms, e.g. : *hei lr·ət* (*hy leurt*) he learns, *hei hat lr·əđ* (*hy hat leard*) he has learned ; but not in unstressed syllables of such forms as *ət toŋərt* (*it tongert*) it thunders.

101. *r* is often assimilated, at least in ordinary speaking :

1. In the words *foar·*, *wer·*, *oer·*, *wjer·*, used as the first part of compounds, when followed by a consonant, even by *j*, but especially before dental sounds.

2. In the prefixes *oar·*, *for·*, under the same circumstances.

3. In the adverbs and prepositions *for*, *foar*, *oer*, *wer*, *hjr*, *dër*, *hwer*, when followed by a word beginning with a consonant and belonging to the same breath-group.

<sup>1</sup> This belongs partly to the historical grammar.



4. In the adverb and conjunction *mar*, under the same circumstances.

*Note.* Not in very careful speaking, and never before a vowel sound or *h*.

Examples—'föädo·ər (*foardoar*), 'vɛjə:n (*werjaen*), 'u·ədwa:n (*oer dwaen*), 'vɛlɛɔxt (*wjerljocht*); 'o·əlɔx (*oarloch*), fə'jə:n (*forjaen*); dət is föä jou! (*Dat is for jo!*), föä sköaltid (*foar skoaltiid*), u·ə fi:vən (*oer fiven*), vɛ komə (*wer komme*), hɪr blɪuwə (*ljir bliuwe*), vɛ mäst hmə? (*hwer moast hinne?*), dɛ ma 'dɛlsetə! (*dêr mar delsette!*).

102. *l* is assimilated before *t* and *d*, when preceded by the sound *ɔ*.<sup>1</sup>

Examples—sɔ:t (*sält*) salt, hɔ:də (*hâlde*) to hold.

103. *t* is assimilated:

1. Before *st* in the superlative degree.

Examples—gröst (*greatst*) greatest, list (*lytst*) smallest, kōast (*koartst*) shortest.

2. Between *s* and *j* in verbs and in diminutive forms.

Examples—hōasjə<sup>2</sup> (*hoastje*) to cough, kɪsjə (*kistje*) small chest.

3. After *s* followed by an unaccented syllable.

Examples—le:sɪ (*lêsten*) lately, fɪ:sɪ (*fiersten*) by far, hɛsməs (*hjerstmes*) in autumn, nɛsljə (*nestelje*) to nestle.

*Note.* Not in the combination of verbal forms and the enclitic pers. pron. 2nd sing., as e. g. dɔxstə (*dochste*) dost, vɔstə (*wolste*) wilt, mästə (*moaste*) must.

104. *d* is assimilated, but not always, in the following cases:

1. After *r* in the words vörġ (*wirch*) worthy, vörə (*wirde*) to become, ɑ:rġ (*aerdich*) nice, also spoken vödäġ (*wirdich*), vödä, ɑ:däġ (see § 100).

2. Before *ɲ* in the verbal forms hi·əɲɲ (*hienen*) had, su·əɲɲ (*scoenen*) should, vu·əɲɲ (*woenen*) would, ku·əɲɲ (*koeenen*) could, di·əɲɲ (*dienen*) did, lainɲ (*leinen*) laid, sainɲ (*seinen*) said, sti·əɲɲ (*stienen*) stood.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The above belongs properly to the historical grammar. There are, however, Frisian dialects which still pronounce the *l* in this case, e. g. the dialect of Hynlippen (Hindeloopen).

<sup>2</sup> Also in all the forms of such verbs.

<sup>3</sup> These forms are the weak imperfect plurals (for *hieden*, *scoeden*, *woeden*, *koeden*, *dieden*, *leiden*, *seiden*, *stieden*) of the verbs *hawwe*, *scille*, *wolle*, *kinne* (and *kenne*), *dwaen*, *lizze*, *sizze*, *stean*.

3. After *n* in the following present participles used as adjectives: *meiæn* (*mijen*) shy, *hu·ədɒ* (*hoeden*) careful, *dɪmæn* (*dimmen*) quiet, *stjɔŋkæn* (*stjonken*) stinking, *libæn* (*libben*) living, *eftər'hə:dɒ* (*efterhâlden*) reserved.

4. In the word *hɔŋljə* (*handelje*) to trade, also pronounced *hɔndəljə*.

5. Before *l* in the words *rɪlæk* (*ridlik*) honest, *dɑ:læk* (*daedlik, dalik*) at once, *nölä* (*nidle*) needle, *gölə* (*girdle*) girdle.

6. In the word *ər* (*er*) there, an unstressed form of the adverb *dər*.<sup>1</sup>

105. The article *də* (*de*) is assimilated to *ə* (*'e*):

1. After prepositions ending in a consonant.

Examples—in *ə vin* (*yn de wyn*, also written *yn 'e wyn*) in the wind, *fən ə mo·ən* (*fen 'e moarn*) this morning.

2. Sometimes even after the prepositions *mai* (*mei*), *nai* (*nei*).

*Note.* In some cases two forms are used, e. g. :

*fōa də* (*foar de*) and *fōar ə* (*foar 'e*)

*u·ə də* (*oer de*) and *u·ər ə* (*oer 'e*)

*tro də* (*troch de*) and *trog ə* (*troch 'e*).

106. The final consonant of the adverb *nəχ*, *nəġ* (*noch*) yet, is often assimilated in the combination with *net*, *ɲt* (*net*) not, thus: *nəġ net* and *nə net*, *nəġɲt* and *nəɲt* (*noch net*).

107. The final consonant of the adverbs and prepositions *trog* (*troch*) and *ɔ:v̥* (*ôf*) is usually assimilated before a consonant (except *h*) in compound words and before the article *də* (*de*).

Examples—

*tro vɑ:r ẽ vin* (*troch waer en wyn*)

*'trore:ġ* (*trochreed*), *'trodrɪuwə* (*trochdriuwe*)

*'ɔ·əri·ədə* (*ôfriede*), *'ɔ·əġr·ən* (*ôfgean*)

*tro də slr·ət* (*troch de sleat*), *ɔ·ə də skōalə* (*ôf de skoalle*).

*Note.* The preposition and adverb *ɔ:v̥* is by a great many speakers in all cases pronounced *ɔ·ə* or *ou*.

108. The final consonant of some much-used verbal forms is often assimilated (especially in careless speaking), when a personal pronoun is enclitically appended to them. Such forms are :

*vo k* (*wol ik*), *sɪ k* (*scil ik*), *do k* (*doch ik*), *ma k* (*moat ik*)

*vo vi* (*wolle wy*), *sɪ vi* (*scille wy*), *do vi* (*dogge wy*), *ma vi* (*moatte wy*)

<sup>1</sup> Others unstressed forms are *dər*, *dɪr* (*der*).

vo jə (*wolle jy*), sɪ jə (*scille jy*), do jə (*dogge jy*), ma jə (*moatte jy*)  
 vɔstə (*wolste*), sɪstə (*scilste*), [doχstə (*dochste*)], mastə (*moaste*).

*Note.* Not with the enclitic personal pronoun ər, ɾ (*er*).

### Voicing

109. Voicing, i.e. change from breath to voice, occurs in the following cases among others:

1. From **k** to **g** before a voiced consonant.

Examples—ɪg bɪn (*ik bin*) I am, ɪg doχ (*ik doch*) I do.

2. From **p** to **b** in the same case.

Examples—obdwɑːn (*opdwaen*) to open, ob bəˈzɪtə (*op bisite*) on a visit.

3. From **s** to **z** in the words *is* (*is*), and *as* (*as*) before a word beginning with a vowel or a voiced consonant and belonging to the same breath-group.

Examples—

ɪz ər dər? (*Is er dêr?*)

ɔz ɪk kom (*As ik kom*)

ɪz dr̥ iːən? (*Is der ien?*)

lik ɔz niːz̥ (*Lyk as nûis*).

4. From **s** to **z** in the enclitic personal pronoun *sə* after a word ending in a vowel or a voiced consonant.

Examples—

dɪːə zə dət? (*Die se dat?*)

nɪm zə mɛɪ! (*Nim se mei!*)

5. From **t** to **d** sometimes before a voiced consonant.

Example—ˈydbuid̥ (*útboeid*) bandy-legged.

### Unvoicing

110. Unvoicing, i.e. change from voice to breath, is met with in various cases in Frisian, such as the following:

1. From **v**, **z**, **g**, to **f**, **s**, **χ** before **t** in verbal forms as *hei buːχt*, *veːft*, *lɛːst* (*hy bûgt*, *weeft*, *lêst*), from the verbs *buːgə* (*bûge*) to bend, *veːvə* (*weve*) to weave, *lɛːzə* (*lêze*) to read.

2. From **d** to **t** in the article *də* (*de*), the personal pronoun *dɛi*, *dɪ* (*dy*), the demonstrative pronouns *dət*, *dɪ* (*dat*, *dy*), and the adverbs *dər*, *dɛːrə* (*dêr*, *dêrre*), when the preceding word ends in a breathed consonant and belongs to the same breath-group.

## Examples—

mai ik tət ? (*Mei ik dat ?*)

stek ti net ! (*Stek dy net !*)

vət doxt (t)i mən ? (*Hwet docht dy man ?*)

stek tə pi:p o·ən ! (*Stek de piip oan !*)

mat (t)ə frəu ek vət ha ? (*Moat de frou ek hwet ha ?*)

sïoxst (t)ot (t)ε:rə ? (*Sjuchst dat dêrre ?*)

## 111. There is also unvoicing :

1. From **b, d, v, z, g**, to **ɸ, ɖ, ʋ, ʒ, ɡ** at the end of a word after long vowels, falling diphthongs, and triphthongs ; also after the liquids **m, n, ŋ, l, r**.<sup>1</sup>

Examples—**kra:ɸ** (*kraeb*), **sɑ:ɖ** (*saed*), **dry:ʋ** (*drûf*), **erʋ** (*erf*), **tsi:ʒ** (*tsiis*), **r·əɡ** (*each*), **berɡ** (*berch*), **tjɛmʒ** (*tjems*), **stī·ʒ** (*stins*), **ʼaɪlɪŋʒ** (*einlings*), **l·r·əʒ** (*lears*).

2. From **vd** (written *fɖ*) to **ʋɖ** and from **gd** to **ɡɖ** at the end of words in the same cases as above.

Examples—**ve:ʋɖ** (*weefd*), **dra:ʋɖ** (*draefd*), **erʋɖ** (*erfd*), **bu:ɡɖ** (*bûgd*), **dɔ:ɡɖ** (*deugd*).

3. From **xs** to **ɡʒ** sometimes in the word **dəɡʒ**, also spoken **dəxs** (*dochs*).

4. From **d** to **ɖ** and from **g** to **ɡ** at the end of words when the final syllable is unstressed.

Examples—**rɪnənɖ** (*rinnend*), **volmi·ənənɖ** (*wolmienend*), **jirəɡ** (*jierrich*), **linəɡ** (*linich*).

*Change of articulation*

## 112. The principal varieties of this form of assimilation are :

1. The change from **n** to **m** before the bilabials **b, p, m**.

Examples—**om'bi:dəɡ** (*onbidich*), **'impakə** (*ynpakke*), **'o·əm·pi·ələ** (*oanpiele*), **o·əm mei** (*oan my*), **'o(m)məxt** (*onmacht*).

2. The change from **n** to **ŋ** before the velar consonants **g** and **k**.<sup>2</sup>

Examples—**on'ge:ʋ** (*ongeeft*), **i·əŋ kr·ər** (*ien kear*).

3. The unaccented ending **ən** becomes in careless speaking :

(a) **m** after the bilabials **b, p, m**.

Examples—**tə·bm** (*tobben*), **i·əpm** (*iepen*), **imm** (*immen*).

<sup>1</sup> **r** before **ɖ** and **ʒ** is then assimilated (see §§ 100, 101), **n** before **ʒ** nasalized (see § 116).

<sup>2</sup> The word **fəŋkə** (*fanke*) shows the change from **m** to **ŋ**. This form is as frequent as **fəmkə** (*famke*), but has another signification. Both forms are diminutives from **fəmm** (*faem*).



(b)  $\eta$  after the velar sounds  $k, g, x, \eta$ .

Examples— $br\grave{a}k\eta$  (*beaken*),  $si:g\eta$  (*sigen*),  $sa\eta\eta$  (*sangen*).

*Note.* The changes mentioned under 3 do not occur in very careful speaking.

4. A curious change occurs in the prefix *ont*, which is mostly pronounced *omt*.

Examples— $omt'h\grave{o}:d\grave{a}$  (*onthâlde*),  $omt'j\grave{a}:n$  (*ontjaen*).

113. The combination *ft* sometimes or regularly becomes *xt* in the following words :

$kre:ft$ — $kr\acute{a}xt$  (*krêft, kracht*),  $kraft$ — $kr\acute{a}xt$  (*kraft, kracht*),  $loft$ — $loxt$  (*loft*),  $skoft$ — $skoxt$  (*skoft*),  $kl\ddot{o}ft$ — $kl\ddot{o}xt$  (*klucht*),  $kl\ddot{o}ft\grave{a}g$ — $kl\ddot{o}xt\grave{a}g$  (*kluftich*),  $stiftsj\grave{e}$ — $stixtsj\grave{e}$  (*stiftsjje*),  $swift\grave{e}$ — $swixt\grave{e}$  (*swichte*),  $lofts$ — $loxt(t)s$  (*lofts*),  $\acute{e}ft\grave{a}r$ ,  $\acute{a}ft\grave{a}r$ — $\acute{a}xt\grave{a}r$  (*efter, achter*),  $\acute{e}t$   $huft$ — $\acute{e}t$   $huxt$ <sup>1</sup> (*it hoeft, it hoecht*),  $g\acute{e}roft$ — $g\acute{e}roxt$  (*geroft*),  $nift$ — $nixt$  (*nift, nicht*).

*Note.* The existence of two such forms beside each other has brought about the opposite transition in some cases, as e.g.  $t\acute{o}xt$ — $t\acute{o}ft$  (*tocht, past part. of tinke*),  $noxt$ — $noft$  (*nocht, noft*),  $noxt\grave{e}rn$ — $noft\grave{e}rn$  (*nochteren, nofteren*).

114. See also the chapter on nasalization (§§ 116–19) and syllabic consonants (§§ 142–8).

### *Modification of articulation*

115. This kind of assimilation occurs in Frisian in the following cases :

1.  $g$  sometimes becomes  $g$  between vowel sounds.

Examples— $b\acute{e}g\acute{i}n\grave{e}$ — $b\acute{e}g\acute{i}n\grave{e}$  (*bigjinne*),  $'naigr\grave{a}n$ — $'naigr\grave{a}n$  (*neigean*),  $t\acute{e}gu\grave{a}d\grave{a}$ — $t\acute{e}gu\grave{a}d\grave{a}$  (*to goede*),  $t\acute{e}g\acute{i}e:r\grave{e}$ — $t\acute{e}g\acute{i}e:r\grave{e}$  (*togearre*).

2.  $g$  often becomes  $x$  after  $t, k, p, s$ .

Examples—

$\acute{e}t$   $g\acute{i}rt$ — $\acute{e}t$   $x\acute{i}rt$  (*it giet*) it goes.

$ig$   $gr\grave{a}n$ — $ik$   $xr\grave{a}n$  (*ik gean*) I go.

$'obgr\grave{a}n$ — $'opxr\grave{a}n$  (*opgean*) to open.

$'buzg\acute{o}t$ — $busx\acute{o}t$  (*bûsgat*) placket.

<sup>1</sup> This form is the source of the new infinitive *huge* (*hoege*), which is not unfrequently heard instead of *hu:v\grave{e}* (*hoeve*). It has a complete conjugation; the past participle is *huğđ* (*hoegđ*).

The transition  $\acute{v}đ$ — $\acute{g}đ$ , however, also appears in the word *b\acute{e}drur\acute{v}đ* (*bidroefđ*), also pronounced *b\acute{e}drur\acute{g}đ*.

3. *d* often becomes *r* in the words :

*hø:də*—*hø:rə* (*hâlde*) to hold.  
*no·ədəg*—*no·ərəg* (*noadich*) needful.  
*si·ədə*—*si·ərə* (*siede*) to boil.  
*stə:dəg*—*stə:rəg* (*stadich*) steadily.  
*hīrde*—*hīrə* (*hjidde*) hards (of flax).  
*viöde*—*viöre* (*wjudde*) to weed.

*Note.* The opposite transition appears in the words :

*ri·ərə*—*ri·ədə* (*riere*) to stir.  
*ru·ərə*—*ru·ədə* (*roere*) to move, touch.

#### *Nasalization*

116. In Frisian nasalization is a kind of assimilation. Vowels followed by *n* or by *n* with *s*, *z*, *f*, *v*, *j*, *l*, *r*<sup>1</sup> are more or less nasalized. So are diphthongs in the same cases, but principally in their final element. The *n* disappears.

117. Although the nasalization is comparatively small, a Frisian hears immediately the difference in such words as the following :

*tsɪn* (*tsjin*) and *tsɪ̃nə* (*tsjinje*)  
*vɛnə* (*wenne*) and *vɛ̃:st* (*wenst*)  
*binə* (*bine*) and *bɪ̃:stɾ* (*bynster*)  
*jɪnɾ* (*jinter*) and *jɪ̃:sɳ* (*jinsen*).

118. The nasalization of short vowels is the most perceptible before *ns* they are also lengthened. That is obvious, if we compare such words as :

*hindɾ* (*hynder*) and *hɪ̃:st* (*hynst*)  
*ɪk kɪn* (*ik kin*) and *dou kɪ̃:st* (*dou kinst*)  
*mɔn* (*man*) and *mɔ̃:sk* (*mânsk*).

119. In the following list the principal nasalized sounds occurring in Frisian are enumerated :

ɪ e. g. 'ɪlɪzə (*ynlizzə*), dɪ̃nə (*dynje*)  
 ɪ̃: „ vɪ̃:sk (*wynsk*), hɪ̃:st (*hynst*)

<sup>1</sup> That is to say, a lateral, a rolled, or a fricative consonant, with the exception of *w*, *v*, *χ*, and *g*, which do not follow *n*. The nasalization also appears before *nh*, but only when this combination is followed by a rising diphthong. Cf.

'inhi·ərə (*ynhiere*) and 'ih̃iɛkjə (*ynheakje*)  
 'o·enho:de (*oanhâlde*) and 'o·ēh̃iərə (*oanhearre*).



ÿ	e. g.	klÿnə ( <i>klinje</i> ), hÿlək ( <i>hūnlik</i> )
ÿ:	„	dÿ:sk ( <i>dūnsk</i> ), hÿ:stə ( <i>hūnste</i> )
ē:	„	lē:z ( <i>lins</i> ), mē:skə ( <i>minske</i> )
ō:	„	gō:st ( <i>ginst</i> ), kō:st ( <i>kinst</i> )
ĩ	„	tsjĩnə ( <i>tsjinje</i> )
ĩ:	„	jĩ:sŋ ( <i>jinsen</i> )
ē	„	vēnə ( <i>wenje</i> )
ē:	„	bē:sk ( <i>bernsk</i> ), vē:st ( <i>wenst</i> )
ǣ	„	frǣnə ( <i>franje</i> )
ǣ:	„	hǣ:z̥ ( <i>Harns</i> ), 'vǣ:zdi ( <i>Woansdei</i> )
ǽ	„	lɪlkǽz̥ ( <i>lilkens</i> ), bē:skǽz̥ ( <i>bernskens</i> )
ō:	„	glō:z̥ ( <i>glāns</i> ), mō:sk ( <i>mānsk</i> )
ō:	„	'tō:zdi ( <i>Tongersdei</i> )
ũ:	„	jũ:z̥ ( <i>jouns</i> ), gũ:zjə ( <i>gūnzje</i> )
i-ǽ	„	i-ǽz̥ ( <i>iens</i> ), i-ǽlək ( <i>ienlik</i> )
ō-ǽ	„	frō-ǽlək ( <i>frjeonlik</i> ), snō-ǽz̥ ( <i>snjeons</i> )
aĩ	„	snaĩz̥ ( <i>sneins</i> )
ōǣ	„	mōǣ-z̥ ( <i>moarns</i> )
u-ǽ	„	gu-ǽz̥ ( <i>goes</i> ) goose ; also gu-ǽz̥ unnasalized.

## REDUCTION

120. In Frisian there are frequent examples of reduction. For practical reasons various kinds are here mentioned together, although they may have different causes.

*Reduction of vowels*

121. Long vowels may be reduced in words which are lengthened by a syllable in consequence of declension, composition, or derivation. This reduction ordinarily affects the quantity of vowels in such a manner that long vowels become shortened. But some vowels also undergo changes in quality.<sup>1</sup>

122. The principal cases which may be distinguished are the following :

<sup>1</sup> It sometimes happens that the reduced and unreduced forms of a word have influenced each other. Hence two pronunciations, as sik—si:k (*siik*), sikje—si:kje (*siikje*), ri:de—ride (*ride*), gli:de—glide (*glide*), buk—bu:k (*boek*), duk—du:k (*doek*), bruk—bru:k (*broek*).

The most usual forms are those given first.

## 1. Reduction (or shortening) from i: to i.

Examples—

vi:ṽ (*wiif*)—vifkə (*wyfkē*)  
 ti:ḡ (*tiid*)—tidlək (*tydlīk*)  
 bli:ḡ (*bliid*)—blitskip (*blydskip*)  
 si:k (*siik*)—siktə (*sykte*), sikəž (*sikens*)  
 ni:d (*niid*)—nidəḡ (*nidich*).

## 2. From y: to y.

Example—sky:ṽ (*skúf*)—skyfkə (*skúfke*).

## 3. From e: to i.

Examples—

he:ḡ (*heech*)—hixtə (*hichte*)  
 re:k (*reck*)—rikjə (*rikje*).

## 4. From ε: to ε.

Examples—

glε:ž (*glēs*)—gleskə (*gleske*)  
 stε:ḡ (*stêd*)—stetsk (*stedsk*)  
 blε:ḡ (*blêd*)—'bletsidə (*bledside*)  
 lε:st (*lêst*)—lestəḡ (*lestich*).

## 5. From a: to a.

Examples—

fɑ:m (*faem*)—famən (*fammen*), famkə (*famke*)  
 lɑ:m (*laem*)—lamən (*lammen*), lamkə (*lamke*)  
 lɑ:pə (*lape*)—lapən (*lappen*), lapjə (*lapje*)  
 hɑ:st (*haest*)—həstəḡ (*hastich*).

## 6. From ɔ: to ɔ.

Examples—

lɔ:n (*lân*)—lənən (*lannen*)  
 hɔ:n (*hân*)—hənən (*hannen*), hɔndəḡ (*handich*)  
 sɔ:n (*saun*)—səntjən (*sauntjin*), sɔntəḡ (*sauntich*)  
 stɔ:k (*stôk*)—stəkən (*stokken*), stəkjə (*stokje*).

## 7. From o: (or o·) to o.

Examples—

kno:p (*knoop*)—knopkə (*knoopke*)  
 to·bə (*tobbe*)—toḡkə (*tobke*)  
 sto·bə (*stobbe*)—stobən (*stobben*).

## 8. From u: to u.

Examples—**mu:ž** (*mūs*)—**muzən** (*mūzen*), **muskə**<sup>1</sup> (*muske*).

## 9. From u: to y.

Examples—

**hu:ž** (*hūs*)—**hyzən** (*huzen*), **hyskə** (*hūske*)

**mu:ž** (*mūs*)—**myskə**<sup>1</sup> (*miske*).

*Note.* In some of the above cases the short vowel is the original one, so that they are only apparent examples of reduction.

*Reduction of diphthongs*

**123.** This is also met with in some cases. It usually consists in shortening the stressed element, or in dropping the semi-vowel which composes the unstressed element in such diphthongs as have the stress on the second part,<sup>2</sup> or in some cases on the first.

**124.** The following cases may be distinguished :

## 1. a:i is reduced to ai, e. g. :

**a:i** (*aei*)—**aikə** (*aike*)

**k·ai** (*kaei*)—**kaikə** (*kaike*)

**mā:ia** (*Maeije*)—**'maitid** (*maitiid*)

**a:ia** (*aeije*)—**aikjə** (*aikje*).

## 2. u:i is reduced to ui, e. g. :

**blu:ia** (*bloeije*)—**bluisəl** (*bloeisel*), **'bluitid** (*bloeitiid*)

**gru:ia** (*groeije*)—**gruisəm** (*groeisum*).

*Note.* In consequence of this change a great many speakers also pronounce **bluiə** (*bloeije*), **gruiə** (*groeije*), with ui instead of u:i.

## 3. ʔe is reduced to e in :

**helt** (*helt*), **həkəlʔə** (*heakkelje*), **swel** (*sweal*), **sweltsʔə** (*swealtsje*), **kel** (*kel*, *kjel*) ;

and sometimes in **frēmʔ**, **həkən**, **həkəl**, **həkʔə**, **kətɪŋ**, **kətɪŋ**, **rēmə**, which are also pronounced **frīēmʔ** (*frjemd*), **hīəkən** (*heakken*), **hīəkəl** (*heakkel*), **hīəkʔə** (*heakje*), **kīətɪŋ** (*keatting*), **kīətɪŋ** (*keatling*), **rīēmə** (*reamme*).

## 4. ʔi is reduced to i in :

**twirə** (*twjirre*), **twɪɪŋ** (*twjilling*), **'twɪbak** (*twiebak*), **swɪdər** (*swierder*), **swɪst** (*swierst*).

<sup>1</sup> These two reduced forms differ in signification : **muskə** (*mūske*) means 'little mouse', **myskə** (*mūske*) has the transferred meaning 'rogue', 'urchin'.

<sup>2</sup> This especially occurs after the consonants h, v, r, m.

5. *ɔa* is reduced to *a* in :

*matə* (*moatte*), *'mandi* (*Moandei*), *'vā:zdi*<sup>1</sup> (*Woansdei*).

6. *ö·ə* is reduced to *ö* in :

*grötər* (*greater*), *gröst* (*greatst*).

7. *r·ə* is reduced to *r* in :

*rŋ*, also spoken *r·əŋ* (*eang*).

8. *u·ə* is often reduced to *u* in :

*rk ku*, *vu*, *su*, but also *rk ku·ə*, *vu·ə*, *su·ə*<sup>2</sup> (*ik koe*, *woe*, *scoe*).

### *Reduction of consonants*<sup>3</sup>

125. This reduction ordinarily consists in a weakening of the articulation, followed in some words by complete dropping of the consonant. The most common cases are the following :

126. *r*, a full-rolled consonant sound in other positions, is often reduced to a half-rolled devocalized *r̥* at the end of words, when the preceding sound is a diphthong ending in the weak indistinct vowel sound *ə*.

Examples—*hi·ər̥* (*hier*), *mi·ər̥* (*mear*), *smo·ər̥* (*smoar*).

127. In this position *r̥* has dropped in the singular of the imperfect tense of the verb *v̥e:zə* (*wēze*) to be : *rk*, *hei vi·ə* (*ik, hy wier*) I, he was.

128. *d*, which becomes *ḍ* (with slight explosion) at the end of words after long vowels and diphthongs (see § 111. 1), often drops when preceded by a diphthong ending in *ə*.

Examples—

*ri·əḍ*, *ri·ə* (*ried*, *rie*) counsel

*di·əḍ*, *di·ə* (*died*, *die*) deed

*si·əḍ*, *si·ə* (*sied*, *sie*) seed

*ri·əḍ*, *ri·ə* (*read*, *rea*) red

*di·əḍ*, *di·ə* (*dead*, *dea*) death

*kwi·ə* (*kwea*) evil

*bri·ə* (*brea*) bread

*li·ə* (*lea*) limbs

*gu·əḍ*, *gu·ə* (sometimes) (*goed*, *goe*) good

<sup>1</sup> With nasalization ; see § 116.

<sup>2</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *kinne* can, *wolle* will, *scille* shall.

<sup>3</sup> For devocalization, which is of course also a form of reduction, see §§ 110, 111.

ik hi·ə, di·ə<sup>1</sup> (*ik hie, die*)

ik vu·ə, ku·ə, su·ə, br·ə, sr·ə<sup>2</sup> (*ik woe, koe, scoe, bea, sea*).

129. d as initial consonant is reduced and often drops in dju·ər, ju·ər (*djūr*), djɪp, jɪp (*djip*), djuia, juia (*djoeije*).

130. k often drops in the suffix -sk.

Examples—mō:sk, mō:s (*mānsk*), fōlsk, fōls (*falsk*), mē:skə, mē:s (*minske, mins*), frisk, fris (*frysk*).

131. h is always a little reduced before rising diphthongs.

Examples—hīr (*hjr*), hīrt (*hjit*), hōatə (*hoarte*), hōanə (*hoanne*), hūotsjə (*hoedtsje*), hīest (*hjerst*), hīerə (*hearre*).

h is reduced to a slight aspiration or has completely dropped:

1. In some words beginning with r or l (see § 73).

Examples—

rɪ·ək (*reak*), rɪŋ (*ring*), ropə (*roppe*)

lɪepə (*ljeppe*), laitsjə (*laitsje*).

2. In some words beginning with j or v (see §§ 79, 81).

Examples—

vət (*hwet*), vənt (*hwent*), vər (*hwer*)

ju·əð (*hjoed*), jəuər (*hjouwver*).

132. j often drops as initial consonant in the word:

ji·ər (*jier*), also spoken i·ər.

### *Reduction in half-stressed and unstressed syllables*

133. Generally it may be said that sounds in half-stressed or unstressed syllables have not the same value as in full-stressed ones. It is indifferent whether the unstressed or half-stressed syllable precedes the stressed one or follows it.

134. When a half-stressed syllable immediately precedes or follows<sup>3</sup> a stressed one, long vowels and diphthongs may be reduced; e.g.:

1. ɔ: is reduced to ɔ.

Example—hɔ:ṽ (*hōf*)—'tsjerkhof (*tsjerkhof*).

2. ɛ: is reduced to ɛ.

Example—stɛ:ð (*stēd*)—stedz'hu:ž (*stedshūs*).

<sup>1</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *hawwe, dwaen*.

<sup>2</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *wolle, kinne* (and *kenne*), *scille, bidde* (and *biede*), *siede*.

<sup>3</sup> When an unstressed syllable comes between, the reduction does not appear.



3. i: is reduced to i.

Example—ti:ɔ̯ (*tiid*)—'oltid (*altyd*).

4. u: is reduced to y.

Example—hu:ʒ (*hús*)—'tɪxthys (*tichthús*).

5. ai is reduced to i.

Examples—

dai (*dei*)—'mɪdi (*middei*), 'mādi (*Moandei*), 'ti:zdi (*Tisdei*)  
vai (*wei*)—'hiɛlvi (*healwei*).

6. ei is reduced to i.

Example—nei (*nij*)—nis/'kɪrəŋ (*nijsgierriich*).

7. ɪɪ (with stress-change from i·ə) becomes iə, jə.

Examples—

sti·ən (*stien*)—'skɔ̯asiən (*skoarstien*)

tsi·ən (*tsien*)—'trɛtjən (*trettjin*).

135. In ordinary talk it is common in the above cases for the reduced sound to become ə; e.g.:

fɛk (*fek*)—'hiɛfɛk (*heafek*)

fɛt (*fet*)—'diɛfɛt (*deafet*)

fɔl (*fol*)—'hɔ̯:fɔl (*hānfol*)

kɔs (*kas*)—'kɪrəŋkɔs (*kleankas*)

vai (*wei*)—'hiɛlvə (*healwei*)

hi·ɛk (*heak*)—'pɔ̯tɛk (*putheak*)

kou (*kou*)—kəz'itɪ (*kousiten*)

mɔ·ən (*moarn*)—mən'i·ər (*moarnier*)

liō (*ljue*)—'frɔ̯:liə (*frouljue*).

136. In a great many words of foreign origin the same reduction appears in the unstressed syllable as described in the preceding section.

Examples—fə'brik (*fabryk*), mə'sinə (*masine*), də'zin (*dozyn*)  
kə'slain (*kastlein*), pə'tei (*partij*), br'ta:l (*bretael*), mə'krərə (*mekeare*).

137. In such cases ə has often dropped; e.g.:

krɔ̯ntə (*krante*), krɔ̯·ən (*kroan*), krɛkt (*krekt*), kraft, krɔ̯xt (*kraft*), klɔts (*klots*), klɔ̯·ər (*kleur*), klin (*kelyn*), blain (*blein*), knin, kə'nin (*kenyn*).

138. Curious forms are:

pə'pi·ər, pəm'pi·ər, pom'pi·ər (*papier, pompier*)

kə'fo·ər, kə̃'fo·ər, kɔ̃'fo·ər (*komfoar*)

hə'lo·əzjə (*haloazje*), ə'fisjə (*afysje*), bə'zitə (*bisite*)

kamə'net (*kammenet*), istr'mint (*ystermint*), klə'bɔts (*klabats*).



139. The prefix *mis-* is pronounced *mɪs* and *məs*, when the stress falls on the following syllable.

Examples—

*mɪs'komə*, *məs'komə* (*miskomme*)

*mɪs'sɪzə*, *məs'sɪzə* (*missizze*)

*mɪz'dwɑːn*, *məz'dwɑːn* (*misdwaen*).

140. The following suffixes have two pronunciations:

*-heid* is spoken *haɪd* and *hit*

*-skip* „ *skɪp* „ *skəp*

*-lik* „ *lɪk* „ *lək*<sup>1</sup>

*-nis* „ *nɪs* „ *nəs*

*-ing* „ *ɪŋ* „ *əŋ*

*-ling* „ *lɪŋ* „ *ləŋ*.

141. In enclitic or proclitic words, as for example the personal pronouns, and in words occupying lightly-stressed places in the sentence, vowels and diphthongs also may be reduced.

Examples—

*ɪk—k vu'ə lɪvər!* (*Ik woe ljeaver!*)

*ət—vol t net?* (*Wol it net?*)

*vei—hɑ vɪ net mɪər?* (*Ha wy net mear?*)

*dei—ɪk kɪn di net helpə* (*Ik kin dy net helpe*)

*mei—jəu mi dət!* (*Jow my dat!*)

*sei—gɪrt sə mai?* (*Giet se mei?*)

*jou—sjö jə vol?* (*Sjuch jy wol?*)

*Note.* It is of course also possible for the original sound to remain in certain cases.

#### *Reduction to syllabic consonants*

142. In Frisian the unstressed syllable which ends in one of the sounds *n*, *l*, *r* is often reduced to a syllabic consonant, i.e. to *m*, *n*, *ŋ*, *l*, or *r*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The sound *e* in this suffix has dropped in the word *lɪk* (*lilk*), and sometimes drops in *moɪlk*, *moːglək* (*mooglik*), *skiːɛlk*, *skiːɛlək* (*skielik*), *daɪlk*, *daːlək* (*dalik*), *rɪlk*, *rɪlək* (*ridlik*), *kwrːɛlk*, *kwrːɛlək* (*kwealik*).

In the suffix *ɛx*, *ɛŋ* (*-ich*) the indistinct vowel also drops in some words, as *vörġ* (*wirch*), *smōarġ* (*smoarch*), *tsɪm(t) vörġ* (*tsjinwirdich*).

<sup>2</sup> The opposite of reduction appears in words ending in *rm* or *lm* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong. In such words *m* often becomes syllabic; e.g. *vaːrɪp* (*waerm*), *rːɛrɪp* (*earm*), *skɛːrɪp* (*skêrm*), *vɪrɪp* (*wjirm*), *stōarɪp* (*stoarm*), *fōarɪp* (*foarm*), *gɔːlɪp* (*gālm*), and with insertion of *ə* even *vaːrəm*, *rːɛrəm*, and so on.

143. The ending *-en*, in careful pronunciation spoken *ən*, is reduced<sup>1</sup>:

1. To *ŋ* when the preceding sound is one of the labiodental or linguodental consonants *f, v, t, d, n, l, r, s, z*.

Examples—*efŋ* (*effen*), *ti:dŋ* (*tiden*), *sinnŋ* (*sinen*), *jelŋ* (*jelne*).

2. To *m* after the bilabial consonants *p, b, m*.

Examples—*i·əpm* (*iepen*), *libm* (*libben*), *imm* (*immen*).

3. To *ŋ* after the velar consonants *k, ŋ, g*.

Examples—*rekŋ* (*rekken*), *dinŋ* (*dingen*), *twi:gŋ* (*twigen*).

144. The ending *-el*, in careful speaking *əl*, is reduced to *l* after consonants.

Examples—*lepl* (*leppel*) *gɑ:vɫ* (*gavel*), *kri:gl* (*krigel*), *inl* (*ingel*).

145. The ending *-er*, in careful speaking *ər*, is reduced to *r* after consonants.

Examples—*e:kr* (*eker*), *ɑ:mɾ* (*amer*), *tonɾ* (*tonger*).

146. The suffix *-ens* (English *-ness*) is pronounced:

1. *ŋz̥* after *t, d, n, l*.

Examples—*vitŋz̥* (*witens*), *gu·ədŋz̥* (*goedens*), *blinnz̥* (*blinens*), *fr·əlŋz̥* (*fealens*).

2. *mz̥* or *z̥z̥* after *p, b, m*.

Examples—

*tsjɛpmz̥* or *tsjɛp̥z̥z̥* (*tsjeppens*)

*dommz̥* ,, *dom̥z̥z̥* (*dommens*).

3. *ŋz̥* or *z̥z̥* after *k, g, ŋ*.

Examples—

*lilkŋz̥* or *lilk̥z̥z̥* (*lilkens*)

*slugŋz̥* ,, *slug̥z̥z̥* (*slāgens*)

*inŋz̥* ,, *in̥z̥z̥* (*eangens*).

4. *z̥z̥* after the consonants *s, z*, and after vowels or semi-vowels.

Examples—*litsz̥z̥* (*lytsens*), *kri·əz̥z̥* (*kreazens*), *reiz̥z̥* (*rijens*).

147. The word-combinations *ho'n ien*, *sa'n ien*, *gjin ien* are generally reduced to *hunŋ*, *sann*, *gjinŋ*.

148. The negative abverb *net* (*net*) is reduced to *nt* when enclitic or proclitic.

Examples—

*ik 'vit nt* (*Ik wit net*)

*nt vi·ər ?*<sup>2</sup> (*Net wier ?*)

<sup>1</sup> For practical reasons these and the following rules are mentioned here all together, although they partly belong to the chapter on assimilation.

<sup>2</sup> From this form comes the pronunciation *ent vi·ər ?* which is not unfrequently heard in ordinary speaking.

## FRISIAN DIALECTS

149. In this work no proper treatment of the various West Frisian dialects can be attempted. This would not only be undesirable for the present purpose, but also impossible, as the researches made into this matter are still very incomplete.

150. What is dealt with here is only the most common dialect. This is understood tolerably well over the whole Frisian territory, not only in the districts where another dialect is spoken, but even for the most part in the towns, where as a rule the natives do not speak Frisian.

151. Some of the principal differences which exist in this dialect are given below.<sup>1</sup> No account, however, is here taken of other dialects, such as those of the South and South-west, of which that of Hynlippen (Dutch form: Hindeloopen) is very interesting, or those of Skilinge (Dutch: Terschelling) and Skiermûntseach (Dutch: Schiermonnikoog).<sup>2</sup>

152.  $\epsilon$ — $\alpha$ . Some words which normally have  $\epsilon$  are locally pronounced with  $\alpha$ . For instance:

*hæt*, *hætə* (*herte*), *smæt*, *smætə* (*smerte*), *kən* (*kern*), *hənə* (*hernē*), *dwas* (*dwers*), *fəsk* (*fersk*), *pəsə* (*perse*), *knəsə* (*knerse*), *məsə* (*merse*), *həsəʒ* (*hersens*), *berm* (*berm*), *ʼhərbergə* (*herberge*), *mərəkə* (*merke*), *pərək* (*perk*), *fərvə* (*ferve*), *skər* (*sker*), *lɛf* (*lef*), *ɛftər* (*efter*), *ɛxtər* (*echter*), *grɛ:ft* (*grēft*), *krɛ:ft* (*krēft*), *klem* (*klem*), *mənəŋ* (*mennich*), *vɛjnə* (*wenje*), are also pronounced *hat*, *smat*, *kan*, *hanə*, *dwas*, *fask*, *pasə*, *knasə*, *masə*, *hasəʒ*, *barm*, *ʼharbargə*, *mərəkə*, *pərək*, *fərvə*, *skar*, *laf*, *əftər*, *əxtər*, *grəft*, *krəxt*, *klam*, *manəŋ*, *vājnə*.

153.  $\epsilon$ — $\text{ɪ}$ . Words variously pronounced with  $\epsilon$  or with  $\text{ɪ}$  are, for instance: *kənə* (*kenne*), *bəkənd* (*bikend*), *ɛn* (*en*), *vənə* (*venne*), *ɛk* (*ek*), *skɛl(ə)* (*skel*, *skelle*), *skrɛpə* (*skreppe*), *grɛpəl* (*greppel*).

Also pronounced *kɪnə*, *bəkɪnd*, *ɪn*, *vɪnə*, *ɪk*, *skɪlə*, *skɪpəl*, *grɪpəl*.

154.  $\text{ei}$ — $\text{ɪ}$ . Words spelt with *ij* are generally pronounced with  $\text{ei}$ , but the pronunciation  $\text{ɪ}$  is also current in some parts.

<sup>1</sup> The following sections are not entirely based on the personal researches of the author, a few examples being taken from the *Friesch Woordenboek* (*Lexicon friscicum*), bewerkt door Waling Dykstra, etc. Leeuwarden, 1900–1911.

<sup>2</sup> An exact demarcation of Frisian dialects must also be postponed to another occasion.

Examples—*frei* (*frij*), *nei* (*nij*), *lei* (*lij*), *rei* (*rij*), *leiə* (*lije*), *meiə* (*mije*), *veiə* (*wije*), *sneiə* (*snije*), *treiə* (*trije*).

Also pronounced *frii*, *niī*, *liī*, *riī*, *liē*, *miē*, *viē*, *snīē*, *triē*.

155. u—o. A dialectal difference is found in such words as:

*undər* (*ūnder*), *vundər* (*wūnder*), *sundər* (*sūnder*), *sunt* (*sūnt*), *bunt* (*būnt*), *hundət* (*hūndert*), *puntsjər* (*pūntsjer*), *tunə* (*tūnne*), *un* (*ūn*), *tuŋə* (*tūnge*), *rum* (*rūm*), *dum* (*dūm*), *krum* (*krūm*), *plum* (*plūm*), *prum* (*prūm*), *skum* (*skūm*), *tumə* (*tūme*), *tuməlje* (*tūmelje*), *juk* (*jūk*), *jukjə* (*jūkje*), *tukə* (*tūke*), *tsjuk* (*tsjūk*), *tsjuksəl* (*tsjüksel*), which are also pronounced *ondər* (*onder*), *vondər* (*wonder*), *sondər* (*sonder*), *sont* (*sont*), *bont* (*bont*), *hondət* (*hondert*), *pontsjər* (*pontsjer*), *tonə* (*tonne*), *on* (*on*), *toŋə* (*tonge*), *rom* (*rom*), *dom* (*dom*), *krom* (*krom*), *plom* (*plom*), *prom* (*prom*), *skom* (*skom*), *tomə* (*tomme*), *toməlje* (*tommelje*), *jok* (*jok*), *jokjə* (*jokje*), *tokə* (*tokke*), *tsjok* (*tsjok*), *tsjoksəl* (*tsjoksel*).

*Note.* The prefixes *on-*, *ont-* (*omt*, see § 112. 4) also occur in the forms *un-*, *unt-*.

156. u—ou. The following words are pronounced with *u* or with *ou*:

*bun* (*boun*), *spun* (*spoun*), *run* (*roun*), *vun* (*woun*), *vun* (*woun*), *fun* (*foun*),<sup>1</sup> *hun* (*houn*), *jun* (*joun*), *grun* (*groun*), *sun* (*soun*), *run* (*roun*), *un* (*oun*), *pun* (*poun*), *jun* (*joun*<sup>2</sup>).

Also pronounced *boun*, *spoun*, *roun*, *voun*, *voun*, *foun*,<sup>1</sup> *houn*, *joun*, *groun*, *soun*, *roun*, *oun*, *poun*, *joun*<sup>2</sup>.

*Note.* The word *gu:nə* is also pronounced *gounə* (*goune*).

157. u, ou—*ða*. Instead of *run*, *roun* and *vun*, *voun* the pronunciation *rðan* (*roan*), *vðan* (*woan*)<sup>3</sup> is also heard in some districts.

158. ö—I. This difference exists in such words as:

*spöl* (*spil*), *lölĳ* (*lilk*), *möl* (*mil*), *bröl* (*bril*), *ʼbröläft* (*brilloft*), *nölə*<sup>4</sup> (*nidle*), *döt* (*dit*), *strötə*<sup>5</sup> (*strjitte*), *söstər* (*sister*), *jöstər* (*jister*), *mönt* (*mint*), *jöfər* (*jiffer*), which are also pronounced *spil*, *lilk*, *mil*, *bril*, *ʼbrilöft*, *nilə*, *dit*, *stritə*<sup>5</sup>, *sistər*, *jistər*, *mint*, *jifər*.

<sup>1</sup> The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *bine*, *spinne*, *rinne*, *wine*, *winne*, *fine*.

<sup>2</sup> The past participle of the verb *jaen*.

<sup>3</sup> The imperfect tenses and past participles of the verbs *rinne*, *winne*.

<sup>4</sup> Also pronounced *nödel*, *nödl*.

<sup>5</sup> Usually pronounced *stritə*.



But in some of these words the pronunciation with *ö*, in others that with *i*, has fallen into disuse.

159. *i*uw—*i*ou. The words *blīuwə* (*blīuwe*), *driuwə* (*driuwe*), *rīuwə* (*riuwe*), *triuwə* (*triuwe*), *priuwə* (*priuwe*), *piuwə* (*piuwe*), *skriuwə* (*skriuwe*), *urīuwə* (*wriuwe*), *liuw* (*liuw*), *kīuw* (*kiuw*), *mīuw* (*miuw*), are also pronounced *blīouə*, *driouə*, *rīouə*, *triouə*, *priouə*, *piouə*, *skriouə*, *urīouə*, *liou*, *kīou*, *mīou*.

*Note.* This pronunciation is even the most common.

160. *rə*—*ε*. Words pronounced with *rə* or with *ε*: are (among others) the following:

*vrək* (*weak*), *rrək* (*reak*), *krīəkjə* (*kreakje*), *hrək* (*heak*), *brəkən* (*beaken*), *nrəkən* (*neaken*), *rēg* (*each*), *rrægjə* (*reagje*), *vrægjə* (*weagje*), *plīægjə* (*pleagje*), *brægə* (*beage*), *flīrēg* (*fleach*<sup>1</sup>), *srēg* (*seach*<sup>1</sup>).

Also occurring with the pronunciation *vε:k*, *rε:k*, *krε:kjə*, *hε:k*, *bε:kən*, *nε:kən*, *ε:g*, *rε:gjə*, *vε:gjə*, *plε:gjə*, *bε:gə*, *flε:g*<sup>1</sup>, *sε:g*<sup>1</sup>.

161. *rə*—*e*. There are a few words pronounced with *rə* or with *e*; e.g.:

*rēg* (*each*), *krəp* (*keap*), *krəpjə* (*keapje*).

Also pronounced *e:g*, *ke:p*, *ke:pjə*.

162. *e*:—*ei*. This difference occurs in the words:

*betəl* (*betel*), *vε:gərjə* (*wegerje*), *tε:kən* (*teken*), *tε:kənjə* (*tekenje*), *ste:gər* (*steger*), *gəme:ntə* (*gemeente*), which have also the pronunciation *beitəl* (*beitel*), *veigərjə* (*weigerje*), *teikən* (*teiken*), *teikənjə* (*teikenje*), *steigər* (*steiger*), *gəmeintə* (*gemeinte*).

163. *e*:—*iə*. In the following words the sounds *e*: or *iə* are employed:

*he:l* (*heel*), *ke:l* (*keel*), *ge:l* (*geel*), *de:l* (*deel*), *dε:lə* (*dele*).

In other districts: *hiəl* (*hiel*), *kiəl* (*kiel*), *giəl* (*giel*), *diəl* (*diel*), *diələ* (*diele*).

164. *iə*—*i*. This dialectal difference occurs especially in some imperfect tenses; for instance:

*briək* (*brick*), *diək* (*diek*), *riək* (*riek*), *spriək* (*spriek*), *stiək* (*stiek*), *striək* (*striek*), *triək* (*triek*),<sup>2</sup> *briəv̇* (*brief*), *diəv̇* (*dief*).

Also pronounced *bri:k*, *di:k*, *ri:k*, *spri:k*, *sti:k*, *stri:k*, *tri:k*,<sup>2</sup> *bri:v̇*, *di:v̇*.

<sup>1</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *fleane*, *sjen*.

<sup>2</sup> The imperfect tenses of the verbs *brekke*, *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stikke*, *strike*, *trekke*.

165. *rə—ö·ə*. There are some words pronounced with *rə* which in other places have *ö·ə*. Such are :

*grr·ət* (*great*), *br·ələġ* (*bealich*), *br·ələġjə* (*bealigje*), *kr·əkəlġə* (*keakelje*), *dr·ələ* (*deale*), *dr·ələž* (*deales*), *fədr·əld* (*fordeald*), *komə·dr·ərə* (*kommedeare*), which also occur with the pronunciation *grö·ət*, *bö·ələġ*, *bö·ələġjə*, *kö·əkəlġə*, *dö·ələ*, *dö·ələž*, *fəddö·əld*, *komə·dö·ərə*.

166. *ö·ə—iou—ioŭ*. These three pronunciations are met with in the following words :

*blö·ən* (*bleaun*), *drö·ən* (*dreaun*), *skrö·ən* (*skreaun*), *vrö·ən* (*wreaun*), *prö·ən* (*preaun*), *rö·ən* (*reaun*), *trö·ən* (*treaun*),<sup>1</sup> *klö·ənə* (*kleaune*) ; also *blioun*, *drioun*, *skrioun*, *vrioun*, *prioun*, *rioun*, *trioun*,<sup>1</sup> *kliounə* ; and *bliouŭ*, *driouŭ*, *skriouŭ*, *wriouŭ*, *priouŭ*, *riouŭ*, *triouŭ*,<sup>1</sup> *kliouŭə* (with level stress, see § 85).

167. *u—üo*. A dialectal difference *u—üo* exists in the following words :

*mulə* (*müle*), *butər* (*bäter*), *mutşə* (*mütse*), *pul* (*pül*), *busə* (*büse*), which are also pronounced *müolə*, *büotər*, *müotsə*, *püol*, *büosə*.

168. *ə:—o·ə*. Words pronounced with *ə:* or with *o·ə* are, for example :

*nə:t* (*nôt*), *grə:t* (*grôt*), *pə:t* (*pôt*), *rə:t* (*rôt*), *prə:lə* (*prölle*), *fə:lə* (*fôle*).

Also pronounced *no·ət* (*noat*), *gro·ət* (*groat*), *po·ət* (*poat*), *ro·ət* (*roat*), *pro·ələ*, *prö·ələ* (*proäle*, *proalle*), *fo·ələ*, *fö·ələ* (*foale*, *foalle*).

169. *a—a·*. In some words a short *a* is heard in some districts and a half-lengthened *a·* in others ; thus : *farə* (*farre*), *tarə* (*tarre*), *barə* (*barre*), *smarə* (*smarre*), *jim varə* (*jen warre*) ; but also *fə·rə*, *tə·rə*, *bə·rə*, *smə·rə*, *jim və·rə*.

170. *öa—üo*. Some words are pronounced with *öa* or with *üo*. Thus : *föat* (*foart*), *möatə*<sup>2</sup> (*moatle*), *ēnöar* (*inoar*), *pöanə* (*poanne*), *vöatəl* (*woartel*).

Also pronounced *füot*, *müotə*, *ēnüor*, *püonə*, *vüotəl*.

171. *ïö—ïo*. Two pronunciations, namely with *ïö* or with *ïo*, are heard in such words as :

*vïök* (*wjuk*), *pïök* (*pjuk*), *mïöks* (*mjuks*), *mïöksjə* (*mjuksje*), beside *vïok*, *pïok*, *mïoks*, *mïöksjə*.

<sup>1</sup> The past participles of the verbs *bliuwe*, *driuwe*, *skriuwe*, *wriuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *triuwe*.

<sup>2</sup> This pronunciation may be said to be antiquated ; it is now *matə* (see § 124, 5).



Similarly, but differently distributed :

sliøxt (*sljucht*), riøxt (*rjucht*), sïøxt (*sjucht*), spïøxt (*spjucht*), spïøxtəg (*spjuchtich*), sïøg (*sjuch*), ð'sïøg (*onsjuch*), fïøxtsjə (*fjuchtsje*), nïønjkən (*njunken*), beside sliðøxt, riðøxt, siðøxt, spiðøxt, spiðøxtəg, siðg, ð'siðg, fiðøxtsjə, niðønjkən.

172. ai, a·i—ei. Words spelt with *ei* have various pronunciations. The most common is ai, or in some cases, especially when followed by ə, a half-lengthened variety of this diphthong, namely a·i. Another pronunciation, however, is ei, also heard in a great part of the Frisian territory. Besides the retracted and lowered variety ai, a·i is not unfrequently heard in some districts, whilst in others the sound is raised so that it becomes nearly e·i. Such words are, for example :

faint (*feint*), rain (*rein*), hait (*heit*), saiž (*seis*), flaiž (*fleis*), kla·iə (*kleije*), ta·iə (*teije*), fa·iə (*feije*), and so on.

Also pronounced feint, rein, heit, seiž, fleiž, kleiə, teiə, feiə.

173. r·ə—a·. This difference occurs, for example, in the words :

sr·əgə (*seage*), sr·əgja (*seaggje*), vr·əgə (*wage*), fl·r·ənə (*fleane*), which are also pronounced sa:gə (*sage*) sa:gja (*saggje*), va:gə (*wage*), fla:nə (*flane*).

174. o·ə—r·ə. The suffix lo·əž (-*loas*) also occurs in the form lr·əž (-*leas*). The first pronunciation is by far the most common.

175. jə, iə—i. In some places the verbal ending jə (or iə) is pronounced i ; e. g. :

vidzjə (*widzje*), he:ljə (*heelje*), heljə (*helje*), and so on.

Also pronounced vidzi, he:li, heli.

176. The same difference is met with in the diminutive ending (t)sjə or (t)sīə, which is also pronounced (t)si ; e. g. :

stūoltsjə (*stoeltsje*), hūotsjə (*hoedtsje*), stīintsjə (*stientsje*), netsjə (*netsje*), and so on.

Also heard with the pronunciation stūoltsi, hūotsi, stīintsi, netsi.

## CHAPTER II

### SPELLING

177. For a long time there was no unity in the spelling of the Frisian language. The systems devised by Dr. J. H. Halbertsma (1834) and by H. S. Sytstra (1856) were generally followed, but with great freedom. In the year 1876 the 'Selskip for Fryske tael en skriftenkennisse' endeavoured to settle the matter once and for all. A board of spelling appointed by this society finished its work in 1878. In the next year this was published (*De Fryske Bockstavering*, Hearrenfean, 1879). The system of spelling contained in this little book was somewhat extended by Mr. Ph. van Blom in his *Beknopte Friesche Spraakkunst* (Joure, 1889).

178. This system is the one still in use. It is based partly on phonetic, partly on etymological and historical principles.<sup>1</sup> Its originators have also tried as far as possible to bring the different Frisian dialects together under the same spelling. Hence the Frisian orthography is in itself very inconsistent, and moreover is often applied with equal inconsistency.

179. There are a great many anomalies in the system. It often happens that the same sounds are represented in different ways, or that the same letters are used to represent different sounds. Simple sounds are often expressed by two letters and complex sounds sometimes by single letters. In various cases the written letters are not pronounced. The spelling of the diphthongs and triphthongs especially is not all that can be desired. The spelling of the sounds u, u:, u·ə, ũo, for example, is a muddle. The consonant spelling is much better.

180. For a simple survey, and for the practical purposes of this work, the following compendium may serve.

<sup>1</sup> It also exhibits the influence of Dutch spelling.

NOTATION OF SPEECH-SOUNDS

181.

Vowels (see §§ 6-18)

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules <sup>1</sup>	Examples
i	y i	in closed syllables „ open „	ryk, wyt, ryp, syl ite, bine, gripe
i:	ii i	in closed syllables „ open „	tiid, wiis, wiif rize, iver, sigē
y	ú u	in closed syllables „ open „	nút, tún, ús shute, hune
y:	ú u	in closed syllables „ open „	drúf, súzje druven, suver, tuge
ø:	ee e é	in closed syllables „ open „ when final	reek, heech, leech frede, spegel sé, né, fé
ø:	eu	always	deun, deu, smeule
I	i e	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> archaic in the words	ik, libje, kinne, richel yen, yeske, yester, yet, yette, yettik
ε	ε	always	fet, les, brekke
ε:	ê e	always only in the word	stêd, rêch, sêft, lêze, brêge bern
a	a oa	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> also in the open monosyllables only in the words	par, acht, sang, pakke, kachel ta, sa, ha, hja moatte, Moandei (§ 124. 5)
a:	ae a	in closed syllables „ open „ also in the words	slaen, haed, jaen twa, drage, pake barne, warle (§ 100)
ə	e i o u y	in a great many unstressed syllables, as  in unstressed prefixes and suffixes in the unstressed prefixes in the unstressed suffix <i>-sum</i> sometimes in the words	-e, -je, -zje, -elje, -erje, -ke, -tsje, -er, -el, -em, -en, -ens, ge- bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje for-, to- brúksum, hansum jy, wy (§ 141)

<sup>1</sup> In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give rules.

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ö	u	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i> also in the open monosyllables	<i>nut, guds, hutte, kuche</i> <i>ju, hju, rju, sju, nju</i>
	i	in the past participles	<i>britsen, dilsen, litsen, ritsen,</i> <i>spritsen, stritsen, tritsen,</i> <i>mirken</i>
		also in the words	<i>nidle, mil, silver, hilde,</i> <i>ginne, wirk, swirk, wirch,</i> <i>jister, sister, dit; wird,</i> <i>hird, bird, mird, stirt,</i> <i>swird, skirte, wurde, girdle</i>
o	o	in closed syllables, not representing older <i>a</i>	<i>lot, kop, God, lof</i>
	a	from older <i>a</i> before <i>n, l, s, t</i>	<i>man, al, jas, kat</i>
	au	only in the words	<i>saun'jin, sauntich (§ 122.6)</i>
	e	" " " "	<i>det (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen,</i> <i>den</i>
o:	ô	when not representing older <i>a</i>	<i>hâf, stôk, rôlje, bôge</i>
	â	from older <i>a</i> before <i>n, l, (l)d, (l)t</i>	<i>hân, wâl; âld, sâlt (§ 102)</i>
	au	only in the words	<i>saun, naule</i>
	aw	" " " past participle	<i>hawn</i>
	ou	" " " word	<i>frouljue</i>
o	o	always	<i>dom, tosk, wolle, folk</i>
o'	o	always	<i>tobbe, dobbe, stobbe, klobbe</i>
oo:	oo	in closed syllables	<i>rook, doop, hoopje</i>
	o	" open "	<i>doge, romer, smoke</i>
u	oe	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i>	<i>droech, hoep, hoek</i>
	û	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui, eu</i>	<i>bûk, brûke, mûle</i>
	ou	from older <i>u</i> before <i>n(d)</i>	<i>houn, groun, poun (§ 156)</i>
	ow	only in the past participle	<i>jown</i>
	o	only in the words	<i>do, ho</i>
u:	oe	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>o, oe</i>	<i>skoech, boek, doek</i>
	û	when the Dutch equivalent has <i>u, ui, eu</i>	<i>bûge, tûzen, bûgel</i>
	ou	only in the word	<i>goune</i>

182.

*Diphthongs* (see §§ 26-47)

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ai	ai		<i>laitsje, aike</i>
	ei	in words which are also pronounced with ei	<i>wein, meitsje, rein, ein</i>
ei	ij	in words which are also pronounced with i	<i>frij, nij, snije, trije</i>
	y	only in the words (also pronounced with i)	<i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
œi	ui	always	<i>stuitsje, struije, druije</i>
ui	oei	always	<i>bloei, groei, bloeije</i>
ai	aei		<i>kaei, daei, waeije, klaeije</i>
	ei	in words also pronounced with ei	<i>kleije, feije, meije</i>
oi	oai	always	<i>moai, roaije, ploaitsje</i>
ui	oei	always	<i>ploeije, loeije</i>
au	au	only in the interjection	<i>au !</i>
ou	ou		<i>goud, hout, tou, moude</i>
	au		<i>gau, nau, blau</i>
ou	ou	always	<i>dou, kou, nou, skouwe</i>
ou	ou		<i>rouwe, mouwe</i>
	au		<i>dauwe</i>
i·u	ieu	always	<i>ieu</i>
i·ə	ie	always	<i>ien, skiep, wiet, hiere</i>
y·ə	ue	always	<i>flues, natuer</i>
u·ə	oe	when the Dutch equivalent has o, oe	<i>hoed, bloed, goes, koer</i>
	û	when the Dutch equivalent has u, ui	<i>sûr, ûre</i>
i·ə	ea	always	<i>hea, beam, read, weak, heal</i>
ə·ə	eu	before r	<i>geur, kleur, steure</i>
	eau	in past participles as	<i>dreaun, skreaun, bleaun (§ 166)</i>
	(j)eo	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
o·ə	oa	always	<i>roas, moal, doar, oar</i>
ii	ie	interchanging with i·ə	<i>miette, siedzje, triedden</i>
	ji	in other cases	<i>fjild, bjinne, hjir, gjin, njirre</i>
io	ju	always	<i>wjuk, bjuster, ljurk</i>
	jue	only in the word	<i>ljue</i>



Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ɛ	ea je	interchanging with rə in other cases	beammen, weakje ljeppe, stjerre, frjemd
ɔ	jo	always	ljocht
io	jo ju	only in always	sjonge, stjonke sljucht, rjucht, fjuchtsje, njunken
ɔa	oa	always	doarren, hoanne, doarp
ɔa:	oa	only in the word	hoazzen
uo	o	when the Dutch equivalent has o, oe, eu	hoedden, koerke, boerkje, skoerre
	û	when the Dutch equivalent has u, ui	mûrre, skûrre, dûrje

## 183.

## Triphthongs (see §§ 48, 49)

jou	jou	in the word	fjouwer
iou	eau	in words also pronounced with ioû (§ 85)	reau, leauwe, skreauwe
	ieu		mieu
	iuw	in words also pronounced with iûw (§ 159)	bluw, skriuwe, driuwe
iuw	iuw	especially in verbs as	wriuwe, priuwe (§ 159)
ɔai	oai	always interchanging with oï	moaijer, moaist
	oi	only in the word	boi
ɔa-i	oai	in the words	koai, boaijem
uoi	oei	always	moeike, moeije, roeikje

## 184.

## Consonants (see §§ 56-73)

p	p pp	medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs	peal, pûp, pong, top lippe, groppe, ljeppe
	b	when assimilated before a breathed consonant	tobke, klibke, sobkje
b	b bb	medially after short and half- long vowels, rising diph- thongs, and after e:	baen, bliid, flibe, skob ebbe, skobben, tobbe, krêbbe
	p	when assimilated	opdien, opgean
ɸ	ɸ	finally after long vowels, diph- thongs, and triphthongs	kraeb, slaeb

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
t	t tt	medially (see above) also in imperfect tenses as in third persons as and in past participles when assimilated	tinke, ite, foet sitte, hjitte, stjitte staette riedt, rêdt redt, bledt rêdsum, lit dat !
d	d dd	medially when assimilated	dwaen, wedzje, liâ ljedder, rêdde, krôdde ûlbringe, ûldoar
ð	d	after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced con- sonants	laed, tried, reid, himd
k	k kk	medially	kâld, wike, skoalle, fisk stekke, rikke
g	g k	always initially when assimilated	goed, grien, gnob, glêd ik bin, ik die
p		not indicated in ordinary spell- ing	(§ 59)
m	m mm	medially when assimilated (§ 112. 1)	man, seame, flem, laem simmer, reamme oanbiede, ynpakke
ɱ	en m	see §§ 143. 2 ; 146. 2 see § 142, note	libben, immen waerm, earm, wjirm
n	n nn	medially	namme, bine, lean kinne, moanne
ɳ	en	see §§ 143. 1 ; 146. 1	linnen, bûten
ɲ	nj	only medially (cf. § 116)	brânje, tsjinje, tsjernje
ŋ	ng n	medially or finally before k and g	sjonge, lang, dong inket, klank, yngean
ŋ	en	see §§ 143. 3 ; 146. 3	rekken
l	l ll	medially	lân, slaen, âlve, rôle telle, wolle, scille
r	r rr	medially	rane, narje, mar, leare karre, skjirre, skûrre, stjerre
w	w	after d, k, s, t	dwaen, kwael, swiet, twa
f	f ff	medially	fier, lofter, wif treffe, straffe
v	v f	only medially before -de in imperfect tenses	gnuve, iver, ferveje gnûfde, draefde

Phonetic symbols	Ordinary spelling	Rules	Examples
ɸ	<i>f</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ɔ</i> in past participles	<i>skeaf, toalf, erf</i> <i>erfd, biskaefd</i>
ʋ	<i>w</i> <i>ww</i>	medially in the verb	<i>waer, wyn, wjirje, wrine</i> <i>hawwe</i>
s	<i>s</i> <i>ss</i> <i>sc</i>	medially in the verb <i>scille</i> and its forms	<i>soan, skjin, búse, bosk</i> <i>passe, misse</i> <i>scil, scoe, scillen</i>
z	<i>z</i> <i>zz</i> <i>s</i>	mostly medially finally in medially after short vowels and rising diphthongs before <i>-de</i> in imperfect tenses	<i>eaze, gnize, eidzje, reizgje</i> <i>ik siz, liz, siz !</i> <i>lizze, sizze, hazze, goezzen,</i> <i>kiezzen</i> <i>wiisde, raesde</i>
ž	<i>s</i> <i>z</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants also before <i>ɔ</i> in past participles finally in the imperatives	<i>ûis, goes, stins, tjems, gêrs</i> <i>wiisd, raesd</i> <i>wêz, lêz</i>
j	<i>j</i> <i>y</i>	initially and in some combinations and endings only in the words	<i>jong, jister, tsjerke, helje</i> <i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
x	<i>ch</i>  <i>g</i>	medially after short vowels, finally, and before <i>t</i> also in irregular verbal forms before <i>t</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i>	<i>kachel, slach, slûch, nocht</i> <i>mocht, brocht, tocht, docht</i> <i>hy búgt, draegt</i>
g	<i>g</i> <i>gg</i>	medially medially after short vowels	<i>mage, tógje, fûrge</i> <i>dogge, flagge, bigge</i>
g̊	<i>ch</i>	finally after long vowels and voiced consonants	<i>each, fûch, berch</i>
h	<i>g</i> <i>h</i>	finally in regular verbal forms only initially (cf. §§ 73, 131)	<i>ik búg, draeg</i> <i>houn, hiem, hûs</i>

185.

*Values of written letters*

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules <sup>1</sup>	Examples
<i>a</i>	ə	in closed syllables before <i>n, t, s, l</i>	<i>kanne, latte, passe, bal</i>
	ɑ	in closed syllables, when not followed by <i>n, t, s, l</i>	<i>jak, nacht, garje, sang</i>
	ɑ	in the open monosyllables	<i>ta, sa, ha, hja</i>
	ɑ:	in open syllables	<i>tale, pake, twa</i>
	ɑ:	before <i>rn, rl</i> ( <i>r</i> is assimilated)	<i>barne, warle</i>
<i>ae</i>	ɑ:	always	<i>waer, paed, tael, maet</i>
<i>aei</i>	a:i	"	<i>aei, raei, faei, haeije</i>
<i>ai</i>	ai	"	<i>laitsje, aikje</i>
<i>au</i>	au	only in the interjection	<i>au!</i>
	əu	mostly	<i>gau, flau, nau, blau</i>
	ə'u	when followed by <i>we</i>	<i>dauwe, snauwe</i>
	ə	only in the words	<i>sauntjin, sauntich</i>
	ə:	" " " "	<i>saun, naule</i>
<i>aw</i>	ə:	only in the past participle	<i>hawn</i>
<i>â</i>	ə:	always; only occurring before <i>n, l, ld, lt</i>	<i>sân, stâl, wrâld, sâlt</i> (§ 102)
<i>b</i>	b	in various positions	<i>bien, brûke, klîber, gib</i>
	b̥	finally after long vowels and diphthongs	<i>kraeb, slaeb</i>
	p	by assimilation before breathed consonants	<i>tobke, slabke, klîbke</i>
<i>bb</i>	b	medially	<i>ribbe, libben</i>
<i>ch</i>	χ	medially, before <i>t</i> , finally after short vowels	<i>rache, tichelje, nacht, slûch</i>
	g̊	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>weach, kraech, wirch, smoarch</i>
<i>d</i>	d	in various positions	<i>dei, eide, droech, lid</i>
	d̥	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>steed, stêd, tsjoed, frjemd</i>
	t	by assimilation (§ 110. 2)	<i>dat dêrre</i>
	mute	always in	<i>ridlik, nidle, girdle</i> (§ 104. 5)
		sometimes in	<i>wirdich, wirde, aerdich</i> (§ 104. 1)
		sometimes in the article	<i>de</i> (§ 105)
<i>dd</i>	d	medially	<i>midden, widdou, hjidde, rêdde</i>
<i>dt</i>	t	in verbal forms as	<i>redt, ledt, bledt, riedt</i>

<sup>1</sup> In some cases it is not possible or not necessary to give a rule.

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>e</i>	<b>e:</b>	in open syllables	<i>redens, dele, eker</i>
	<b>ɪ</b>	only in the words	<i>yen, yet, yeske, yester, yettik</i>
	<b>ɛ</b>	in closed syllables	<i>gek, let, sjen, tsjen, wet</i>
	<b>ɛ:</b>	only in the word	<i>bern</i>
	<b>o</b>	only in the words	<i>det (conj.), hwet, hwent, fen, den</i>
<i>ea</i>	<b>ə</b>	in unstressed words and syllables	<i>de, witte, spegel</i>
	<b>ɪ·ə</b>	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kream, kwea, sleat, read, hear</i>
<i>ea</i>	<b>ɪɛ</b>	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>reamme, beamke, fearje</i>
	<b>ö·ə</b>	especially in past participles as	<i>bleaun, dreauun (§ 166)</i>
<i>eu</i>	<b>iou</b>	in other cases	<i>reau, greau, leauwe</i>
<i>ee</i>	<b>e:</b>	always	<i>reed, bleek, reek, heel</i>
<i>ei</i>	<b>a·i</b>	generally when <i>-je</i> follows (cf. § 173)	<i>feije, leije, teije</i>
<i>eo</i>	<b>ai</b>	in other cases (cf. § 173)	<i>neil, feint, fleis, mei, heine</i>
	<b>ö·ə</b>	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, gleon</i>
<i>eu</i>	<b>ö·ə</b>	before <i>r</i>	<i>fleur, kleur, steure</i>
<i>é</i>	<b>ø:</b>	in other cases	<i>bleu, beuke, deugd, deun</i>
	<b>e:</b>	finally	<i>sé, swé, fê, sté</i>
<i>ê</i>	<b>ɛ:</b>	always	<i>glés, bléd, rêch, mès</i>
<i>f</i>	<b>f</b>	in various positions	<i>fjouwer, feint, loft, dof</i>
	<b>v</b>	before the ending <i>-de</i>	<i>skaefde, erfde, draefde</i>
	<b>v̥</b>	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, and <i>r, l</i>	<i>hóf, skeaf, erf, skelf</i>
<i>fd</i>	mute	generally in the word	<i>óf (§ 107)</i>
	<b>v̥d̥</b>	finally, e.g. in past participles as	<i>weefd, draefd, erfđ</i>
<i>ff</i>	<b>f</b>	medially	<i>skaffe, treffe, ploffe</i>
<i>g</i>	<b>g</b>	initially	<i>gâns, gnoarje, glei, grien</i>
	<b>g</b>	medially after vowels and voiced consonants	<i>beage, bergje, priizgje, walgje</i>
	<b>x</b>	also before the ending <i>-de</i> in regular verbal forms before <i>t</i> after <i>t, k, p</i> (§ 115. 2)	<i>doogde, siigde</i> <i>hy sûgt, búgt, draegt</i> <i>útgean, opgean</i>
<i>gd</i>	<b>g̊d̊</b>	finally	<i>doogđ, siigđ, jeugđ</i>
<i>gg</i>	<b>g</b>	medially	<i>rogge, wy dogge, sjugge</i>
<i>h</i>	<b>h</b>	only initially	<i>helje, hjir, honear</i>
	mute	before <i>j</i> and <i>w</i> in the words	<i>hjoed, hjelt, hjouwer, hwa, hwent, hwet, hwer, hwen, near</i>
		also in the words	<i>thé, thís</i>



In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
i	I	in closed syllables and before <i>ch</i>	<i>winne, sitte, richel</i>
	i	in open syllables, usually before <i>t, k, m, n, p, l</i>	<i>bite, wike, trime, wine, gripe, sile</i>
	i:	in open syllables, usually before <i>b, d, g, v, z</i>	<i>bibel, glide, tige, fiver, rize</i>
	ə	in various unstressed syllables in the articles	<i>bi-, -ich, -lik, -is, -nis, -igje it, in</i>
	ö	before <i>rd, rt</i> ( <i>r</i> is assimilated) in before <i>ts</i> in the past participles	<i>wird, bird, hird, girdle, mird, swird, wırde, skırte britsen, ditsen, litsen, ritsen, spritsen, stitsen, stritsen, tritsen</i>
		in some other words as	<i>ginne, kinde, wirk, swirk, mırken, wırch, mıl, silver, hılde, jıster, sister</i>
ie	i:ə	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>rie, fiele, miene, grien</i>
	ıı	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>miette, gierrich, siedzje</i>
ieu	i:u	always	<i>ieu</i>
ii	i:	always	<i>wiıd, griis, piıp</i>
ij	ei	always (cf. § 154)	<i>nıj, lıj, mıje, krije</i>
iıw	ııw	always (cf. § 159)	<i>wrıuwe, skrıuwe, bııuwe</i>
j	j	in various positions	<i>jaen, tsjerke, meitsje, bitelje</i>
	mute	in the words	<i>frjeon, snjeon, ljeaf, njuet, hjar</i>
		also when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>i</i>	<i>jeıje, struije, bloeıje, waeıje, goaıje, loeıje</i>
je	ıe	always in stressed syllables	<i>frjemd, kjeld, ljeıpe</i>
ji	ıı	always (but cf. § 79)	<i>ffıld, djıp, ljiıre, strjıtte</i>
jo	ıö	in the word	<i>ljocht</i>
	ıo	in the words	<i>sjonge, stjonke</i>
ju	ıö	in the words	<i>wjuk, pjuk, sjud, wjudde, mjuks, ljurk, sljurkje, bjuster</i>
	ıo	in the words	<i>rjucht, sljucht, fjuchtsje, sjuch, njuggen, spjucht, njunken</i>
jue	ıö	in the word	<i>ljue</i>
k	k	in various positions	<i>klean, tiksel, flaeks, skjin</i>
	g	before voiced consonants	<i>blykber</i>
kk	k	medially	<i>hikke, wjukkelje</i>
l	l	in various positions	<i>longe, ljisk, stiel, kjeld</i>
	mute	in the combinations <i>ald, ált</i>	<i>káld, fáld, háld, sálte</i>
ll	l	medially	<i>tille, tjilling, skoalle</i>

# MODERN WEST FRISIAN

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>m</i>	<b>m</b>	in various positions	<i>meane, rame, daem</i>
	<b>ṁ</b>	finally after long vowels or diphthongs + <i>r</i> or <i>l</i>	<i>waerm, earm, skerm, gālm</i>
<i>mm</i>	<b>m</b>	medially	<i>komme, klimme, tomme</i>
<i>n</i>	<b>n</b>	in various positions <sup>1</sup>	<i>nêst, line, lean</i>
	<b>ṁ</b>	before <i>b, p, m</i>	<i>ynbine, oanprange, oanmeitsje</i>
<i>ng</i>	<b>ŋ</b>	before <i>k, g</i>	<i>winke, blank, anker</i>
	<b>ṅ</b>	always	<i>wringe, bringe, hingje</i>
<i>nn</i>	<b>n</b>	medially	<i>linnen, spanne</i>
<i>o</i>	<b>o</b>	in closed syllables, but not always	<i>kop, lof, lot, God, socht, hok</i>
	<b>ō</b>	in closed syllables, always before <i>b, g, m, n, ng, ks</i> and sometimes before other consonants	<i>skob, dogge, dom, tonne, jong, okse</i>
	<b>ȯ</b>	generally before <i>bb</i>	<i>tobbe, klobbe, stobbe</i>
	<b>o:</b>	in open syllables	<i>doge, dope, stove</i>
	<b>u</b>	only in the words	<i>dō, hō</i>
	<b>ə</b>	in the adverb and preposition <i>to</i> and the prefixes	<i>for-, to-</i>
	<b>ōə</b>	generally in open syllables or followed by a single consonant	<i>kroade, doare, smoar, moal</i>
<i>oa</i>	<b>ōa</b>	generally when followed by two or more consonants	<i>hoanne, boarre, stoarm</i>
	<b>ōa:</b>	only in the plural form	<i>hoazzen</i>
	<b>ā</b>	in the words	<i>moatte, Moandei</i>
	<b>ā:</b>	only in the word	<i>Woansdei</i>
<i>oai</i>	<b>ōi</b>	mostly	<i>moai, koaitsje, koaije</i>
	<b>ōai</b>	interchanging with <i>ōi</i>	<i>moaijer, moaist, moaijens</i>
	<b>ōāi</b>	only in the words	<i>koai, boaijem</i>
<i>oe</i>	<b>u</b>		<i>droech, hoep, poes</i>
	<b>u:</b>		<i>skoech, hoef, kloek</i>
	<b>ūə</b>		<i>hoed, moed, poel, koer</i>
	<b>ūo</b>	generally before two or more consonants	<i>skoerre, koelje, floerje</i>
<i>oei</i>	<b>ui</b>	mostly	<i>bloeije, groeije, skroeije</i>
	<b>ūi</b>	when <i>g</i> has dropped	<i>ploeije, loeije</i>
	<b>ūoi</b>	interchanging with <i>ui</i>	<i>moete, moeike, moeije</i>
<i>oi</i>	<b>ōai</b>	only in the word	<i>boi</i>
<i>oo</i>	<b>o:</b>	always	<i>rook, roof, loom</i>

<sup>1</sup> Nasalization is not mentioned here (see §§ 116-19).

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>ou</i>	<i>ou</i>	mostly	<i>tou, grou, bou, frou, smout</i>
	<i>o'u</i>	usually when <i>-we</i> follows	<i>mouwe, rounge</i>
	<i>ou</i>	especially in the words	<i>dou, kou, nou, jou, strou, hou ! stouwe, skouwe</i>
	<i>o:</i>	only in the word	<i>frouljue</i>
<i>ow</i>	<i>u</i>	before <i>n</i> , when <i>d</i> has dropped (§ 156)	<i>soun, houn, roun</i>
	<i>u:</i>	only in the word	<i>goune</i>
	<i>u</i>	in the past participle of the verb <i>jaen</i>	<i>joun</i> (§ 156)
	<i>ou</i>	in other forms of this verb	<i>ik jow</i>
<i>ô</i>	<i>o:</i>	always	<i>nôch, rôk, strôt, bôge, fôle</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	in various positions	<i>peal, piip, gripe</i>
<i>pp</i>	<i>b</i>	before voiced consonants	<i>opdyk, opbod, opgong</i>
	<i>p</i>	medially	<i>skoppe, sjippe</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	in various positions (cf. § 126)	<i>rij, skriuwe, ier</i>
<i>rr</i>	mute	before dental consonants (§ 100)	<i>wird, wart, jern, hjerst</i>
		in other assimilations (§ 101)	<i>woerljocht, foarjaen</i>
		in the verbal form (§ 127)	<i>ik (hy) wier</i>
	<i>r</i>	medially	<i>stjerre, jarre, murre</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	in various positions	<i>rêst, sterk, hise, okse</i>
	<i>z</i>	sometimes in the words	<i>is, as, se</i> (§ 109. 3, 4)
		also before the ending <i>-de</i>	<i>wiisde, easde</i>
	<i>z</i>	finally after long vowels, diphthongs, and voiced consonants	<i>wiis, heas, lears, stins</i>
<i>sc</i>	<i>s</i>	only in the verb	<i>scille, scoe, scillen</i>
<i>sd</i>	<i>z</i>	finally	<i>raesd, kniesd</i>
<i>ss</i>	<i>s</i>	medially	<i>plasse, misse</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	in various positions	<i>terp, twinge, tsjen, bite, lyts</i>
<i>tt</i>	<i>d</i>	before voiced consonants (§ 109. 5)	<i>foartbanne, ritgean</i>
	mute	when assimilated (§ 103)	<i>mestelbank, nestelje</i>
		medially	<i>jiette, forjittie, sette</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>ö</i>	in closed syllables	<i>guds, nut, tsjuster</i>
	<i>y</i>	in open syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>hune, slute, kruse, tule, rude</i>
	<i>y:</i>	in open syllables, generally before <i>v, g, z</i>	<i>snuve, tuge, suze</i>
	<i>ə</i>	in unstressed syllables	<i>hansum, langsum</i>
	<i>yə</i>	always	<i>kuer, flues, sluere</i>
<i>ui</i>	<i>œi</i>	always	<i>bui, stuit, bruije, skuile</i>

In writing	Pro-nounced	Rules	Examples
<i>ü</i>	<b>y</b>	in closed syllables, generally before <i>n, t, s, l, d</i>	<i>brün, nüt, grús, hül</i>
	<b>y:</b>	in closed syllables, generally before <i>ŕ, ġ</i> ( <i>f, ch</i> )	<i>drúf, skúf, túch</i>
<i>û</i>	<b>u</b>		<i>rúch, slúch, búk, fúl, ráp</i>
	<b>u:</b>		<i>súch, húd, krúd, mús</i>
	<b>u'ə</b>	before <i>r</i>	<i>stúr, ffúr, úre</i>
	<b>űo</b>	generally before two or more consonants	<i>műnts, dűrje, bűrman</i>
<i>v</i>	<b>v</b>	always	<i>weve, stűvje, erve</i>
<i>w</i>	<b>w</b>	after <i>d, k, s, t</i>	<i>dwylje, kwea, swé, twer</i>
	<b>v</b>	initially	<i>wolf, wan, weach, wetter</i>
	<b>mute</b>	when inserted after diphthongs and triphthongs ending in <i>ű</i>	<i>klaurwe, skourwe, hourwe mourwe, ffourwer, leaurwe bliurwe</i>
<i>ww</i>	<b>v</b>	only in the word	<i>hawwe</i>
<i>y</i>	<b>i</b>	in closed syllables	<i>wyt, ryk, bryk, skyn</i>
	<b>ei</b>	only in the words (also pronounced with <i>i</i> )	<i>hy, wy, my, dy, by</i>
	<b>ə</b>	sometimes in	<i>jy, wy</i>
<i>z</i>	<b>z</b>	always	<i>frieze, eaze, siz!</i>
	<b>ż</b>	finally after long vowels	<i>wéz! lész!</i>
<i>zz</i>	<b>z</b>	medially	<i>dizze, sizze, lizze, hazze</i>

## PART II. GRAMMAR

### CHAPTER III. ETYMOLOGY

#### I. THE DECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

##### 1. NOUN

186. In Frisian there are three *genders*: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Nouns of the neuter gender are recognizable by the article *it*; both masculine and feminine nouns take the article *de*, but the former are indicated by the personal pronoun *hy* (he), the latter by the personal pronoun *hja* or *sy* (she) in the singular.

187. Neuter nouns are:

1. The geographical proper names, as *Fryslân*, *Ingelân*.
2. The names of metals, as *goud*, *silver*, *izer*.
3. The substantival infinitives, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, and phrases, as *it fortrouwen* (confidence), *it kwea* (evil), *it ho en hwet* (how and what), *it wolkom* (welcome).
4. The diminutives (see § 265. 7).
5. The nouns ending in the suffix *-sel*, derived from verbs, as *baksel* (what is baked), *wynsel* (bandage).
6. The collective nouns with the suffix *-te*, derived from substantives, as *beamte* (trees).

7. The verbal stems with the prefixes *bi-*, *for-*, *ge-*, *ont-*, as *bidriuw* (act), *forrin* (course), *geklei* (complaint), *onthâld* (memory).

188. Nouns of the feminine gender are:

1. The names of female persons, as *boerinne* (farmer's wife). Except *wiif* (wife), *frouminske*, *frommis*, *minske* (woman), *famke*, *fanke* (girl), which are of the neuter gender.

2. A large number of material nouns, as *molke* (milk), *yettik* (vinegar), *reamme* (cream). Except the names of metals and some others, as *hout* (wood), *sân* (sand), *wetter* (water), *bier* (beer), *moal* (meal), *smoar* (grease), *sâlt* (salt), *fet* (fat), which are of the neuter gender.



3. The abstract nouns denoting quality, property, or state, especially those which end in the suffixes *-heid*, *-ens*, *-de*, *-te*, *-nis*, *-skip*, as *wierheid* (truth), *goedens* (goodness), *ljeafde* (love), *wiette* (wetness), *witnis* (knowledge), *blydskip* (joy).

189. For the remainder it is not possible to give clear and simple rules. It is apparent from those above mentioned that the masculine gender has acquired great extension in Frisian. Even the names of female animals are masculine, as *kou* (cow), *kat* (cat), *teef* (bitch), *dou* (dove). Besides, the gender of the nouns mentioned in § 188. 2 and 3 is not quite clear, because they are often indicated by the demonstrative pronoun *dy* (having in this case the signification or the function of a personal pronoun of the third person), the indication by the personal pronoun *hja* or *sy* falling more and more into disuse.

Compound substantives usually have the gender of the last part. Except *de bank* m. (bench), *it finsterbank* n. (window-seat); *it boat* n. (boat), *de stoomboat* m. (steamboat).

190. A few nouns have a different gender when the signification is different. The principal are :

<i>de board</i> m. (collar);	<i>it board</i> n. (board, brim, seam).
<i>de, it bosk</i> m. or n. (wood);	<i>it bosk</i> n. (bundle).
<i>de bout</i> m. (bolt, pin);	<i>it bout</i> n. (leg of sheep or calf, drumstick of fowl).
<i>de, it ein</i> m. or n. (end, extremity);	<i>it ein</i> n. (part, piece, distance).
<i>de fal</i> m. (fall);	<i>it fal</i> n. (hatch).
<i>de minske</i> m. (man, human being);	<i>it minske</i> n. (wife).
<i>de moed</i> m. (courage);	<i>it moed</i> n. (mind).
<i>de sin</i> m. (signification, phrase);	<i>it sin</i> n. (humour, temper, longing).
<i>de Skrift</i> m. (Holy Writ);	<i>it skrift</i> n. (writing, writing-book).
<i>de soal</i> m. (sole);	<i>it soal</i> n. (navigable lane in ice).
<i>de stof</i> f. (matter, texture);	<i>it stof</i> n. (dust).

191. There are two *numbers* in Frisian, the singular and the plural. The modes of forming the plural are the following :

A. First mode, by adding the termination *-en* to the singular form.

1. When that is a monosyllabic word, as *boek* (book), *boeken*.

2. When the word ends in an accented or half-accented suffix, as *-ij*, *-dom*, *-skip*, *-ing*, *-ân*.

*Note 1.* The suffix *-heid* is changed into *-heden* in the plural, as *wierheid* (truth), *wierheden*.

*Note 2.* Only *-n* is added when the singular form ends in the indistinct vowel *-e*, as *greide* (grass-land), *greiden*.

B. Second mode, by adding *-s* to the singular. This is the case when the singular ends in an unaccented suffix as *-el*, *-em*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ert*, *-mer*, *-ter*, *-ster*, *-je*, *-ke*, *-sje*, *tsje*.

192. A few words exhibit particular forms of the plural, which may be called irregular:

1. The singular remains unchanged in *beane* (bean), *earte* (pea), *bern* (child), *skiep* (sheep).

2. The nouns *kou* (cow), *goes* (goose), *skoeck* (shoe), *foet* (foot), *beest* (beast), have the plurals *kij*, *gies*, *skoek*, *fiet*, *bisten*, but *gies*, *fiet* have become antiquated and are usually replaced by *goezzen*, *foetten*.

3. *Dei* (day) and *wei* (way) are changed into *dagen*, *wegen*; the plural of *deihier* (day's wage) is *dagenhier*.

4. The plurals of *reed* (skate), *leers* (boot) are *redens*, *leerzens*.

5. *Âlder* (parent) has the plural *âlden*.

6. *Man* (man) and *frou* (woman) form the plurals *manljue*, *frouljue*, which are more common than *mannen*, *frouwen*.

7. Compound nouns ending in *-man*, as *bûrman* (neighbour), *timmerman* (carpenter), *fiskerman*, also change *man* into *ljue*, thus *bûrljue*, *timmerljue*, *fiskerljue*.

193. The plural of nouns denoting a quantity, number, measure, weight, or price is often the same as the singular. Such nouns are *kop* (head), *sek* (sack), *snies* (score), *pear* (pair), *foet* (foot), *jelne* (ell), *poun* (pound), *ons* (ounce), *goune* (florin).

194. Material nouns as *izer* (iron), *goud* (gold), *hout* (wood), *wetter* (water), *weet* (wheat), and abstract nouns having the character of material nouns, as *blydskip* (joy), *ljeafde* (love), are only used in the singular. When they acquire the character of ordinary class nouns, the plural is formed in the common way. Peculiar plural forms of this kind are *hjouwers*, *weten*, *flaeksen*, i. e. fields of oats, wheat, flax.

195. Some words are only used in the plural. The commonest are *âffaers*, *faksen*, *grypsjes*, *grysjes*, *gritsen*, *harsens*, *ynhâlden*, *ynhouten*, *klean*, *kosten*, *lea*, *ljue*, *oanslaggen*, *raenjen*, *skriften*, *spitsen*, *trouwers*.

196. As a general rule nouns no longer have different cases in Frisian, with the exception of the genitive. This case is formed by adding *-s* or *-e* to the undeclined form. In some expressions we still find the full termination *-es*. Some nouns ending in the indistinct vowel *-e* are not changed in the genitive.

197. Of the *s*-genitive we may distinguish the following cases

#### A. Strong genitive (in *-s*, *-es*) of class nouns.

1. A partitive genitive is formed from adjectives used substantively, e.g. *hwet goeds*, *folle goeds*, *hwet moaijes*, *hwet nijes* (something, or much, good, beautiful, new).

2. A possessive genitive from nouns (singular or plural, masculine, feminine, or neuter) denoting personal names, e.g. *bûrmans lea* (neighbour's sorrow), *masters hûs*, *fervers* (the dyer's) *Sjoukje rikeljues gebrûk* (rich folk's ways), *syn wiifs mem* (mother), *my dochters man*.

Note the indeclinable form of the possessive pronoun in the last example.

3. An elliptic genitive from personal names, when the substantive *hûs* (house) or a noun denoting possession is understood but not expressed, e.g. *by masters* (at the schoolmaster's), *by domenys* (at the pastor's), *by de bakkers*, *by de fervers*, *dat is heites* (father's), *memmes* (mother's).

Note that the definite article in such cases is indeclinable.

4. A possessive genitive of personal names is sometimes combined with the prepositional genitive, for instance: *de tún* (garden) *fen masters*, *it hôf* (garden) *fen domenys*, *de jonge* (lad) *fen de bakker*.

5. In expressions as *dêr is gjin biteljens ein oan*, *dêr is gjin riedens ein oan*, the infinitive used substantively stands in the genitive.

6. In less common speaking, and in writing, such genitives are met with as *Maitiids myldens* (mildness), *lâns wolfeart* (prosperity).

7. Adverbial genitives are very common in Frisian, e.g. *moarn jouns*, *deis*, *nachts*, *wyks*, *jiers*, *maitiids*, *simmers*, *hokkerdeis*, *de ier wyks*, *de oare wyks*, *dy deis*, *meastentiids*, *goedmoeds*, *ûnderweije bûtentiids*.

<sup>1</sup> In the written language other genitives than those given in the following rules may occur. As a rule such forms are completely antiquated or taken from the Dutch.

## B. Strong genitive (in -s, -es) of proper nouns.

1. From personal names to denote the possessor, the maker, and so on, e. g. *Sytma's reed* (road), *Waling Dykstra's skriften* (writings).

Note. This genitive is not formed from monosyllabic proper nouns.

2. From personal names to denote the father or the mother, e. g. *Anne Piers*, *Jan Ankjes*.

3. In elliptic use (cf. A. 3), e. g. *by Sytses*, *by Sipma's*, *dat is Sytses*, *Ruerdes*, or in combination with the prepositional genitive (cf. A. 4), e. g. *de feint* (servant) *fen Ruerdes*, *fen Wytsma's*.

4. From geographical proper nouns, e. g. *Fryslâns marren* (meres).

198. A weak genitive in -e, or without termination when the substantive ends in the indistinct vowel, is met with in the following cases :

1. From the class nouns *heit* (father), *mem* (mother), *pake* (grandfather), *beppe* (grandmother), *omke* (uncle), *moeike* (aunt), all denoting a family relation, e. g. *heite klean* (clothes), *memme soargen* (sorrows), *pake hoed* (hat).

2. From monosyllabic personal names ending in a consonant, and from those which end in -e, to denote the husband, as *Ruerde Tryn*, *Anne Grytsje*.

199. There are two kinds of periphrastic genitives in Frisian :

1. With the aid of the preposition *fen* (prepositional genitive), as *it hûs fen ûs bårman* (our neighbour).

2. With the aid of the possessive pronoun *syn*, *hjar*, as *heit syn klean*, *Jan syn mem*, *ûs famke* (girl) *hjar boeken*, *dy ljue* (people) *hjar drokte* (activity).

200. The genitive may also be expressed with the aid of the suffixes -er, -ter, -ster, -mer placed after geographical names, e. g. *de Snitser wetterpoarte* (the water-gate of Sneek), *Frjentsjerter merke*, (Franeker market), *de Rypster toer* (tower), *de Hegemer mar* (mere).

201. Remains of the old dative form (in -e) are found in the adverbial expressions *to goede* (to good), *to lânne* (to land), *to neate* (to nothing), *to rjuchte* (to rights).

202. A vocative is met with in the apostrophe-form *heite* and in the exclamation *Heare*, both used in familiar speaking, e. g. *kom hjir ris*, *heite!* (just come here, lad !), *Heare, hvet die er it mâl!* (Lord, how madly he did it !).



## 2. ARTICLE

203. Frisian has the following articles :

1. The definite article *de*, used before masc. and fem. nouns in the singular and before nouns of all genders in the plural.<sup>1</sup>

2. The definite article *it*, used before neuter nouns in the singular.

3. The indefinite article *in*, only used before singular nouns of all genders.

4. The negative article *gjin*, used before nouns of all genders and numbers.

*Note.* In the written language we still find the negative article *nin* used in the same sense as *gjin*. This article, however, has fallen into disuse in speaking.

204. Some isolated forms excepted, all these articles are inflectible.

Of the definite article there still exist the following forms :

1. An old accusative masc. sing. in *op 'en baen* (*komme, wêze bringe*), *op 'en dûr, troch 'en tiid, ta 'n ein*.

2. An old dative fem. sing. in *by der ein, by der hân, fen der hân, in der iwichheid net*.

3. An old dative neuter sing. in *yn 'e hûs, út 'e hûs*.

4. An emphatic case answering to the old acc. masc. sing. in *fo den divel, for den donder*.

205. The article also remains undeclined in such cases as *de boers hôf, de frous mem, it lâns regear, by de boers, nei de kûpers de deis, de oare deis, de snein-to-jouns* (see § 197, A. 3, 4, 7).

## 3. ADJECTIVE

*Inflection of adjectives*

206. In Frisian, adjectives have still the following inflectional forms :

The stem-form without termination.

The stem-form with the termination *-e*.

The stem-form with the termination *-en*.

The stem-form with the termination *-er*.

<sup>1</sup> For the assimilation of this article see § 105.



207. The undeclined form is met with in :

1. All the adjectives used predicatively, as *de wei is lang* (the way is long), *it waer is moai* (the weather is fine).

2. The adjective used attributively :

a. When it stands before neuter nouns in the singular and no other determining word precedes, as *sâlt wetter* (salt water).

b. In the same case, when the preceding word is the indefinite article *in*, as *in djip wetter* (a deep water) ; the negative article *gjin*, as *gjin farsk brea* (no new bread) ; the numerals *ien*, *elk*, *ider*, *mannich*, as *ien brún hynder* (one brown horse) ; a possessive or interrogative pronoun, as *myn nij boek* (my new book), *hokker heech hûs* (which high house ?).

c. When it ends in two unaccented syllables, as *in izeren stek* (an iron railing), *dy izeren brêge* (that iron bridge).

d. When it is derived from a proper noun by means of *-er*, as *de Ljouwerter skipper* (the Leeuwarden captain).

e. When it is one of the words *rjuchter*, *lofter*, *linker*, as *de rjuchter hân*, *de lofter side*, *de linker kant*.

f. When it stands in the comparative degree, provided that it is not preceded by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun, as *greater hûs*, *heger toer*, *moaijer bisten*, *oan leger wâl* (but *de mindere man*, beside *de heger ein*).

g. Sometimes when it is used before names of male persons, especially before *man*, and before nouns denoting a trade or profession, but only when the indefinite article precedes, as *in goed (frjemd, nuver) man*, *in great dichter*.

h. When it is one of the words *âld*, *jong*, *lyts*, *great*, used before one of the personal names *man*, *frou*, *feint*, *faem*, *boer*, *baes*, *master*, and some others, or before names of animals and things, so that a single idea is expressed, as *de âld boer*, *de âld frou*, *it jong hynder* (horse), *dat âld hûs*, *dy âld skurre* (barn).

208. The stem-form + *e* stands :

1. Before masc. and fem. nouns when no other word precedes, as *goede man*, *ljeave mem*.

2. Before masc. and fem. nouns when preceded by a definite or indefinite article and by other determining words (but see § 207. 2 c-h), as *de hege toer*, *in goede heit*.

3. Before neuter nouns when preceded by the definite article or by a demonstrative pronoun (but see § 207. 2 c-e), as *it (dit, dat) djûre hûs*.

4. Before plural nouns with or without other preceding words as *djippe wetters, hege beammen*.

209. The stem + *en* is found :

1. As an emphatic form in such cases as *it is in dregen baes* (he is a stout fellow).

*Note.* Instead of this the stem + *e* may also be used.

2. Before *ien* used substantively, as *dat is in greaten ien*, in rare *ien*, in *moaijen ien*, and also when the word *ien* is omitted, *it is in raren*, in *nuweren*, in *âlde jas* (coat) *en in nijen*, in *swarten ien en in brunen*.

210. The stem + *er* is used :

1. In some isolated expressions which are remains of old genitives and datives, as *allerhande, allerlei, goederjowsk, út goeder bêst*.

2. In combination with *nôch*, as *langernôch, moaijernôch, likernôch*.

*Note.* Properly speaking it is not the termination *-er* which appears in such expressions. Originally the adjective was undeclined, and the following word was *enôch*. The *r* is thus merely a later insertion.

### Comparison of adjectives

211. The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding the termination *-er* to the positive, e. g. *heech*—*heger*, *great*—*greater*.

When the positive ends in *l*, *n*, or *r*, a *d* is inserted before the comparative ending, as *mâl* (foolish)—*mâlder*, *tin* (thin)—*tinder*, *toad* (dry, lean)—*toarder*.

This insertion, however, does not always occur when the adjective ends in an unaccented syllable, as *el*, *en*, *er*, e. g. *himm* (neat)—*himmeler*, but also *himmelder*, *tofreden* (content)—*tofredener*, *helder* (clear)—*helderer*, but oftener *helderder*.

212. The superlative degree is formed by the addition of *-st* to the positive, as *heech*—*heechst*, *skjin* (clean)—*skjinst*.

When the adjective ends in *d*, *t*, *ts*, these consonants are assimilated to the *s* of the superlative termination, e. g. *rêd* (quick)—*rêdd*—*rêdst*, *fet* (fat)—*fetter*—*fetst*, *lyts* (little)—*lytser*—*lytst*, *let* (late)—*letter*—*lêst*.

Adjectives in *st* are not changed in the superlative, e. g. *fêst* (fast, firm)—*fêster*—(it) *fêst*.

213. The following adjectives and adverbs are irregular in the comparative and the superlative :

*goed* (good)—*better*—*bêst*.  
*folle* (much)—*mear*—*meast*.  
*ier* (early)—*earder*—*earst*.  
*graech* (willing)—*ljeaver*—*ljeafst*.

But *goed* = good-natured, and *graech* = desired (as in *grage waer*), have regular degrees:

*goed*—*goeder*—*goedst*.  
*graech*—*grager*—*graechst*.

214. The superlative may be strengthened by prefixing *aller-*, *alder-*, e. g. *allerheechst*, *alderljeafst*, *alderbêst*.

215. The following comparative forms have the signification of positives: *rjuchter* (right), *lofter*, *linker* (left), *skoander* (excellent).

216. The superlative may be preceded by the article *it* when used predicatively, e. g. *hy is greatst* or *hy is de greatste*, or *hy is it greatst(e)*.

217. As a general rule the comparative is not declinable in Frisian (see § 207. 2*f*).

The attributive superlative is declined like the positive; the predicative superlative has the forms mentioned in the preceding section.

#### 4. NUMERALS

218. The Frisian cardinal numerals are:

1. *ien* (1), *twa* (2), *trije* (3), *fjouwer* (4), *fif* (5), *seis* (6), *saun* (7), *acht* (8), *njuggen* (9), *tsien* (10), *âlve*, *âlf* (11), *toalve*, *toalf* (12);

*trechtjin* (13), *fjirtjin* (14), *fyftjin* (15), *sechstjin* (16), *sauntjin* (17), *achtjtjin* (18), *njuggentjin* (19);

*tweintich* (20), *tritich* (30), *fjirtich* (40), *fyftich* (50), *sechstich* (60), *sauntich* (70), *tachtich* (80), *njuggentich* (90);<sup>1</sup>

*ien-en-tweintich* (21), *twa-en-tweintich* (22), . . . *njuggen-en-tweintich* (29);

*hûndert* (100), *twa-hûndert* (200), . . . *njuggen-hûndert* (900);

*tûzen* (1,000), *twa-tûzen* (2,000); . . .

*âlf-hûndert* (1,100), *toalf-hûndert* (1,200), . . . *njuggentjin-hûndert* (1,900); . . .

*miljoen* (1,000,000), *twa-miljoen* (2,000,000) . . .

2. *alle* (all), *beide* (both), *elk* (each), *ider* (each), *folle* (many), *forskate* (various), *ienich*, *ienichst* (only), *inkele* (single), *ytlike* (some),

<sup>1</sup> *Âlftich* (110) and *toalftich* (120) = Old Frisian \**alftich*, *toftich*, are no longer in use.

*mannich* (many, some), *ûnderskate* (various), *sommige*, *somlike* (some); *gâns* (whole), *genôch* (enough), *hwet* (somewhat), *rju* (abundant, rife), *gjin* (no).

**219.** The ordinal numerals are formed from the cardinal numerals by adding *-ste*, *-te*, or *-de* (except *earste*, *foarste*, *oarde*).

*earste* or *foarste* (first), *twadde* or *oarde* (second), *trêdde*, *fjirde*, *fyfte*, *sechste*, *saunde*, *achtste*, *njuggende*, *tsiende*; *alfte*, *toalfte*; *trettjinde* . . . *njuggentjinde*; *tweintichste*, *hûndertste*, *tûzenste*, *miljoenste*.

**220.** Fractions: *in heal* ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), *in trêdde (part)* ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), *in fjirde* ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), *trijer* *fjirden* ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ), and so on from the ordinal numerals; *oardeheal* or *oardel* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), *trêddeheal* or *trêddel* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ ), *fjirdeheal* or *fjirdel* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ), *fyfteheal* or *fiifel* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ), *sechsteheal* or *sechel* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ ), *saundeheal* ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ ), *achteheal* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ ), and so on.

**221.** Collective numerals to denote being or belonging together: *twaresom*, *trijeresom*, *fjouweresom*, *fivesom*, *seizesom*, and so on.

Multiplicative numerals: *dûbel* (double), *trijedûbel* (threefold), *fjouwerdûbel*, and so on.

**222.** Numeral adverbs:

1. To denote order: *earst* or *foarst*, *twad* or *oard*, *trêd*, *fjird*, *fyft*, *sechst*, *saund*.

2. To denote 'once', 'twice', 'three times', and so on: *ienkear* (*ienmel*, *ienris*), *twakear* (*twaris*), *trijekear* (*trijeris*), and so on.

**223.** Numeral adjectives to denote 'of two, three sorts', and so on:

*twadderhande*, *trêdderhande*, . . . *allerhande*; *ienderlei*, *twadderlei*, *trêdderlei*, . . . *allerlei*.

**224.** Numerals may take the ending *-en*, when used substantively:

1. To denote time: *foar ienen* (before one o'clock), *oer twaën* (after two), *twisken trijen en fjouweren*, *kertier* (a quarter) *oer fiven*, *healwei seizen* (half-past five).

2. To denote being together: *mei ienen*, *by twaën*, *hja wieren mei hjar trijen* (= there were three of them), *wy binne mei ús achten* (= we are eight).

3. To denote a division into groups or parts: *yn twaën*, *trijen*.

4. To denote a great number: *by tsienen*, *by hûnderten*, *by tûzenen*.

5. To denote one of a number: *ien fen twaën*, *ien fen beiden*, *fen allen*.



225. The numerals *elk* and *ider* have the genitives *elks*, *iders*, e. g. *elks oardeel*, *iders miening*; *elkmes* is a dative form, e. g. *jow hjar elkmes hwet* (give each of them something).

*Alle* shows the form *al* when separated from the noun by the definite article or a pronoun, e. g. *al it folk*.

*Folle*, *inkele*, *sommige* take the ending *-n*, when used for persons.

## 5. PRONOUNS

226. In Frisian there are the following pronouns:

	Substantive	Adjective
Personal	1. ik, 2. dou, jo (jy), 3. hy, er ; hja, sy ; it	
Demonstrative	1. wy, 2. jimme, 3. hja, sy dizze, dy, dit, dat soks, dy-, dat-, itjinge de-, it-, dy-, datselde sels, oar	dizze, dy, dit, dat
Relative	dy('t), dat, dêr('t), hwet	
Interrogative	hwa, hwet	hok, hokker, hwet, ho'n
Indefinite	men, it, immen, nimmen, eat, neat, alles hwet, hwa, gûds, gûdden elk, ider, gjin ('n), ien elk-en-ien, ider-en-ien, mannich- ien ien en oar, it ien en 't oar	
Possessive	1. minen, mines, 2. dinen, -es, jouwes, 3. sinen, -es ; hjarres	1. myn, 2. dyn, jou, jins, 3. syn ; hjar
Reflexive	1. uzes, 2. jimmes, 3. hjarres 1. my, 2. dy, jo, 3. him ; hjar 1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar	1. ús, 2. jimme, 3. hjar
Reciprocal	yen mekoar, malkoar, elkoar, inoar	

227. The Personal Pronouns have the following forms:

Singular	Nominative case :	1. ik	2. dou, jo	3. hy ; hja, sy ; it
	Objective case :	my	dy, jo	him ; hjar, se ; it
Plural	Nominative case :	1. wy	2. jimme	2. hja, sy
	Objective case :	ús	jimme	hjar, hjarren, se

Genitives as in § 197, A. 3 : *by jimmes* (at your house), *by uzes*.

Enclitic forms are : 2.-*st(e)*, accented *-stou*, 3. *er*. They are used after verbs and after conjunctions and relative or interrogative pronouns, as *as*, *det*, *dat*, *dêr*, *dy*, *do*, *hwer*, *hwet*, *nou*, *nei* ; e. g. *Hiest at wol tocht?* (Would you have thought it?). *As er mei* (as he may). *Iy kin dwaen, hwet er wol* (he can do what he likes).



Unaccented forms are :

Nominative: 1. 'k      2. *je*    3. *se*, 't;    1. *wi*, *we*    2. *jim*    3. *se*  
 Objective:      *mi*, *me*    *je*      *se*, 't;      *jim*      *se*

These forms are not always used in writing.

A vocative form of the second person singular is *ju*, only used in familiar speaking, e. g. *Hark ris, ju!* (I say, you!).

Some pronouns may be lengthened by adding the plural noun *ljue* (folk), e. g. *wyljue*, *úsljue*, *jimmeljue*.

To denote a person with his family such forms as *Jan-en-hjar*, *heit-en-hjar*, *ús búrman-en-hjar* are very common.

228. In ordinary speaking the objective form *jo* has replaced the nominative *jy*, which has fallen into disuse. *Jy*, however, is often employed in the written language.

*Dou* (in other dialect *dû*) is the familiar form, *jo* the polite form of the second person singular; a pronoun lying between these, i. e. neither too familiar nor too polite, is *men*; children are often spoken to with the pronouns of the third person *hy*, *sy*, even in the imperative, e. g. *Kom hy hjir mar!* (just come here!). To denote obedience or a higher degree of politeness *jo*, *je* is often replaced by nouns which may be used as vocatives, e. g. *Scil ik Heit hwet helpe!* *Wol mynhear effen sitten gean?*

*Hja* belongs to another dialect than *sy*.

229. The Demonstrative Pronouns *dizze* and *dy* are used in the masc. and fem. singular and in the plural; *dit* and *dat* are the forms for the neuter gender in the singular.

The demonstratives are for the most part indeclinable. *Dizze*, *deselde*, *dyselde*, *dyjinge*, and *sokke* take *-n* in the plural when they refer to persons.

*Sok(ke)* is in the singular only used before material nouns (*sok* in the neuter gender); before class nouns the expression *sa'n* is used in the sense of *sok*; the adjective plural form is *sokke*, e. g. *sok hier* (such hair), *sokke reamme* (such cream), *sa'n hûs* (such a house), *sokke weinen* (such wains).

*Sels* is a demonstrative denoting that every other noun or pronoun except that which is mentioned is excluded, e. g. *Der gie neat foar de mæn sels*. *Ik sels*. *Hy wol it sels dwaen*.

The family is denoted by such expressions as *heit-en-dy*, *Sjoerd en-dy*, which may be used in the genitive, e. g. *heit-en-dy's fê*, *by heit en-dy's* (*hûs* 'house' is understood).

*Dy* shows a periphrastic genitive, as *dy syn hûs; dat is dy sinen* (*sines*), *dy hjarres*.

230. The Relative Pronoun *dy*(*'t*) refers in the singular to masc. and fem. antecedents, in the plural to nouns of all genders; *dat* may have only a neuter singular antecedent.

*Hwet* is used only when the antecedent is one of the words *al*, *alles*, *neat*; *dêr*(*'t*) as relative has fallen into disuse, except in some expressions, as *Rakkert, dêrste biste!* (Wretch that you are!).

The relatives were once demonstratives, as the present-day usage still shows. In Frisian we may say *Ik ha in man sjoen, dy hie in jûk op 'e skouders* and *dy't in jûk op 'e skouders hie*. The *'t* is the relic of the conjunction *det* which once followed the demonstrative with a relative function.

231. The Interrogative Pronoun *hwa* refers to persons, *hwet* to things. *Hwa* has the genitive *hwa's*, *hwaens*, e. g. *Hwa's* (*hwaens*) *skild is dat?* A periphrastic genitive is *hwa syn*, *hwa hjar*, when a noun follows, as *Hwa syn boek is dat?*, and *hwa sinen*, *hwa sines*, *hwa hjarres*, when that is not the case.

*Hwet* is indeclinable. It is not only substantive, but also adjective, and in this case it is used before all genders and numbers. *Hwet docht* (does) *dy man?* *Hwet ljue binne dat?* (What folks are these?).

The adjective pronoun *hok* is used before neuter nouns. When followed by *for* or *for in* it may be also used before the masc. and fem. The plural form is *hokke*.

232. The Indefinite Pronouns are for the most part indeclinable, but *immen*, *nimmen*, *elk*, *ider* have genitives in *-s*. The pronoun *men* is only used in the nominative; it has a genitive form *yens*, and an objective form *yen*, both from the numeral *ien* (formerly written *yen*), used in an indefinite sense.

Examples—*Yens wird moat men hâlde* (one must keep one's word). *Soks jowt yen net folle* (such a thing does not give one much).

233. The Possessive Pronouns are no longer declined in Frisian. The substantive pronouns of the singular show two forms, in *-en* or *-es*, except *jouwes* which is properly plural.

For the use of *dyn* and *jou*, *dinen* (*dines*) and *jouwes* the same rules may be given as for the pers. pron. of the 2nd person (cf. § 228).

The pronoun *jins*, ordinarily belonging to the indefinite pron. *men*, is only used in the case mentioned in § 228, and in the written language. Then it seems more polite than *jou*.

234. The Reflexive Pronouns are indeclinable. Naturally they only occur in the objective form, as *Ik skamje my. Hy wasket him.*

The reflexive belonging to the indef. pron. *men* is *yen* (cf. § 232), as *Men moat yen rêdde* (one must save oneself).

235. The Reciprocal Pronouns do not occur in the nominative. They have genitive forms in *-s*.

Examples—*De bern pleagje elkoar. Men moat hwet for inoar oer ha. Mekoars lêsten drage.*

Sometimes a form in *-en* is met with, as *Men moat mekoarren hwet tajaen. Wy ha elkoarren yn lang net sjoen.*

## 6. VERBS

236. The Infinitive of Frisian verbs has two forms. When it belongs to the predicate, as when it is accompanied by an auxiliary verb, the infinitive ends in *-e* (as *fiele, drinke*), with the exception of the following monosyllabic verbs: *dwaen, jaen, slaen, sjen, tsjen, gean, stean*. But when the infinitive is preceded by a preposition (*to, om to*), or when it is used as a verbal noun, or when it stands with an accusative (the acc. with inf.), it ends in *-en* (the monosyllables are not changed), e.g. *It bern bigjint to rinnen. Rinnen is in soun wirk. Ik seach him rinnen.*

237. The Present Participle of all verbs is formed by adding *-ende* to the stem, or *-de* to the infinitive when this ends in *-n*, e.g. *miene—mienende, dwaen—dwaende*.

238. The Past Participle of weak verbs is formed by adding *-d*, *-t*, or *-e* to the stem. The ending *-e* appears when the infinitive ends in *-je* (*libje—libbe*); the past participles of other weak verbs have *-t* when the stem ends in a voiceless consonant (*skreppe—skrept*), and *-d* when the stem ends in a voiced consonant, a vowel, diphthong, or triphthong (*knize—kniesd, waeije—waeid, moeije—moeid*).

The past participle of strong verbs ordinarily ends in *-en*, or in *-n* when it is contracted or when the infinitive is monosyllabic (*komme—kommen, bliuwe—bleaun, stean—stien*).

239. There are two finite moods in Frisian, the indicative and the imperative; subjunctive forms are no longer used.

The Indicative has two simple tenses, the present and the imperfect.

The Present Tense of weak and strong verbs has the following personal endings:

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i> ( <i>miene</i> , to think)	Infinitive in <i>-je</i> ( <i>easkje</i> , to ask)
Singular {	1. — ik mien 2. { <i>-st</i> dou mienst <sup>1</sup> { <i>-e</i> jy miene 3. <i>-t</i> hy mient	1. <i>-je</i> ik easkje 2. { <i>-est</i> dou easkest { <i>-je</i> jy easkje <sup>1</sup> 3. <i>-et</i> hy easket
Plural {	1. <i>-e</i> wy miene 2. <i>-e</i> jimme miene 3. <i>-e</i> sy (hja) miene	1. <i>-je</i> wy easkje 2. <i>-je</i> jimme easkje 3. <i>-je</i> sy (hja) easkje

240. The Imperfect Tense of weak verbs is formed by adding the following endings to the stem :

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i>	Infinitive in <i>-je</i>
Singular {	1. <i>-de</i> ik miende 2. { <i>-ste</i> dou mienste { <i>-den</i> jy mienden 3. <i>-de</i> hy miende	1. <i>-e</i> ik easke 2. { <i>-este</i> dou easkeste { <i>-en</i> jy easken 3. <i>-e</i> hy easke
Plural {	1. <i>-den</i> wy mienden 2. <i>-den</i> jimme mienden 3. <i>-den</i> sy (hja) mienden	1. <i>-en</i> wy easken 2. <i>-en</i> jimme easken 3. <i>-en</i> sy (hja) easken

241. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *nimme* (to take) in the imperfect, serving to show the endings which are common to all strong verbs in this tense :

Singular {	1. — ik naem 2. { <i>-st</i> dou naemst { <i>-en</i> jy namen 3. — hy naem
Plural {	1. <i>-en</i> wy namen 2. <i>-en</i> jimme namen 3. <i>-en</i> sy (hja) namen

242. As a general rule the imperative of all verbs has one tense (the present) and one form :

	Infinitive in <i>-e</i>	Infinitive in <i>-je</i>
Sing. and Plural	2. — mien	2. <i>-je</i> easkje

*Note 1.* The verbs *hawwe* and *wêze* have an imperfect tense of the imperative in such phrases as : *Hie dat earder sein. Wier dêr den hinne gien.*

*Note 2.* In some cases, as for example in speaking to children, a third person singular of the imperative is met with which is similar to the second : *Wêz hy mar stil. Kom sy hjir mar.*

<sup>1</sup> See § 228.



243. The Perfect tenses are formed with the auxiliaries *hawwe* and *wêze*. As a rule verbs denoting an action, or the fact of being in some state, are conjugated with *hawwe*; verbs denoting a coming into some state take *wêze*.

The Future and Conditional tenses are formed with the auxiliary *scille*.

244. There are two voices in Frisian, the active and the passive. The latter is formed by prefixing the auxiliary verbs *wirde* or *wêze* to the past participle of the verb. *Wirde* is used in the present and the imperfect, *wêze* in the other tenses.

245. In accordance with what is said in §§ 238–41, there are two classes of weak verbs in Frisian, those which end in *-e* and those which have the ending *-je* (*-gje*, *-igje*, *-kje*, *-sje*, *-zje*, *-elje*, *-erje*) in the infinitive.<sup>1</sup> Verbs in *-sje*, *-zje* drop *s* and *z* of the ending in the 2nd and 3rd person singular of the present, in the imperfect and in the past participle, e.g. :

Infinitive	Present	Imperfect	Past p.
<i>wytsje</i> (to whiten)	ik wytsje, <sup>2</sup> dou witest, hy witet, wy wytsje (§ 239)	ik wite (§ 240)	wite
<i>eidzje</i> (to harrow)	ik eidzje, dou eident, hy eidet, wy eidzje (§ 239)	ik eide (§ 240)	eide

246. The following weak verbs show vowel or consonant mutations in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular of the present, in the imperfect and in the past participle :

Infinitive	Present				Imperf.	Past p.	
<i>liede</i> (to lead)	1. lied	2. laest*	3. laet*	pl.	liede	laette	laet
<i>skiede</i> (to part)	skied	skaest*	skaet*	„	skiede	skaette	skaet
<i>spriede</i> (to spread)	spried	spraest*	spraet*	„	spriede	spraette	spraet
<i>stjitte</i> (to push)	stjit	staest*	staet*	„	stjitte	staette	staet
<i>deije</i> (to kill)	dei	daest*	daet*	„	deije	daette*	daet*
<i>bliede</i> (to bleed)	blied	blest*	blet*	„	bliede	bllette	blet
<i>briede</i> (to roast)	bried	breest*	bret*	„	briede	brette	bret
<i>liede</i> (to ring)	lied	lest*	let*	„	liede	lette	let
<i>riede</i> (to guess)	ried	rest*	ret*	„	riede	rette	ret
<i>sliepe</i> (to sleep)	slied	sleest*	slept*	„	sliepe	slepte*	slept*
<i>fortrette</i> (to vex)	—	—	fortret	„	—	fortrette	fortret
<i>moete, mette</i> (to meet)	moet*	mest*	met*	„	moete*	mette*	met*
<i>lije</i> (to suffer)	lij	list*	lit*	„	lije	litte*	lit*
<i>feije</i> (to sweep)	fei	fagest	faget	„	feije	fage	fage
<i>jeije</i> (to chase)	jei	jagest	jaget	„	jeije	jage	jage

<sup>1</sup> The infinitive of strong verbs ordinarily ends in *-e*. For exceptions see § 247.

\* These forms are often or even commonly replaced by the analogical regular forms (*liedst*, *liedt*, and so on). Some of the forms are restricted to the written language.



Infinitive	Present				Imperf.	Past p.
<i>kleije</i> (to complain)	1. <i>klei</i>	2. <i>klagest</i>	3. <i>klaget</i>	pl. <i>kleije</i>	<i>klage</i>	<i>klage</i>
<i>krije</i> (to get)	<i>krij</i>	<i>krigest*</i>	<i>kriget*</i>	„ <i>krije</i>	<i>krige</i>	<i>krige</i>
<i>swije</i> (to be silent)	<i>swij</i>	<i>swigest*</i>	<i>swiget*</i>	„ <i>swije</i>	<i>swige*</i>	<i>swige*</i>
<i>loeijsje</i> , <i>loegje</i> (to pile up)	<i>loei*</i>	<i>loegest</i>	<i>loaget</i>	„ <i>loeijsje*</i>	<i>loege</i>	<i>loege</i>
<i>ploejsje</i> , <i>ploegje</i> (to plough)	<i>ploei*</i>	<i>ploegest</i>	<i>ploaget</i>	„ <i>ploeijsje*</i>	<i>ploege</i>	<i>ploege</i>
<i>koaijsje</i> , <i>kôgje</i> (to chew)	<i>koai*</i>	<i>kôgest</i>	<i>kôget</i>	„ <i>koaijsje*</i>	<i>kôge</i>	<i>kôge</i>
<i>toaijsje</i> , <i>tôgje</i> (to tug)	<i>toai*</i>	<i>tôgest</i>	<i>tôget</i>	„ <i>toaijsje*</i>	<i>tôge</i>	<i>tôge</i>
<i>laitsje</i> (to laugh)	<i>laitsje</i>	<i>lakest</i>	<i>laket</i>	„ <i>laitsje</i>	<i>lako</i>	<i>lake</i>
<i>meitsje</i> (to make)	<i>meitsje</i>	<i>makkest</i>	<i>makket</i>	„ <i>meitsje</i>	<i>makke</i>	<i>makke</i>
<i>smeitsje</i> (to taste)	<i>smeitsje</i>	<i>smakkest</i>	<i>smakket</i>	„ <i>smeitsje</i>	<i>smakke</i>	<i>smakke</i>
<i>reitsje</i> (to reach)	<i>reitsje</i>	<i>rekkest</i>	<i>rekket</i>	„ <i>reitsje</i>	<i>rekke</i>	<i>rekke</i>
<i>weitsje</i> (to watch)	<i>weitsje</i>	<i>wekkest</i>	<i>wekket</i>	„ <i>weitsje</i>	<i>wekke</i>	<i>wekke</i>
<i>koaitsjsje</i> , <i>kôkjsje</i> (to boil)	<i>koaitsjsje*</i>	<i>kôkest</i>	<i>kôket</i>	„ <i>koaitsjsje*</i>	<i>kôke</i>	<i>kôke</i>
<i>loaitsjsje</i> , <i>lôkjsje</i> (to look)	<i>loaitsjsje*</i>	<i>lôkest</i>	<i>lôket</i>	„ <i>loaitsjsje*</i>	<i>lôke</i>	<i>lôke</i>
<i>ploaitsjsje</i> , <i>plôkjsje</i> (to pluck)	<i>ploaitsjsje*</i>	<i>plôkest</i>	<i>plôket</i>	„ <i>ploaitsjsje*</i>	<i>plôke</i>	<i>plôke</i>

247. The following is a survey of the classes and sub-classes into which the Frisian strong verbs may be divided, and of the vowel-gradation in these verbs. As appears from this list, the influence of analogy has been very great, and it often happens that a verb has passed from one class into another. There is no longer any difference between the root-vowels of the imperfect singular and plural.

## Class I

- a. Infin. *i:* ; imperf. *i·ə*—*i·ə* ; past p. *i:* :<sup>1</sup>  
*glide* (to glide) ; *gloed*, *glieden* ; *gliden*.  
 Similarly : *ride* (to ride), *stride* (to strive).
- b. *i* ; *i·ə*—*i·ə* ; *i:*  
*ite* (to eat) ; *iet*, *ieten* ; *iten*.  
 So also : *bite*, *krite*, *slite*, *smite*, *splite*, *wite*.
- c. *iuw* ; *ïou*—*ïou* ; *ö·ə* :  
*bliuwe* (to remain) ; *bleau\**,<sup>2</sup> *bleauwen\** ; *bleaun*.  
 Similarly : *driuwe*, *kliuwe*, *priuwe*, *riuwe*, *skriuwe*, *triuwe*, *wriuwe*.
- d. *ei* ; *ai*—*ai* ; *ai* (*i·ə*) :  
*snijsje* (to cut) ; *snei\**, *sneijen\**, *snein* (*snien*).  
*spijsje* (to spit) ; *spei*, *speijen* ; *spein*.  
*swijsje* (to be silent) ; *swei\**, *sweijen\** ; *swein\** (see § 246).

<sup>1</sup> The vowel-gradation is given in phonetic symbols.

<sup>2</sup> Weak forms are very common instead of these and the following marked with \*.

## Class II

- a. Infin. *i* (i); imperf. *rə*—*rə*; past p. *rə* (ε:, ε):  
*biede* (to bid); *bea*, *beaën*; *bean*.  
*siede* (to seethe); *sea*, *seaën*; *sean*.  
*frieze* (to freeze); *frear*, —; *fêrzen*.  
*kieze* (to choose); *keas*, *keazen*; *keazen*.  
*forlieze* (to lose); *forlear*, *forlearen*; *forlern*.  
*lige* (to tell lies); *leag*\*, *leagen*\*; *leagen*\*.
- b. *ir* (i, y); *rə*—*rə*; ε (i):  
*jiette* (to pour); *geat*, *geaten*; *getten*.  
*forjitte* (to forget); *forgeat*, *forgeaten*; *forgetten*.  
*sjitte* (to shoot); *skeat*, *skeaten*; *sketten*.  
*miette* (to measure); *meat*, *meaten*; *metten*.  
*bidde* (to pray); *bea*, *beaën*; *bidden*.  
*slute* (to shut); *sleat*, *sleaten*; *sletten*.
- c. *rə* (iε); *rə*—*rə*; ai (uə):  
*fleane*<sup>1</sup> (to fly); *fleag*, *fleagen*; *flein*.  
*tsjen*<sup>2</sup> (to draw); *teag*, *teagen*; *tein*.  
*sjen*<sup>3</sup> (to see); *seag*, *seagen*; *sjoen*.

## Class III

- a. Infin. *i* (i); imperf. *ou*—*ou*; past p. *ou* (see §§ 156, 157).  
*bine* (to bind); *boun*, *bounen*; *boun*.  
 Similarly: *fine*, *fordwine*, *wine*; *bigjinne*, *rinne*, *spinne*, *winne*.
- b. ε; ö—ö; ö:  
*bergje* (to secure); *birg*, *birgen*; *birgen*.  
 Similarly: *kerve*, *merke*, *swerve*, *werpe*.
- c. iε; oə—oə; oə:  
*bidjerre* (to spoil); *bidoar*, *bidoaren*; *bidoarn*.  
 So also: *fordjerre*, *stjerre*.
- d. ε (i, io); o—o; o:  
*treffe* (to hit); *trof*, *troffen*; *troffen*.  
 Similarly: *melke*, *helpe*; *glimme*, *klimme*, *swimme*, *krimpe*, *kringe*,  
*bifinge*, *minge*, *springe*, *twinge*, *wringe*, *hingje*, *hinkje*, *blinke*, *drinke*,  
*klinke*, *sinke*, *skinke*, *slinke*, *winke*, *jilde*<sup>4</sup>; *sjonge*, *stjonke*, *fjuchte*.
- e. ö; a:—a:; ö:  
*wirde* (to become); *waerd*, *waerden*; *wirden*.

<sup>1</sup> Present tense: *ik* *fljuch*, *dou* *fljuchst*, *hy* *fljucht*, *wy* *fleane*.

<sup>2</sup> " " " *tsjuch*, " *tsjuchst*, " *tsjucht*, " *tsjugge*.

<sup>3</sup> " " " *sjuch*, " *sjuchst*, " *sjucht*, " *sjugge*.

<sup>4</sup> *jilde* (to yield); *gou*, *gouwen*; *gouwen*.

Class IV

- a. Infin.  $\epsilon$  (i); imperf.  $i\cdot\bar{a}$ — $i\cdot\bar{a}$ ; past p.  $\bar{o}$  (see § 164):  
*brekke* (to break); *briek*, *brieken*; *britsen*.  
 So also: *dekke*, *rekke*, *sprekke*, *stekke*, *strekke*, *trekke*; *strike*.
- b.  $i$  (o);  $a:$  ( $\bar{o}$ )— $a:$  ( $\bar{o}$ );  $o$ :  
*nimme* (to take); *naem* (*nôm*), *namen* (*nômen*); *nommen*.  
*komme* (to come); *kaem* (*kôm*), *kamen* (*kômen*); *kommen*.

Class V

- a. Infin.  $\epsilon:$  ( $i$ ,  $\epsilon$ ); imperf.  $i\cdot\bar{a}$ — $i\cdot\bar{a}$ ; past p.  $\epsilon:$  ( $i$ ,  $\epsilon$ ):  
*lêze* (to read); *lies*, *liezen*; *lêzen*.  
*stelle* (to steal); *stiel*, *stielen*; *stellen*.  
*sitte* (to sit); *siet*, *sieten*; *sitten*.  
*frette* (to eat); *friet*, *frieten*; *fretten*.
- b.  $i$ ;  $a:i$ — $a:i$ ;  $ai$ :  
*lizze*<sup>1</sup> (to lie); *laei*, *laeijen*; *lein*.

Class VI

- a. Infin.  $a:$  ( $i\cdot\bar{a}$ ); imperf.  $u:$ — $u:$ ; past p.  $a:$  ( $u:$ ,  $ai$ ):  
*drage* (to draw); *droeg*, *droegen*; *dragen* (*droegen*).  
*grave* (to dig); *groef*, *groeven*; *graven* (*groeven*).  
*weage* (to weigh); *woeg*, *woegen*; *woegen*.  
*slaen* (to strike); *sloeg*, *sloegen*; *slein*.
- b.  $a$ ;  $u\cdot\bar{a}$ — $u\cdot\bar{a}$ ;  $i\cdot\bar{a}$ :  
*farre* (to go); *foer*, *foeren*; *fearn*.
- c.  $a:$ ;  $u$ — $u$ ;  $u$ :  
*wackse* (to grow); *woeks*, *woeksen*; *woeksen*.
- d.  $\epsilon$ ;  $u:$ — $u:$ ;  $e:$ :  
*skeppe* (to scoop); *skoop*, *scoepen*; *skepen*.
- e.  $\bar{o}$ :;  $u\cdot\bar{a}$ — $u\cdot\bar{a}$ ;  $\bar{o}$ ::  
*falle* (to fall); *foel*, *foelen*; *fallen*.

Class VII

- a. Infin.  $ÿi$  ( $i$ ); imperf.  $i\cdot\bar{a}$ — $i\cdot\bar{a}$ ; past p.  $ÿi$  ( $i$ ):  
*hjitte* (to be called); *hiet*, *hieten*; *hjitten*.  
*litte* (to let); *liet*, *lieten*; *litten*.

<sup>1</sup> Present tense: *ik liz*, *dou leist*, *hy leit*, *wy lizze*.

b. a (ə, o); o (ə:)—o (ə:); o :

*fange* (to catch); fong, fongen; fongen (*antiquated*, finzen).

*waskje* (to wash); wosk, wosken; wosken.

*roppe* (to shout); rôp, rôpen; roppen.

c. ə:; əu—əu; ə: :

*hâlde* (to hold); houd, houden; hâlden.

248. The following verbs have a mixed conjugation; though the imperfect shows strong (as well as weak) forms, the past participle is weak :

*blike* (to appear); blik\*, bliken\*; blykt.

So also : *gripe*, *knipe*.

*dûke* (to duck); doek\*, doeken\*; dûkt.

So also : *glûpe*, *krûpe*, *rûke*, *slûpe*, *strûpe*, *sûpe*.<sup>1</sup>

*stappe* (to step); stoep\*, stoepen\*; stapt.

*skouwe* (to shove); skau\*, skauwen\*; skoud.

*stouwe* (to raise dust); stau\*, stauwen\*; stoud.

249. The irregular verbs include in the first place the following preterite presents :

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>kinne</i> (to be able)	1. kin	2. kinst	3. kin	pl. kinne	koe, koenen	kinnen
<i>kenne</i> <sup>2</sup> (to know)	ken	kenst	ken	„ kenne	koe, koenen	kennen
<i>scille</i> (shall)	scil	scilst	scil	„ scille	scoe, scoenen	scillen
<i>meije</i> (may)	mei	meist	mei	„ meije	mocht, mochten	meijen (mocht)
<i>doare</i> (to dare)	doar	doarst	doar	„ doare	doarst, doarsten	doaren (doarst)
<i>witte</i> <sup>3</sup> (to know)	wit	wist	wit	„ witte	wist, wisten	witten
<i>moatte</i> (to be obliged)	moat	moast	moat	„ moatte	moast, moasten	moatte
<i>doge</i> (to be of use)	dooch	doochst	dooch(t)	pl. doge	doogde, doogden	doogd

250. Other anomalies are met with in :

Infin.	Present				Imperfect	Part p.
<i>bringe</i> (to bring)	1. bring	2. bringst	3. bringt	pl. bringe	brocht, brochten	brocht
<i>tinke</i> (to think)	tink	tinkst	tinkt	„ tinke	tocht, tochten	tocht
<i>keapje</i> (to buy)	keapje	keapest	keapet	„ keapje	kocht, <sup>4</sup> kochten <sup>4</sup>	kocht

<sup>1</sup> But *lûke* (to draw); loek\*, loeken\*; litsen.

<sup>2</sup> Although the written forms of this verb differ from those of *kinne*, the pronunciation is the same.

<sup>3</sup> Also : *wite*; wyt, wist, wyt, wite; wist, wisten; witen.

<sup>4</sup> Sometimes yet : koft, koften, koft.

Infinitive	Present				Imperfect	Past p.
<i>siikje</i> (to seek)	1. siikje	2. siket	3. siket	pl. siikje	socht, sochten	socht
<i>pliigje</i> (to practice)	pliigje	pligest	pliget	„ pliigje	plichte, plichten	—
<i>wolle</i> (to be willing)	wol	wolst	wol	„ wolle	woe, woenen	wollen
<i>hawe</i> (to have)	ha(w)	hast	hat	„ ha(wwe)	hie, hienen	hawn
<i>binne</i> <sup>1</sup> (to be)	bin	bist	is	„ binne	wier, wieren	west
<i>doen</i> (to do)	doch	dochst	docht	„ dogge	die, dienen	dien
<i>jowe</i> (to give)	jow	jowst	jowt	„ jowe	joech, joegen	jown
<i>gean</i> <sup>2</sup> (to go)	gean	giest	giet	„ geane	gyng <sup>3</sup> , gyngen <sup>3</sup>	gien <sup>3</sup>
<i>stean</i> <sup>4</sup> (to stand)	stean	stiest	stiet	„ steane	stie <sup>5</sup> , stienen <sup>5</sup>	stien
<i>lizze</i> <sup>6</sup> (to lay)	liz	leist	leit	„ lizze	lei, leinen	lein
<i>seizen</i> <sup>6</sup> (to say)	siz	seist	seit	„ sizze	sei, seinen	sein

## II. THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH

### 1. ADVERBS

251. According to their meaning we may distinguish :

1. Adverbs of time, as *hjoed*, *moarn*, *jister*, *do*, *den*, *noch*, *yet*, *wennear*, *honear*.
2. Adverbs of place, as *hjr(re)*, *dêr(re)*, *hwer(re)*, *jinsen*, *earne*, *earne*.
3. Adverbs of arrangement, as *earst*, *oard*, *twad*, *trêd*.
4. Adverbs of occurrence, as *ienris*, *twaris*.
5. Adverbs of manner, as *sa*, *ho*.
6. Adverbs of degree, as *tige*, *hast*, *folle*, *meast*, *to*.
7. Adverbs of cause and consequence, as *dêrtroch*, *dêrom*, *sa-waende*.
8. Adverbs of affirmation and negation, as *ja*, *al*, *wol*, *fêst*, *siker*, *é*, *net*, *nea*.

252. According to their formation we may distinguish :

1. Simple adverbs which are not recognizable as being compound or derived, as *nou*, *do*, *sa*, *ho*, *to*, *ek*, *hjr*, *den*.

<sup>1</sup> Imperative : wêz.

<sup>2</sup> Imperative : gean.

<sup>3</sup> Also : gong, gongen ; gongen.

<sup>4</sup> Imperative : stean.

<sup>5</sup> In the written language also : stoe, stoenen.

<sup>6</sup> Imperative : liz, siz (sei).



2. Compound and derived adverbs. These are partly oblique cases of nouns, e. g. adverbial genitives, as *moarns*, *deis*, *wiles*, *nihokkerdeis*, *ûnderweijes*, *ûnderhâns*; adverbial datives, as *torjuchetolânne*, *faken*; partly combinations of nouns and preceding adjectives, as *hieltyd*, *altyd*; of nouns and prepositions, as *bitiid*, *niitiid*, *foartiid*, *biside*, *tobek*, *thûs*; of adverbs and prepositions, as *tonei*, *foarút*, *foardel*; of verbs with any other word, as *miskie sabeare*; partly derivatives by means of the suffixes<sup>1</sup>:

-lik(s), as *ynlik*, *uterlik*, *skielik*, *einliks*.

-lings, as *krústlings*, *tydlings*, *roedlings*.

-kes, -(t)sjes, as *sêftkes*, *swietsjes*, *sûntsjes*.

As a rule adjectives may also be used as adverbs without any change.

253. According to their syntactical function there are also pronominal adverbs which fill the place of a pronoun preceded by a preposition, e. g. *dêrta* (to it), *dêrnei* (after that), *hjirfen* (from this), *hjirmei* (with it), *hwerút* (from what), *hweryn* (wherein), *hwertro* (whereby). These adverbs consist of two other adverbs, of which the first is one of the words *dêr*, *hji*, *hwer*. The two parts are separable.

Examples—*Hwerta moat dat brûkt wurde?* also: *Hwer moat dat ta brûkt wurde?* (For what must that be used?).

254. Some adverbs admit of degrees of comparison. The suffixes are *-er* and *-est*.

Examples—

*gau*, *gauwer*, *gaust*.

*faek*, *faker*, *faekst*.

*fier*, *fierder*, *fierst*.

The superlative may be expressed by means of the definite article and the possessive pronoun, with or without preposition.

Examples—*Hy rint hîrdst*; *hy rint it hîrdst*; *hy roun syn bêste* *hy skriuwt op syn moaist*.

Note the following irregular forms:

*goed* (*wol*)—*better*—*bêst*.

*folle* (*tige*)—*mear*—*meast*.

*graech* (*jerne*)—*ljeaver*—*ljeafst*.

*ier* (*bitiid*)—*earder*—*earst*.

<sup>1</sup> The adverbial suffix *-e* still appears in some adverbs of degree preceded by adverbs or adjectives (usually without nouns), as *mâlke skoan*, *wondere mearke*, *aeke like fier*, *heiske raer*, *nuvere frjemd*, *in heile lange rek*.

## 2. PREPOSITIONS

255. The principal Frisian prepositions are the following : *after, after, by, bihalven, binne(n), boppe, bûte(n), echter, efter, fen, for, yn, jin, mank, mei, neffens, nei, neist, nêst, njunken, oan, oer, ôf, om, op, sint, sont, sonder, ta, to, troch, tsjin, tusken, ûnder, út.*

Most of the above words are adverbs as well as prepositions.

256. The prepositions indicate in the first place relations of place, time, and causality. Ordinarily the same preposition may be used in more than one of these relations. Besides, they often occur in metaphorical relations after verbs, adjectives, and expressions denoting mostly a thought or feeling, e.g. *tinke oer, great i, hoopje op, langst hawwe nei.*

Prepositions no longer govern cases in Frisian, the noun before which they are placed being always undeclined (see, however, 197, A. 3, 4 ; B. 3).

## 3. CONJUNCTIONS

257. Co-ordinative conjunctions are :

1. Copulative : *en* (and), *sawol . . . as* (both . . . and), *net . . . mar ek* (not only . . . but also).

2. Alternative : *of, ef* (or), *of . . . of* (either . . . or), *noch . . . noch* (neither . . . nor).

3. Adversative : *mar* (but).

4. Conclusive : *dus, dos* (so, thus).

5. Causal : *hwent* (for).

258. Subordinative :

1. Simple : *dat, det* (that), *oft, eft* (if).

2. Temporal : *do't* (when), *nei't* (after that), *ear't* (before that), *immediat* (immediately after that), *nou't* (now that).

3. Causal : *omdet, om't* (because), *trochdet* (because).

4. Conclusive : *det* (so), *sadet* (so that).

5. Conditional : *mits* (provided that).

6. Hypothetical : *oft, eft* (if), *as* (if).

7. Concessive : *howol* (though), *alhowol* (although).

8. Comparative : *as* (as, than), *dan, den* (than).

259. Conjunctions may be formed from prepositions and adverbs suffixing the simple subordinatives *dat, det*, and *oft, eft*, e.g. *ardet, meidet, sonderdet, sont det ; ho eft, hwennear eft, wiles eft.*

Pronouns, adverbs, and even word-groups also become connecting words or expressions when the conjunctions *det*, *eft*, and *as* are suffixed, e. g. *hwet eft*, *hwa eft*, *lyk as*, *sa as*, *for sa fier as*, *yn ho fier as*, *sa gau as*, *by hwennear eft* (*det*).

The enclitical words *det* and *eft* are often reduced to simple forms which in some cases may also be completely omitted, e. g. *dêr't*, *dy't*, *ho't*, *wylst*; *sont*, *mits*.

### III. COMPOSITION AND DERIVATION

**260.** In respect of the different relations in which the parts of compound words stand to each other, we may distinguish the following kinds of composition in Frisian :

1. **Co-ordinating composition**, when the parts are co-ordinate, as *fyftjin*, *doofstom*, *hûsfroufaem*, *prikstôk*, *sûdwest*, *ruilebûtsje*. In compound words of this kind the co-ordinative conjunction (and) sometimes appears, as *ien-en-tweintich*, *hynder-en-wein*, *mole-en-wetter*, *ier-en-bitiid*, *slop-en-taci*, *smeule-en-dwaen*, *wech-ende-wehelendal*.

2. **Subordinating composition**, when

a. The first part modifies the meaning of the second, as *leechlân*, *stedshûs*, *wirdboek*.

b. The second part modifies the meaning of the first, as *Setsljeaf*, *krûpyn*, *hânfol*, *deimennich*.

The former of these classes is the most common kind of composition in Frisian. See the following sections.

3. **Doubling composition**, which consists in the repetition of the same syllable, without or with vowel-difference, as *sa-sa*, *wier-wier*, *rykrak*, *hymphamp*, *wilewalje*.

*Note.* In this case the composition is alliterative. The rhyming form of composition may also be mentioned here, as *grodzemods* (dregs), *rikketik*.

4. **Coupling composition**, when the relation is different from those above mentioned, as *togearre*, *ûtfenhûs*, *foartiid*, *miskien foardet*.

**261.** The principal compound words belonging to the subordinating form of composition, in which the first part modifies or limits the meaning of the second, are :

1. **Compound nouns.** In this case the second part is naturally a noun ; the first is :

- a. A noun, as *skoalbern*, *kleankas*, *nutebeam*, *lânsmân*.
- b. An adjective, as *lytsfeint*, *hegeskoalle*, *langskonk*<sup>1</sup>.
- c. A numeral, as *fjouwersprong*, *twastriid*, *trijekleur*<sup>1</sup>.
- d. A verb of which the second part may be the subject, as *pylman*, *draeihikke*, or the object, as *bakmoal*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *lêsoek*, *terskfier*, *waskwetter*.

e. An adverb, as *foardoar*.

2. Compound adjectives. The second part is an adjective ; the first part is :

- a. A noun, as *sniewyt*, *spikerfêst*, *striemin*.
- b. An adverb, as *trochwiet*, *ynswiet*, *ljochtgrien*.

3. Compound verbs. The second part is a verb ; the first is :

a. A noun which may be the object of the second part, as *hûshalde*, or an adverbial adjunct, as *hynsteride*.

b. An adjective which qualifies the subject of the second part when that is an intransitive verb, as *deagean*, *frijlotsje*, or the object of the verb when it is transitive, as *losmeitsje*, *frijlitte*.

c. An adverb, as *trochsette*, *omgean*, *oerjaen*, *weromkomme*, *risdwaen*.

262. When in the compound words mentioned in the preceding section the first part is a noun, it appears undeclined, as *skoalboek*, *lêdman*, or it shows a connecting letter, which is mostly a genitive or plural ending, as *bernsbern*, *nûtsdop*, *nutebeam*, *boekakas*.

When the first part is an adjective, it is undeclined, as *âldfaem*, or it ends in the termination *-e*, as *hegeskoalle*.

263. In compound verbs as treated in § 261 the component parts are always inseparable, as *hûshalde*, *toudounsje*, or they may be separated from each other. This is the case only in the present and imperfect tenses of principal sentences, as *Ik hâld lyk*, *ik houd lyk*, but *Ik leau*, *det ik lykhâld* (*lykhoud*), infinitive *lykhâlde*, past participle *lykhâlden*.

264. Derivative nouns are formed by means of the prefixes :

*ant-* : as in *antwird*, *antlit*.

*oar-* : *oardeel*, *oarloch*.

*on-* : *onwaer*, *onrêst*.

*ge-* : *gemoed*, *genamt*, *gegei*, *geskrep*.

265. The principal noun suffixes are the following :

1. To denote male persons :

*-er*, *-der* : *bakker*, *skriuwer*, *rinder*, *spylder*.

<sup>1</sup> Note these so-called possessive compounds and cf. *readhûd*, *swartrôk*.



- ert : *leffert, slûgert, lompert.*
- ner : *widner.*
- 2. To denote female persons :
  - ster : *sjongster, tsjoenster, arbeidster.*
  - inne : *boerinne, bakkerinne.*
  - ske : *masterske, keapmanske.*
- 3. To denote origin (both male and female persons) :
  - er : *Snitser, Dokkumer.*
  - ster : *Grouster, Rypster.*
  - mer : *Hegemer, Sleattemer.*
- 4. To denote instruments :
  - sel : *hânsel.*
  - er : *feger, bjinder.*
  - el : *skoattel, betel, heakkel.*
- 5. To form material or collective nouns :
  - sel : *styfsel, baksel.*
  - te, -t : *beamte, fûgelt.*
- 6. To form abstract nouns :
  - dom : *frijdom.*
  - heid : *wierheid.*
  - skip : *deilisskip, frjeonskip.*
  - ens : *goedens, smoargens.*
  - nis : *groetenis.*
  - de : *kinde, ljeafde.*
  - te : *djipte, waermte.*
  - me : *brûkme, eangstme.*
  - ing : *skieding, achting.*
  - ij, -(d)erij : *bakkerij, foermanterij, boarterij.*
  - aesje, -aezje : *ergewaesje, lekkaezje.*
- 7. To form diminutives :
  - je : *boekje, eachje.*
  - ke : *blomke, krúske, dobke, dripkc, briefke, stúrke.*
  - tsje : *fûgeltsje, hantsje, hoedtsje.*
- 266. Adjectives are formed by means of the prefixes :
  - ge- : as in *gelyk, gemien.*
  - on- : as in *onsljucht, ongeef, onbidich.*
- 267. The principal adjective suffixes are :
  - achtich, (-aftich) : *bernachtich.*
  - ich, -erich : *nidich, bloedderich.*
  - er, -ster, -mer : *Snitser, Harns(d)er, Grouster, Hegemer.*



*-sk, -s : greatsk, steds(k), Frys(k), boers(k).*

*-en : gouden, stiennen.*

*-s : lekkens, duffels.*

*-ber : earber, brûkber.*

*-loas, (-leas) : achteloas, sinloas.*

*-lik : hearlik, noedlik, forjitlik.*

*-sum : iensum, brûksum.*

*-el : himmel, mûtel, brûkel.*

*-en : dimmen, skruten.*

*-er : wekker, dipper, kwikker, diger.*

**268.** Derivative verbs may have the following prefixes :

*bi- : biriede, bispylje.*

*for- : forsûkje, foroarje.*

*ge- : gewirde, gebiede.*

*ont- : onthâlde, ontnimme.*

*to- : tobrekke, toskoerre, tobite, toknieze.*

*wjer- : wjerhâlde, wjerstean, wjerkôgje.*

**269.** Verbs may be formed from nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and other verbs, by means of the suffixes :

*-je : eaggje, iepenje, himmelje.*

*-gje, -igje : prûzgje, tiergje, biskildigje.*

*-sje, -zje : wytsje, jachtsje, eidzje.*

*-kje : boerkje, driuwkje, gnyskje.*

*-elje : nestelje, kantelje, driuwkelje.*

*-erje : wynderje, snjitterje, uterje.*

*-earje, -eare : wirdearje, redeneare.*

## CHAPTER IV. SYNTAX

### 1. THE WORD-GROUP

270. The relations between words brought into connexion with each other are of two kinds : co-ordinative and subordinative.

271. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as in *hy en ik, it foar en tsjin, wiet noch droec saend noch maend, it ien sawol as it oar*.

2. Alternative, as in *hy of ik, lipe of pipe*.

3. Adversative, as in *lyts mar krigel*.

272. The subordinative relation is :

1. Attributive, existing between a substantive word and determining word or word-group (attributive adjunct), as in *mo hûs, de krante fen jister, de man sels, waer as side* (see § 287).

2. Adverbial, existing between a word or word-group which is not substantive (in the main a verb, an adjective, or an adverb) and another (adverbial adjunct), as *rjuchts hâlde, tige min, op bergean, tsiere as hingers* (see § 288).

3. Objective, i. e. between a verb and a direct or indirect object, as in *brief skriuwe, in oar sines jaen*.

4. Predicative, existing between a verb and a substantive word denoting in the main the doer of the action, the person or thing (or coming into) the state expressed by the verb. The predicative relation is :

a. Direct, when the verb is in a finite form, as *De sinne skyn*.

b. Indirect, when the verb is in the infinitive (accusative and infinitive), as *Ik seach him rinnen*.

### 2. THE SENTENCE

273. When a finite verb is related to a substantive word as described in the preceding section, the grammatical whole built up in this manner is called a sentence, the two parts of which are the subject and the predicate. Each of these may be (1) a single word or (2) a word-group, as has been said in § 271. Besides these (3) adjuncts or objects (§ 272) may be added.

In the two latter cases the sentence is called enlarged.

274. The subject of a sentence is :

1. A noun, as *De fûgels sjonge*.
2. A substantive pronoun or numeral, as *Dat mei net. Alles is op en wei*.
3. Any other substantive word or expression, as *Myn ja is like goed as syn né*.
4. An infinitive (§ 236), as *Sizzen is neat, mar dwaen is in ding*.
5. A (substantive) clause, as *Hwet wier is, mei sein wurde*.

275. There are sentences without a subject. The principal are the imperative sentences in which as a general rule the subject is unexpressed. Example: *Gean dyn gong mar*. But the subject may also be expressed, as *Gean dou dyn gong mar. Skriem sy mar net mear! Doch Heit dat effen*. In this case it is a personal pronoun of the 2nd or 3rd person (§ 242), or a noun (§ 228).

When the verb stands in the passive voice, the subject is often omitted, as *Der wirdt sketten*.

A subject is impossible in sentences containing an impersonal passive voice (i. e. when an intransitive verb, on the analogy of transitive ones, is put in the passive voice), as *Der wirdt op 'e doar kloppe*.

276. The indefinite pronoun *it* is subject when the verb or the predicate denotes :

1. A natural phenomenon, as *It 'reint. It friest. It is moai waer*.
2. A corporal or spiritual sensation or state, as *It stekt my yn 'e side. It brekt him op. It skimert my foar de eagen. It rint him troch*.
3. In such expressions as *It sit hjir goed. It wennet dêr moai. It rint hjir swier*.

277. The predicate consists of any finite verb, either single (simple predicate, as *De klok slacht*) or, when it is a verb of incomplete predication, accompanied by other words (complex predicate, as *Hy hat fallen. De loft is blau. Ik die de doar iepen*).

In the latter case the predicate has a complement, which may be subjective or objective.

278. A subjective complement stands :

1. With the auxiliaries of time *hawwe, wêze, scille* (§ 243), and those of voice, *wirde, wêze* (§ 244). In this case the complement is naturally a past participle or an infinitive.
2. With the copulas *wêze, wurde, bliuwe, lykje, hjitte* (see § 279).

3. With other verbs of incomplete predication, as *kinne, meije, scille, moatte, wolle, doare, lykje, skine, blike, sitte, rinne, stean, gean, komme, reitsje, bigjinne, bliuwe, siikje, pligje* (see §§ 280, 281).

279. In the case named under 2 in the preceding section the complement is :

1. A noun, as *Tiid is jild*.
2. A substantive pronoun, as *Ik bin it. Dat is uzes*.
3. An adjective or numeral, as *Hy waerd siik. Dat is to folle*.
4. A participle, as *Wy binne mei ús wirk dwaende. It wirk is dien*.

5. An infinitive, as *It is bigjinnen en ophâlden*. Also with the preposition *to*, as *Dat wirk is net to dwaen. Heit-en-dy binne to melken*.

6. An adverb, as *It seil is del. De baes is foart*.

7. A prepositional expression (noun or infinitive with preposition) as *Dit hûs is to keap. Hy is oan 't wirk. De bern binne oan 't boartsjen*.

8. A clause, as *Hy bliuwt, hwet er is*.

280. When the predicate is one of the verbs *kinne, meije, scille, moatte, wolle, doare*, the complement is an infinitive without preposition and ending in *-e*, as *Hy kin tige leare. Hy mei komme. Hy doar it weagje*.

This infinitive is often omitted, when the sense is clear enough without it, as *Ik seil nei stêd. Hy doar alles. It moat en i kin net*.

281. The other verbs mentioned in § 278. 3 may take as complement an infinitive preceded by the preposition *to*, as *Hy liket wol net goed to wêzen. Hy sit to skriuwen. Hy rint to suteljen. Hy rekke to fallen. Hy bliuwt by ús to iten. Hy plichte hjir folle to kommen*.

282. An objective complement occurs with transitive or reciprocal verbs denoting a bringing into some state or a taking for something, as *Hy liet de houn los. Hy skept it fet fol. Hy waske him skjin. Ik hâld him for dom. Dat neam ik falsk*.

It is possible for intransitive verbs to be similarly used in a transitive or reciprocal sense, as *Hy rint syn skoen bryk. Hy fal him sear*. Also for transitive verbs to change their signification in such a manner that they take another object from their usual one as *Hy skriuwt syn fingers krom. Hy yt him sêd*.

283. The objective complement may be :



1. A noun, as *Hja neame hjar stiemmoer moeike*.
2. A noun preceded by a preposition or conjunction, as *Ik hâld him for de wirkmaster fen it stik. Men bineamde him ta tsjerkfoud. Vy hawwe him as lytsfeint woun.*
3. An adjective, as *Hy skept de bak leech. Dat achtsje ik forkeard.* Also preceded by a preposition, as *Ik hâld him for earlik. Hy bertelde it ús for wier.*

4. A participle, as *Ik haw it wirk dien.*
5. An infinitive, as *Dat neam ik hottefyljen.*
6. An adverb, as *Dat rekkenje wy nou mar foarby.*
284. An indirect predicate, i. e. an infinitive dependent on an accusative, occurs with the verbs *sjen, hearre, harkje, fiele, hawwe, wite, litte*. Examples: *Ik sjuch him gean. Hark it ris waeijen. Hy fiele de koarts kommen. Hy hat hjir lân lizzen. Ik wit him net te wenjen* (with the prep. *to*). *Sy litte de bern mar rinne* (infinitive *in -e*).<sup>1</sup>

285. The direct object is :

1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *It hynsder lûkt de wein. Hy wit it net rjucht mear.*
2. Any other word or expression used substantively, as *Hy naem in wolkom-thús for my mei.*
3. An infinitive, as *Hy leart fytsen. Ik hearde tikjen op 'e doar.*
4. A clause, as *Hy seit, det er it net wer dwaen seil. Nimmen wit, wet er docht.*

286. The indirect object is :

1. A noun or substantive pronoun, as *Ik jow it myn frjeon. Ik jow him dat. Sjuch my dat ris oan !*
2. The same preceded by one of the prepositions *oan, for, tsjin*, as *Ik joech it oan him. Hy keapet it for my. Hy seit it tsjin elk dy't it hearre wol.*
3. A clause, as *Dy't freget, jowe wy hvet.*

287. The attributive adjunct is :

1. Any adjective word (article, adjective, numeral, pronoun), as *De wyn draeit. Moai waer. Hy is jong stoarn. Trije kear is skippers rjucht. De njuggende dei. Dy ljue. De man sels.*
2. A noun without case-ending or preposition (apposition), as *Gabe skroar, baes kûper, ús bärman Jan, dou rakkert ! in glês wetter, in poun tsiis, in snies aeijen, it seis-ûre-folk, in trêdde-klas-wein.*

<sup>1</sup> The passive voice is also in use : *De bern wirde mar rinne litten.* The verb *litte* tends to become an auxiliary.



3. A noun in the genitive case, as *Memme skirte, hwet nijes*.
4. A noun or substantive pronoun in the periphrastic genitive, as *de pleats fen ús pake, de boer syn feint*.
5. A noun or substantive pronoun preceded by a preposition, as *in hoed mei fearren. Hy hat dêr for feint wenne*.
6. A noun preceded by the conjunction *as*, e. g. *Ik kom as frjeon. Hwet wierst as jonge in hântheijer. In kearel as in beam*.
7. A present or past participle, as *rinnend wetter, sjongende fûgels, getten izer, in bidoarn bern*.
8. An infinitive with the prep. *to*, *om to*, as *in net to sizzen blydskip, gûd om yn to jaen*.
9. An adverb, as *dy toer dêrre*; also with a preposition, as *de krante fen hjoed*.

10. A clause, as *it hûs, dat ik sette litten ha*.

288. As adverbial adjuncts serve :

1. Adverbs, as *Hy komt moarn. Hjir stiet it*.
2. Nouns or subst. pronouns, either without preposition, as *Hy bliuwt in dei, It jildt in goune*; or preceded by a preposition, as *Hy wennet yn 'e stêd. Hy wirdt ljeafst fen my tsjinne. It famke komt ôf de skoalle*. Sometimes an adverb follows, as *Hy giet it paed lâns. Hy roun by de dyk del*.
3. Nouns in the genitive case, as *Sneins wirdt dêr net arbeide*.
4. Infinitives preceded by a preposition, as *Hja hâldt fen pronkjen. Hy giet om dokter to heljen. Hy docht it om hwet to fortsjinjen. Hy sei it sonder der by to tinken*.
5. Present participles, as *kritende djûr, opheappende fol, oerrinnende fol, onwitende fier, springende lik, fleanende drok*.
6. (Adverbial) clauses, as *As it reint, bliuwe wy thús. Do't er i sein hie, spiet it him. Hy hat gelyk, tinkt my*.

289. Words standing outside of the sentence are :

1. Interjections, as *Hin, hwet is dat?*
2. Nouns in the vocative case, as *Heit, mei ik dat?*
3. The vocative form of the pers. pronoun of the 2nd person *ju* (see § 227).

#### THE SENTENCE-GROUP

290. Sentences may be related to one another. The relation is either co-ordinative, when it exists between two or more independent sentences, or subordinative, when the group contains a principal sentence with one or more dependent clauses.

291. The co-ordinative relation is :

1. Copulative, as *It boek is wei en it bliuwt wei.*
2. Alternative, as *Hy wit it net, of hy wol it net sizze.*
3. Adversative or restrictive, as *De doar stie iepen, mar der wier in ien thús.*
4. Conclusive, as *Hy wier der net by, dos hy kin it net dien ha.*
5. Causal, as *Wy bliuwe thús, hwent it waer stiet ús net oan. Hy siik, dêrom kin er net komme.*

292. Dependent or subordinate clauses are of three kinds : substantive, adjective, and adverbial.

Substantive clauses do duty as :

1. Subject, as *Dy't it wit, moat it sizze. Hwet er seit, is wier. It jammer, det it forkeard ôfroun is. Ho't dat kin, is net útmakke.*
2. Direct object, as *Doch, hwet dy hjitten wirdt. Nimmen wit, wer't er hinne gien is. Elk freget, oft it wier is. Hy sei : 'Ik seil dwaen.' Hy sei, det er it dwaen scoe. Hy sei, hy scoe it dwaen. Ik wit, hy hat it dien.*
3. Indirect object, as *Hy jout it (oan) hwa't der rjucht op hat. Dy sinen it is, seil ik it weromjaen.*
4. Attributive adjunct (apposition), as *Hy joech my de rie : doch dat net wer. Wy hienen de forhopping, det it better wurde scoe. Do aem de fraech, ho't it oanlein wurde moast.*
5. Adverbial adjunct, as *Ik leau net oan hwet er seit. Der is folle vierheid yn hwet er sei. Hy wirdt skoudere om hwet er foartiid dien hat.*

293. Adjective clauses serve as attributive adjunct, as *It boek dat ik lêzen ha. It hús dêr't wy yn wenje. It plak dêr't er wei is. De tiid det wy lyts wieren. Dat is krekt sa'n boek as ik ha. It binne deselde ljue as dy't by uzes wieren.*

294. Adverbial clauses serve as adverbial adjunct, as *Ik doch it, omdat it net oars kin. Hy kaem, do't alles ôfroun wier. Sa't it is, seil it bliuwe. Hy rôp, det elk-en-ien it hearre koe. Oft it wier is, seil it der raer by stean. It is net sa slim, as wy tochten. Prate as hy slocht, kin ik net. Hy wier der net by, det hy kin it ek net meidien ha. Al fortsjinnet er folle, hy kin alles op. Hwet er ek seit, it komt altyd oars út. Hy laket der om, hwet ik siz. Bist it dêr sêd, kom den hjir mar. Elk moat him sels rêdde, tinkt my.*

295. It often happens that sentences are incomplete. In this case they are :

1. Contracted, as *Hy giet hjoed foart en komt moarn werom. Hy eart for dokter en syn broer for domeny.*

2. Elliptical, as *Neat to rêdden. Ienkear en net wer. It hûs klear en de man dea.*

In comparison the word or word-group preceded by the comparative conjunction *as* may be regarded as an incomplete sentence, because they also occur in the complete form. Examples—*Hy is greater as ik. It is nou better slagge as lêsten.*

296. The co-ordinative and subordinative relations may be repeated in a sentence-group. Two or more dependent clauses may be co-ordinative to each other. In a dependent clause we may also have other subordinate clauses. Examples—*As 't net kin sa 't moat, den moat it mar sa 't kin. Hwet seil in oar sizze, as it bikend wirdt, hwet hjir foarfallen is? As wy it sa fier hienen, det di klear wier, lieten wy den ris sjen, hwet wy fierder koenen.*

A particular form of sentence appears in the following examples, sometimes used in ordinary speaking, in which the same part belongs to two sentences: *Wy hienen do in famke út 'e stêd wier by ús útfenhûs. It wier sa'n aerdich lyts húske stie dêr foartiid. It is sa'n moaije, heldere glâns leit dêr oer.*

In such sentences as *Dat binne dingen dy't ik wit det bard binne* the demonstrative pronoun *dy*, though belonging to the second dependent clause, stands in the first and with the remains of the conjunction *det* acquires the function of a relative.

#### MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE DIFFERENT RELATIONS

297. The relations described in the preceding sections are expressed in the first place by means of the signification and the accent. It is apparent from the examples given above that the simple placing next each other suffices in many cases.

Besides this there are also the following means :

1. Prepositions (§§ 279. 5, 7 ; 281 ; 283. 2, 3 ; 284 ; 286. 2, 3 ; 287. 4, 5, 8, 9 ; 288. 2, 4 ; 292. 3, 5).

2. Conjunctions (§§ 271 ; 283. 2 ; 287. 6 ; 291 ; 292. 1, 2, 4, 293 ; 294 ; 295).

3. Adverbs. The adverbs *sa, net sa, like, even, mear, minder* help to express the degrees of comparison. *Dêrom, dêrtroch* are used as connective words in the co-ordinative relation (§ 291. 5) ; *al* may introduce an adverbial clause (§ 294). Conjunctions are often formed from adverbs by suffixing *det, eft* (§§ 259 ; 292. 1, 2, 4).

4. Relative and interrogative pronouns (§§ 292. 1-5 ; 293 ; 294).

5. The inflexion of substantive and adjective words (see the sections relating to this in Chapter III).
6. The concord of the verb (see § 298).
7. Expletive parts of a sentence. The demonstrative pronoun *it* is expletive in phrases as *Heit dy wol it net lije. Hwa't it sein hat, dy moat it wier meitsje*. The personal pronoun *it* may be provisional subject or object, e. g. *It is goed, det it waer omslein is. Hy wit it, wêr't dat it net wer barre*. Adverbs show the same use, e. g. *Moarn en scil ik wer oankomme. As ik kin, den scil ik dy helpe. Hy praet er fen, det er forfarre wol*.

## CONCORD

298. The principal kind of concord which still exists in Frisian is that of the verb, which as a general rule must have the same person and number as its subject. The following remarks must be made :

1. When the subject is a plural denoting a whole of some kind, the verb is singular, as *Fyftich goune is in bulte jild. Twa kear twa fjouwer*.
2. The indefinite pronoun *men* sometimes takes the verb in the plural, as *Men scoenen sizze*.
3. In sentences as *It binne ús âlden, Dat wieren goede dagen, Dit wurde ús bûrljue*, the verb agrees with the complement instead of with the subject.<sup>1</sup>
4. In sentences as *It reinde appels fen de beam, It reinde skwinken op myn gierdei*, the original impersonal verb agrees with the indefinite pronoun and not with the plural noun which is properly the subject.
5. When two subjects in the singular are joined by the conjunction *en*, the verb is in the plural ; when one of the conjunctions *of, noch, sawol as, mar ek* is placed between them, the verb is in the singular.
6. But when the subjects joined by the conjunction *en* are created as a whole, the verb is in the singular, as *Lyts en great moat der by wêze*.

## MODALITY

299. Modality (i. e. the particular kind of predicative relation according to the idea of the speaker) is expressed in different ways.

<sup>1</sup> Also : *Dû bin ik. Dat bistou. Cf. Ik bin it.*



To denote certainty, probability, possibility, affirmation, negation, desirability, a question, a wish, an order, and other shades of meaning, the following may be used :

1. Intonation, as *Scille wy mar gean?* (rising intonation in the interrogative sentence). *De stoarm hat gâns skea dien* (falling intonation in the communicative sentence).

2. Word-order, as *De rekken is bitelle. Is de rekken bitelle?* *I oar gelyk jaen docht er net. Moarn kom ik wer.* (See §§ 300-4.)

3. Adverbs, as *Kom mar yn. Hy komt net, al, grif, fêst, wol. Hast it soms, faaks, forgotten?*

4. Verbs, as *Ik leau, det it wier is. It liket wier to wêzen. H scil wol to let kommen wêze.*

5. Tenses and voices of the verb, as *Doch dyn plicht en lit de lju rabje. Hie ik dat witten! Scoe it wier wêze? As wy sa fier wieren lieten wy den ris wer sjen. Detst ek net wizer wierste. Hie do ljeaver sa dien. Dêr wieren wy al!*

6. Adverbial clauses, as *tinkt my, tink ik, leau 'k, woe 'k ha, bin bang, ha 'k soarch, sa 't liket, nei't se sizze.* Examples—*Dat koe wo oars, tinkt my. Dêr is neat oan to dwaen, sa 't liket.*

7. Interjections, as *Ei, doch dat effen! To, siz it my!*

#### ORDER OF WORDS

300. In the following paragraphs a survey is given of the principal rules of word-order in Frisian.

1. In communicative sentences the subject stands before the verb, as *Hy komt moarn by uzes.*

2. When, however, another part of the sentence by emphasis is placed first, the order of subject and predicate is inverted, as *Wie is it. Dat scoe ik net for kar nimme. Moarn komt er by uzes. I oar seit er alles en my neat. Jong is dat bern al bidoarn. Rinne kin men tsjinwirdich net mear. Do't er dat sein hie, gyng er by ús we. Bisletten is it, dat wit ik klear.*<sup>1</sup>

3. To emphasize the verb standing in a simple tense, the auxiliary *dwaen* is necessary. Cf. *Hy skriuwt ús hast net mear an. Skriuwe docht er ús hast net mear.*

4. Questions open (1) with the predicate, or (2) with an interjection.

<sup>1</sup> Observe the word-order in such sentences as *Praten hâld ik net fen. I âlde ljuie wirdt net nei harke. In nij stik klean kin men net oan ta komme.* In such sentences the emphatic word opening the sentence is separated from the preposition.



negative pronoun or adverb. In the latter case the subject is also put after the verb. Examples—*Kom jy ek ris wer? Honear scoe komme? Hwa wit dêr it rjuchte fen? Op hokker plak scille wy te?*

5. When the verb is in the imperative, it opens the sentence; the subject, if present, is put after it. Example—*Stek (jy) dat d yn 'e bûse.*

6. When the sentence contains an unrealizable wish, and when the exclamatory words *ho* and *hwet* open the sentence, the subject follows the predicate, as *Wieren wy mar thúsbleaun. Hie ik dat derder witten! Ho koest der ek'sa raerby komme! Hwet hat er syn st dien.*

7. This is also the case when the principal sentence is parenthetic or post-positive, especially when the verb is one of the words *seze, rophe, tinke, leauwe, miene*, or their synonyms, as *Men moat, it de Skrift, yens evenminske ljeaf hawwe.*<sup>1</sup>

301. As a rule the subject stands immediately before or after the predicate. Exceptions:

a. In cases of inversion adverbial adjuncts sometimes separate the subject and the predicate, as *Der komt hjir sneins net folle folk tsjerke. By uzes wirde alle dagen de blommen bigetten.*

b. Also in interrogative sentences other parts may be put between predicate and subject, as *Hat hjir jister ien oan 'e doar est?*

c. In dependent clauses, see § 304.

302. Subjective and objective complements, objects, and adverbial adjuncts, are as a rule put after the verb, when it is in a simple tense, and after the auxiliary, when the verb is in a compound tense.<sup>2</sup> They mostly precede the infinite verb. Examples—*De sinne giet jouns yn it westen ûnder. Wy binne mei inoar op reis en. Ik seil him moarn syn jild weromjaen. Ik seach him de hân 'e bûse stekken.*

The indirect object stands before the direct object, except (1) when the latter is a personal pronoun, and (2) when the indirect

<sup>1</sup> In this case the sentence has the tendency to become an adverbial clause, because the original dependent clause contains the principal idea (§ 299. 6).

<sup>2</sup> For exceptions see §§ 300, 301. The direct object and the indirect object with the preposition also, though less frequently, follow the whole compound tense, as *Hy hat my sjen litten de priis dy't er woun hie. Earst hie er ôfbitelle de hett. Hie it ljeaver joun oan ien fen myn maten.*

object is preceded by a preposition. Examples—*Wy jowe elk hwet Ontkrij him dat. Ik joech ús heit dat boek. Ik joech it him. Ik joech dat boek oan ús heit.*

303. Attributive adjuncts are placed partly before, partly after the substantive word to which they belong (see § 287).

Some, however, are often put elsewhere in the sentence, as *sels allinne, beide, togearre, allegearre*. Examples—*Hy sels hat it measte wark dien. Hy hat it measte wark sels dien.*

As a rule articles and adjective pronouns precede all other adjective words, but they stand after the numeral *al*, and the indefinite article follows the interrogative pronoun *hwet* and the adverbs *sa, ho*, as *al it jild, al ús bern, hwet in wille, sa 'n wark, ho 'n boek*.

The adjective clause may be separated from the antecedent, e. g. *Ik ha him it boek werbrocht, dat er my liend hie.*

304. In dependent clauses beginning with a connective word the subject and the predicate are separated by the other parts e. g. *Ik woe wol, det ik dit wark mar bitsjen litte koe.*

But they have the word-order of the principal sentence (§ 300)

1. In quotations, as *Hy sei: 'Ik scil it noch mar ris weagje. 'Kom gau ris werom!' waerd my taroppen.*

2. When in the principal sentence the predicate denotes an observation, a thought or sentiment, as *Ik seach, hy koe him allinne net rêdde. Hy sei, hy scoe it net werdwaen. Ik soargje, it scil wol wer mis wêze. But with the conjunction: Ik seach, det er him allinne net rêdde koe. Hy sei, det er it net werdwaen scoe. Ik soargje, det it wol wer mis wêze scil.*

3. When an adverbial clause relates to condition, as *Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, scil it better wirde. But Der moat hwet oan dien wirde, oft (as) it better wirde scil.*

4. When a conclusive adverbial clause begins with the conjunction *det*, as *Ik ha him yn lang net sjoen, det hy scil wol net goed wêze.*

5. When the adverb *al* opens the adverbial clause, as *Al is ú hûs hwet lyts, it is tige geryflik.*<sup>1</sup>

6. When the conjunction *of, ef* (not to be confused with *oft*, *eft*) opens a dependent clause, as *Hy komt hjir net lâns, of hy sjucht effen by ús yn. Ik wit net better, of hy hat it jister tsjin ús sein.*

<sup>1</sup> No inversion in the principal sentence.

## TEXTS

WEST FRISIAN WITH PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

## TEXTS (ORDINARY SPELLING)

### 1. De liepe skieppedief.

(In âld folksteltsje)

Der wier ris in feint dy't jierren lang mei stellen oan 'e kos kommen wier. Hy wier sa liep, det nimmen hie him yet pakk kinnen. Mar op 't lêst bigoun er it dievelibben sêd to wîrden, stellen en taken wearzge him en hy woe wer in earlik man wîrd.

Do gyng er fier foart en hy kaem op 't lêst by in boer dêr't e him as feint bistelde. Mar al stiel er net langer, hy koe it doch net litte om tsjin syn boer oer syn liepens en oer de fiten dy't e úthelle hie to praten. Dy woe der lykwols neat fen leauwe : o feint wier sa earlik en bidaerd en hy die syn wirk sa goed, det woe de boer net oan det der sokke flinken yn sieten. Hy sei, h scoe den sa 'n liepe set wol ris fen him sjen wolle. En dat gryn junkelytsen oan.

Op in dei kaem der in slachter dy't in fet skiep fen de boer kot. Do't er dêr mei nei hûs ta teach, sei de feint tsjin de boer, hy koe de man dat skiep wol ontstelle sonder det dy der hwet fen fornaem. De boer joech him dêr frij ta. Do naem er gau in pear skoene roun de slachter, dy't troch in bosk hinne moast, efternei en i sydpaed lâns foarút. Midden op 'e wei smiet er do de iene skoede del en in ein fierder, in bocht om, de oare.

Do't de slachter mei syn skiep by de earste skoeech kaem, krie er dy op en sei er yn him sels : Hwet in griis det de wjergeach dêr net by is, den scoe ik in pear goede skoene ha, mar mei ien koe ik neat bigjinne. En do smiet er de skoeech wer foart. Mar do't in hûndert trêd ef hwet fierder de oare foun, spiet it him det er o earste lizze litten hie. Hy boun it skiep oan in beam en o werom om dy to heljen. Dat wier it krekt hwet de feint toel hie : hy it skiep los en dêrmei foart. En do't de slachter werom kaem, wier der gjin skiep mear to bikennen en moast er wol w nei de boer ta om in oaren ien to keapjen. Dy die krekt eft nuver opharke en forkoft it selde skiep wer.



## TEXTS (PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION)<sup>1</sup>

### 1. də li'əpə 'skɪrpedi'əv.

(ən ə:d 'folksteltʃə.)

dər vi'ə rəz ən faɪnt dɪt jɪrən lən maɪ steɪlən o'ən ə kəst  
mən vi'ə. heɪ vi'ə sɑ li'əp, dət nɪmən hi'ə m jɪt pəkə  
nən. mɑr ɒp t leɪst bə'ɡun ər ət 'di'əvəlɪbən se:d tə vʊdən, ət  
eɪlən ən tɑ:kən vrəzɡə hɪm ən heɪ vu'ə vər ən rələk mən vʊdə.  
du ɡɪŋ ər fɪrər fʊt ən heɪ kɑ:m ɒp t leɪst beɪ əm bu'ər det ər  
m əs faɪnt bə'steldə. mɑr ɒl sti'əl ər net lənər, heɪ ku'ə t dəʒz  
et lɪtə ɒm tsjɪ sɪm bu'ər u'ə sɪ li'əpəz en u'ə də fɪtən dɪt ər  
tʰelə hi'ə tə prætən. dɪ vu'ə dər 'likvɒlz nrət fʊ lioʊə: də  
ɪnt vi'ə sɑ rələk ɛm bə'dɑ:d en heɪ di'ə sɪ vɔrk sɑ gu'əd, dət ət  
u'ə də bu'ər net o'ən dət ər sokə flɪŋkən ɪ si'ətən. heɪ saɪ, heɪ  
rə dən sɪ li'əpə set vɒl rəs fən əm sɪʔ vɒlə. en dət ɡɪŋ  
fɒŋkə'lɪtsən o'ən.

ɒp ən dɑɪ kɑ:m dər ə sləxtər dɪt ə fet ski'əp fən ə bu'ər kɔft.  
dət ər der maɪ naɪ hus tɑ trəʒ, saɪ də faɪnt tsjɪn ə bu'ər, heɪ ku'ə  
ə mən dət ski'əp vɒl ɒnt'steɪlə sɒndər dət (d)ɪ dər vɒt fʊ fə'nɑ:m.  
ə bu'ər juɡ əm der freɪ tɑ. du nɑ:m ər ɡəʊ əm prər skʊən ɛ  
n də sləxtər, dɪt troɡ əm bɒsk hɪnə mʊəst, ɛftər'naɪ en ə  
ɪdɪpɑ:d lɔ:z fərɪt. mɪdən ɒp ə vɑɪ smɪ'ət ər du də i'ənə sku:ʒ  
el en ən aɪ fɪrdər, əm bɔxt ɒm, də o'ərə.

dut (d)ə sləxtər maɪ sɪ ski'əp beɪ də ræstə sku:x kɑ:m, krig  
r dɪ ɒp ɛ saɪ ɪn əm selz: vɒt ɛŋ ɡri:z dət (d)ə 'vɪsgrədə  
e net beɪ ɪz, dʒ su'ə k əm prər gu'ədə skʊən hɑ, mɑr maɪ i'ən kɪn  
k nrət bə'ɡɪnə. en du smɪ'ət ər də sku:ʒ vər fʊt. mɑr dut ər  
n hundet trɛ:d əv vɒt fɪrdər də o'ərə fun, spi'ət ət hɪm dət ər də  
ræstə lɪzə lɪtən hi'ə. heɪ bun ət ski'əp o'ən əm brəm en du  
er'om ɒm dɪ tə heljən. dət vi'ə t krekt vɒt (d)ə faɪnt təxt  
i'ə: heɪ ət ski'əp los en 'dermaɪ fʊt. en dut (d)ə sləxtər vər'om  
ɑ:m, vi'ə dər ɡɪʔ ski'əp mɪ'rər tə bəkɪnən ɛm mʊəst ər vɒl vər  
aɪ də bu'ər tɑ ɒm ən o'ərən i'ən tə krɒpjən. dɪ di'ə krekt ət ər  
y:vər 'ɒpharkə ɛ fə'kɔft ət seldə ski'əp vər.

<sup>1</sup> Note that the sound ə in diphthongs is very slight (§ 43), and that əl, əm, en, ər are often reduced to syllabic consonants (§§ 142-8).

Nou, sei de feint, naem er oan om it de slachter for de twadd kear kwy't to meitsjen en de boer, dy't net bigripe koe, ho't de feint sa liep en de slachter sa sleau wêze koe, sei: eft er dat klear spile den mocht er it bêste fette skiep for him sels út 'e keppel siikje. Do roun de feint sa hird as er koe it bosk wer yn en tichte by sté dêr't it skiep weiwerden wier roun er ûnder de beammen troch en rôp: bê, bê, al mar oan. Dêr harke de slachter forheard fen op mar hy wier dochs ek bliid, hwent hy tochte nou it skiëp dat e kwy't wier wer to krijen. Dat er oan it tou hie waerd wer — er nou goed tocht him — oan in beam boun en do hy it lûd efterne dat er hearde. Mei in omwei roun de feint do nei it plak dêr't it skiep fêstboun wier, dat sa gau as 't koe los en do wer nei hûs ta.

In tocht letter kaem de slachter dêr ek wer oan, lilc det er s forrifele wier, hwent hy tocht nou net oars ef hy wier foar soaltsje hâlden. De boer lake tige, mar makke it do wer goed me de man en de feint hie mei syn liepens in bêst fet skiep fortsjinne.

## 2. De koal.

(Yet in teltsje)

Der wieren ris in boer en in arbeider, dy wennen tichte b inoar. De boer hie fjirtich kij op stâl en al it oare wier dê neffens en de arbeider hie oars neat as in geit en in pear bij koerren, dy't ûnder in âld forfallen ôfdakje stienen. Hy hie ek i lyts lapke groun, in pear koarte smelle ekerkes en dy laeije njunken in stik bou fen de boer dat greater wier as in moarger. Der wier mar in smelle fûrge twiskenbeiden.

Hwet woe nou it gefal? Der stie in grouwe wite koal op d arbeider syn gerjuchthheid en dy hong sa fier oer 'e fûrge hinn det er mear as heal boppe de boer syn lân wier. En do krigen m dy twa de greatste rûzje, hwa syn koal dat nou einliks wier. D boer sei: Dou hast my al sa faek bistellen, det dou krigest d kear nou ris gjin gelyk. En de arbeider sei: It is mar sa, it fe wol altyd boppe driuwe en wyljue moatte altyd de minste wêze. Mar dêr slacht de deale troch, ik jow nou ris net ta. Gjûn ien wo syn ein slûpe litte, it roun op 't lêst sa hol, det se waerden fjû slachs deilis en se wieren mekoar hast oanflein.

Do sei de boer: Wiste hwet, wy scille it sonder kreauwen e

noū, saī dē faīnt, na:m ēr o:ən om ēt (d)ə slaxtər fōa dē twadē  
 rər kwit tē maītsjən en dē bu:ər, dit net bə'gripə ku:ə, hut (d)ə faīnt  
 lī:əp en dē slaxtər sɑ slīoū vɛ:zə ku:ə, saī: ēt ēr dət klɪ:ər spīlē,  
 om moxt ēr ēt bɛ:stə fɛtə ski:əp fōar əm sɛlʒ yt ə kɛpəl si:kjə.  
 u run dē faīnt sɑ hōd ɔz ēr ku:ə ēt bɔsk vɛr in en tɪxtə bɛī ēt  
 e: dɛt ēt ski:əp 'vaɪvōdən vī:ə run ēr undər ə bīsmən trox  
 rə:p: bɛ:, bɛ:, ɔl mɑr o:ən. dər harkə dē slaxtər fər'hɪ:ədʒ fən op,  
 ar hɛī vī:ə dɔgʒ ek blī:d, vɔnt hɛī tɔxtə noū ēt ski:əp dət ēr  
 wit vī:ə vɛr tē krɛīən. dət ēr o:ən ēt təū hī:ə vɑ:r vɛr—en  
 oū gu:əd tɔxt əm—o:ən əm brəm bun en du hɛī ēt lʊ:d ɛftər'naī  
 t ēr hīɛdə. maī ən 'omvaī run dē faīnt du naī t plək dɛt ēt  
 i:əp 'fɛ:stbun vī:ə, dət sɑ gəū ɔs t ku:ə los en du vɛr naī hus tɑ.  
 ən tɔxt lɛtər kɑ:m dē slaxtər dər ek vɛr o:ən, lɪlk dət ēr sɑ  
 'rɪfələ vī:ə, vɔnt hɛī tɔxt noū net 'o:əʒ ɔf hɛī vī:ə fōa t  
 ɛltʃjə hɑ:dən. dē bu:ər lɑ:kə tīgə, mɑr makə ēt (d)u vɛr gu:əd maī  
 mən en dē faīnt hī:ə maī sī lī:əpɛʒ əm bɛ:st fɛt ski:əp fə'tsɪnə.

## 2. dē ko:əl.

(jɪt ən tɛltʃjə)

dər vī:ən rɛz əm bu:ər en ən 'ɑrbaɪdər, dī vɛnən tɪxtə bɛī  
 űor. dē bu:ər hī:ə fɪrtəg kɛī op stɑ:l en ɔl ēt o:ərə vī:ə dē  
 fɛʒ en dē 'ɑrbaɪdər hī:ə o:əʒ nɪ:ət ɔz ɛŋ gɑɪt ən əm prər 'bɛi:  
 ɪorən, dit undər ən ɔ:dʒ fə'fɔ:lən 'o:ədakjə stī:ən. hɛī hī:ə ek ɛ  
 s lɔpkə grun, əm prər kɔətə smɛlə 'e:kərkəʒ en dī laɪən  
 ɔŋkən ɛ stɪk bəū fən ə bu:ər dət grɔtər vī:ə ɔz ən mōargən.  
 r vī:ə mɑr ɛ smɛlə fūorgə twɪskən'baɪdən.  
 vɔt vu:ə noū t gə'fɔl? dər stī:ə ɛŋ grəūə vītə ko:əl op ə  
 rbaɪdər sɪŋ gə'rɪoxtəxhaɪd en dī hoŋ sɑ fɪ:ər u:ər ə fūorgə hɪnə  
 t ēr mɪ:ər ɔz hɪ:əl bopə dē bu:ər sī lɔ:n vī:ə. en du krɪgən mɪ  
 twɑ: dē grɔstə ru:zjə, vɑ: sɪŋ ko:əl dət noū 'aɪləks vī:ə. dē  
 rər saī: dɔū hast mɪ ɔl sɑ fɑ:k bə'stɛ:lən, dət (d)oū krɪgəst dɪt  
 rər noū rɛz gɪŋ gə'lik. en dē 'ɑrbaɪdər saī: ēt ɪz mɑr sɑ, ēt fɛt  
 l 'ɔltɪd bopə drɪuwə ɛ 'vɛɪlɪō mɑtə ɔltɪd dē mɪ:stə vɛ:zə.  
 ar dər slaxt (d)ə dō:ələ trox, ɪk jəū noū rɛz nɛt tɑ. gɪŋ i:ən vu:  
 n aɪn slupə lɪtə, ēt run op t lɛ:st sɑ hɔl, dət sə vɑ:rən 'fɪ:  
 x s dɑɪləʒ ɛ sə vī:ən mə'ko:ər hast 'o:ʃflaɪn.  
 du saī dē bu:ər: vɪstə vɔt, vɪ sɪlə t sɔndər krɪoʊən ɛ

sonder slaen útmeitsje. Wy scille der om lige en dy't it bêst lig kin, dy scil de koal ha. Dat wier de arbeider goed ; hy sei, d boer scoe den mar earst.

Dy bigoun : Dou moast witte, ús pake, alde Gjalt Sweitses, wie boer lyk as ik. Mar hy hie gans hwet greater bislach as mine. Syn rigele kij dêr wier de ein fen wei. Saun jier op 'e kop ôf hi er wirk om se to tellen en hwet it frjemdste wier, hy koe s allegearre by de namme. Alde Ale is eris as lytsfeint bigoun m de groppe op to striken en do't er amperoan dien hie, moast er de by wei, hwent do wier it lottersdei en hy moast hird rinne om op gritenijhús to kommen, hwent hy hie do de jierren ek det er lots moast. En ús pake wier in man, dy triek him alles sa oan. O in dei stoar de ûnderste kou en do wier er suver fen 'e wize.

Nou, sei de arbeider dêrop, dat kin heel sa wol wêze. Mar u pake dy hie in bijestâl, dat wier sa 'n greaten ien as der sont n wer west hat. Dêr stienen safolle bijekoerren yn, det hy hie sau jier wirk om se to tellen. En dochs koe er alle bijen by de namm En as der hwet miskearre, den triek er him dat sa oan, det de wier er alheel fen 'e wize. It mei my tinke, det der ris ien fe syn bijen wei wier. Pake mirk it al ridlik gau, hwent hy wi mear by syn lyts fé as yn 'e hús. Do waerd ik der op út stjûn om it forlerne skiep wer to siikjen. Nou, dat wier in hei-krewen Ik gyng by alle hynste- en skieppeblommen lâns, mar ik foun hi net. Hele fjilden koalsied en reade klaver socht ik ôf, it joech nea En sadwaende dwaelde ik mar oan en mar wei, dêr gyngen wike mei hinne en ik rekke altyd mar fierder fen hús ôf. Do kaem om Alderheljen hinne by in greate boerepleats, ik koe net sizze d ik dêr earder west hie. Om to sizzen sa't it wier, ik wier it pa bjuster. De bûthúsdoar stie iepen en ik seach in rigele kij, sa lang, sa lang, ja wol hûndert kear sa lang as Berltsum. De fein wier dwaende en striek de groppe op. Hy hie in gol en bli wêzen, ik tochte : kom, ik gean der effen yn, licht kin dy my t rjuchte wize. En sjuch je wol, de ûnderste stâl wier leech, mar seach dochs dalik, det dêr ús bijke stâld wier. It hie in nijac tich hoarntou om. Ik houd my lyk eft ik fen neat wiste en s tsjin de feint : Goede goant, hwet is dat, det jimme dêr sa frjemd beest op stâl ha. — Ei ju, sei er, dêr ha 'k sa'n fortriet fen dou moast witte, dat hat myn boer, dy alde nepert fen in Gja Sweitses, yn 't hôf oantroffen en do hat er it mar nadere en op ienichste lege stâl set dy't der noch wier. Hy koe fêst oars ne



sondər slɑ:n 'ytmaɪtsjə. vi sɪlə dər om li:gə en dit ət be:st li:gə  
kɪn, di sɪl də kəʊl hɑ. dət viə də 'ɑrbaɪdər guəd; heɪ saɪ, də  
buər suə dəm mɑr ræst.

di bæ'gun : doʊ mast ʊrtə, ys pɑ:kə, ɔ:də \*gɪəlt \*swaɪtsəʒ, vrə  
buər lɪk ɔz ɪk. mɑr heɪ hiə gɔ:ʒ vət grötər bæ'sləx ɔz minəʒ.  
sɪ rigələ keɪ dər viə d aɪ fɔ vɑɪ. sɔ: jɪər op ə kəp ɔə hiə  
ər vörk om zə tə tələn ẽ vət ət frɛmstə viə, heɪ kuə zə  
'ɔləgɪərə beɪ də nɑmə. ɔ:də \*ɑ:lə ɪz ərəʒ ɔz 'lɪtsfaɪnt bæ'gun maɪ  
də gröpə op tə strikən en dut ər 'ɑmpərəʊən di-ən hiə, möäst ər dər  
beɪ vɑɪ, vɔnt du viə t 'lɔtəzdaɪ en heɪ möäst höd rɪnə om op ət  
grɪtə'neɪhys tə komən, vɔnt heɪ hiə du də jɪrən ɛk dət ər lɔtsjə  
möäst. en ys pɑ:kə vrə n mən, di tri-ək əm ɔləs sɑ ɔ-ən. op  
ən daɪ stə-ər də undəstə kou en du viə ər sy:vər fən ə vi:zə.

noʊ, saɪ də 'ɑrbaɪdər dər'op, dət kɪn heɪl sɑ vol vɛ:zə. mɑr ys  
pɑ:kə di hiə əm 'beɪəstəɪl, dət viə sɑŋ grötən i-ən az dər sont net  
vər vɛst hɑt. dər stɪ-ən 'sɑfələ 'beɪəküərən in, dət heɪ hiə sɔ:  
jɪ-ər vörk om zə tə tələn. en dɔxs kuə r ɔlə beɪən beɪ də nɑmə.  
en ɔz dər vət mɪs'kɪərə, dən tri-ək ər əm dət sɑ ɔ-ən, dət dɔ  
viə r ɔl'heil fən ə vi:zə. ət maɪ mi tɪŋkə, dət ər ɔz i-ən fɔ  
sɪm beɪən vɑɪ viə. pɑ:kə mörk ət ɔl rɪlək xəʊ, vɔnt heɪ viə  
mɪ-ər beɪ sɪ lɪts fɛ: ɔz in ə hu:ʒ. du vɑ:r ɪk tər op yt stju-əʒ  
om ət fə'lenə ski-əp vər tə si:kjən. noʊ, dət viə n 'haɪ-kreʊvɑɪ.  
ɪk xɪŋ beɪ ɔlə hɪ:stə- ẽ 'skɪpəblomən lɔ:ʒ, mɑr ɪk fun əm  
net. heɪlə fɪrdən 'kɔəlsɪ-əʒ ẽ rɪ-ədə klɑ:vər sɔxt ək ɔə, ət jug nrət.  
ẽ sɑ'dwa:ndə dwɑ:ldə k mɑr ɔ-ən ɛm mɑr vɑɪ, dər gɪŋən vɪkən  
maɪ hɪnə en ɪk rekə 'ɔltɪʒ mɑr fɪrdər fən hu:z ɔə. du kɑ:m ək  
om ɔldər'heljən hɪnə beɪ ən grötə bu-ərə'plɪrəts, ɪk kuə net sɪzə dət  
ək dər ɪədər vɛst hiə. om tə sɪzən sət ət viə, ɪk viə t pɑ:d  
bɪöstər. də butyz'də-ər stɪ-ə i-əpən en ɪk srəʒ ẽ rigələ keɪ, sɑ  
ləŋ, sɑ ləŋ, ja vol hundət kɪ-ər sɑ ləŋ ɔz bɛlsəm. də faɪnt  
viə dwɑ:ndə ẽ stɪ-ək də gröpə op. heɪ hiə ən gɔl ɛm blɪ-əɪ  
vɛ:zən, ɪk tɔxtə: kom, ɪk xɪ-ən dər ɛfən in, lɪxt kɪn di mi tə-  
'rɪɔxtə vi:zə. ẽ sɪʊ jə vol, də undəstə stəɪl viə le:ʒ, mɑr ɪk  
srəʒ dɔʒʒ dɑ:lək, dət (d)ər yz beɪkə stəɪld viə. ət hiə ən 'neɪəx-  
təʒ 'hɔəntəʊ om. ɪk həʊd mi lɪk ət ək fən nrət vɪstə ẽ saɪ  
tsɪm ə faɪnt: gu-ədə gɔənt, vət ɪz dət, dət jɪmə dər sɔ  
frɛmʒ be:st op stəɪl hɑ.—aɪ jə, saɪ ər, dər hɑ k sɔ fə'tri-ət fən;  
doʊ mast ʊrtə, dət hɑt mɪm bu-ər, di ɔ:də neɪpət fən ən \*gɪəlt  
\*swaɪtsəʒ, in t hɔ:v 'ɔəntrofən en du hɑt ər ət mɑr nɑ:dərə en op ə  
ɪnəxstə le:gə stəɪl sɛt dɪt ər nɔʒ viə. heɪ kuə fɛ:st ɔəʒ nrət

mear fine, hwent dit hele skoandere bislach fé, dêr't hast gjin trochkommens ein oan is, hat er by inoar stellen. . . .

Dat lygste, sei de boer, dy't him al lang bidimme moatten hie, mar it nou dochs net langer úthâlde koe.

Den haw ik it woun, sei de arbeider, de koal is mines.

### 3. Waersiik.

Jilke siet yn 'e hûs mei de hân oan 'e holle en in gesicht as in Turk. Ja, dat siz ik nou al, mar ik ha by myn witten noait in Turk sjoen, libben noch dea. De miening is det er swart seach, sa swart as in toerre; dat ding kin men yen foarstelle. Nimmen koe him hwet nei 't sin dwaen, it wiif net, de faem net, nimmen net. En for goede wurden krigen de hûsgenoaten sims in hounsk biskie werom. De frou socht him to troaijen en del to bêdzjen; hja wier tige goedlik, hja wist syn skeel wol en rekkene det der ridlik gau betterskip komme scoe, as . . .

Mar de faem briek hjar de holle net mei 't gefal. Dy sei yn hjar sels: Ik tsjuch it my net oan, hear! As de boer likk wêze wol, lit him den mar likk wêze. En wol er wer goed wurde, den moat er mar wer goed wurde; oars bliuwt er mar likk. Ik ha de man neat gjin omkromte bylein. En hja helle ris fiks fleurich op.

De boer wier onreedlik en dat kaem foart út syn kwael: it gyng him as Sije, hy wier waersiik. Dy kwael iepenbiere him net yn 't krús ef de teannen, it waer doogde net for syn holle, it wier him lang net nei 't sin, al yn dagen net. Mei boerkerij hie dat lykwols neat út to stean. De faem neamde him wol boer, mar dat gyng sa út âlder wenst. Jilke wier boer-rintenier, hy hie de skiepkes op it droege. Hy hie lang en kras boerke en de foardielige tiid tige mei hawn; sadwaende siet er der nou fiks waerm by. Hy biwenne in kreas hûs, dat er sels sette litten hie, in eintsje bûten de bûren. De frou houd in faem, dat mocht hjar wol barre en it kaem hjar ek wol ta: it minske hie net fen fierren stien yn 'e dagen do't der for 't frouljuesfolk by de boer mear to dwaen foel as tsjinwirdich. Dy ljuwe hiene dos eigentlik de wrâld op in boerdsje. De man stie ek net bikend for sa dwers en koartkearich; elk koe 't ornaris skoan mei him birinne, mar nou net. Nou hie er hast in heale wike op kop en earen yn 'e hûs sitte moatten, hwent it wier dei oan dei sa bidroefde onlijich, det it kaem oan in kuijerke net ta. Dêr waerd er swiersettich ûnder.

mrær finə, vønt drit he:lə sko'əndərə bə'slax fe:, det hast gijn  
'trokoməʒ aɪn o'ən ɪz, hat ər beɪ ənʊər stə:lən . . .

dət lixstə, saɪ də bu'ər, drit əm əl laŋ bə'dimə matən hi'ə,  
mar ət noʊ dəʒʒ net laʒər 'yθə:də ku'ə.

dən hav ɪk ət vun, saɪ də 'arbaɪdər, də ko'əl ɪz minəs.

### 3. 'vɑ:rsi:k.

\*jɪlkə si'ət in ə hu:ʒ maɪ də hɔ:n o'ən ə holə ən əŋ gə'sɪxt əz ən  
tɔrk. ja:, dət siz ək noʊ əl, mar ɪk ha beɪ mɪ vɪtən no'it ən  
tɔrk sju'ən, libən nəʒ drə. də mi'ənəŋ ɪz dət ər swat srəʒ,  
sa swat əz ən tüorə: dət dɪŋ kɪm mə jɪ 'fɔastelə. nɪmən  
ku'ə m vət naɪ t sɪn dwa:n, ət vi:v net, də fa:m net, nɪmən  
net. ɛ fɔa gu'ədə vödən krɪɡən də 'hyzɡenə'etən səmz ən hʊ:sk  
bə'ski'ə vər'om. də frəʊ sɔxt əm tə trə'ɪən ən del tə be:dzjən;  
hɪa vi'ə ti:ɡə ɡüödlək, hɪa vɪst sɪ ske:l vol ɛ rekənə dət  
ər rɪlək xəʊ 'bətərskip komə su'ə, əz . . .

mar də fa:m bri'ək har də holə net maɪ t ɡəfəl. di saɪ in  
har selʒ: ɪk tsjoʒ ət mi net o'ən, jər! əz də bu'ər lɪk vɛ:zə  
vol, lɪt əm dəm mar lɪk vɛ:zə. ɛ vol ər vər gu'əd vödə, dən  
mat ər mar vər gu'əd vödə; o'əz bliuwt ər mar lɪk. ɪk ha də  
mən nr'ət gijn 'omkromtə 'beɪlaɪn. ɛ hɪa helə rəs fɪks flø'ərəɡ op.

də bu'ər vi'ə ö're:dlək ən dət ka:m füt yt sɪŋ kwa:l: ət xɪŋ  
əm əs \*seɪə, heɪ vi'ə 'vɑ:rsi:k. di kwa:l i'əppɪ'bi'ərə hɪm net in t  
krys əv də tɪənən, ət vɑ:r dɔ:ɡdə net fɔa sɪn holə, ət vi'ə əm  
laŋ net naɪ t sɪn, əl in dɑ:ɡən net. maɪ büörkə'reɪ hi'ə dət 'likvolʒ  
nr'ət yt tə str'ən. də fa:m nr'əmdə m vol bu'ər, mar dət xɪŋ  
sa yt ɔ:dər vɛ:st. \*jɪlkə vi'ə bu'ər-rɪntə'ni'ər, heɪ hi'ə də skɪpkəʒ  
op ət drugə. heɪ hi'ə laŋ əŋ krəs büörkə ən də fə'di'ələɡə ti:ʒ  
ti:ɡə maɪ hɔ:n; sə'dwa:ndə si'ət ər dər noʊ fɪks vɑ:rɪp beɪ. heɪ  
bə'venə əŋ krɪ'əʒ hu:ʒ, dət ər sels sətə lɪtən hi'ə, ən aɪntsʒə butən  
də büörən. də frəʊ höüd ɛ fa:m, dət moxt har vol bərə ən ət  
ka:m har ək vol ta: ət mɪ:skə hi'ə net fɔ fɪrən stɪ'ən in ə  
dɑ:ɡən dut ər fɔa t 'frɔ:lʒəsfolk beɪ də bu'ər mr'ər tə dwä fu'əl  
əs tsjɪ'vörg. di höüə hi'əŋ dös 'aɪɡəntlək də vrɔ:ʒ op əm  
büotsʒə. də mɔ stɪ'ə ək net bə'kɪŋd fɔa sa dwes əŋ köat-  
'kr'ərəʒ; əlk ku'ə t o'nɑ:rəs sko'ən maɪ əm bə'rɪnə, mar noʊ net.  
noʊ hi'ə ər hast ən hrələ vɪkə op kəp ən r'ərən in ə hu:s sɪtə  
matən, vønt ət vi'ə dɑɪ o'ən dɑɪ sa bə'dru:vdə ö'leɪəʒ, dət  
ət ka:m o'ən əŋ kœɪərəkə net ta. dər vɑ:d ər swɪ'ər'setəʒ undər.



Hy wier mei de tiid forlegen, hy roun de frouljue om 'e hânnen en him sels yn 'e wei. It wier slim.

Mar dat giet dochs ek hwet fier, tinke jimme, sa forkeard en onpesjintich to wêzen, allinne omdat it waer yen net noasket. Ik mien it ek. Dy't him net leart to skikken nei 't waer, dy hellet him sels al in aeklik lot op 'e hals, hwent it waer skikt him grif net nei ús. Jilke scoe forstandich dien hawwe, as er hwet bitocht hie om binnendoar oanslach to finen op tiden det er bûten net bankje koe. Mar binne der dochs net in boel minsken, dy't in aerdsje fen de man syn kwael beet hawwe?

C. WIELSMA.

#### 4. Baes Piktried.

Jimme hawwe wol ris heard fen in kearel as Karst, en det Karst in kearel as in stikelbosk wier? Nou, sa'n kearel as Karst wier baes Piktried ek, to sizzen: stiek in fikse ju de earm út, den koe hy der sahwet likernôch sonder kantroeren ûnder troch rinne; hy wier dêrby sa meager as in range, hy hie in kleur as in skylfisk en in lûd as in pikelhjerring. Sa'n mantsje wier baes Piktried; in spjirring wier 't, mar hy hie gâns smoar nei det it in beest wier, en gjin amerij hie baes Piktried rêst. Syn pokdobbigje troanje, dêr't de noas mei in optik ta útstiek, en syn griis hier, sweefden altyd hinne en wer; syn lytse eagen flikkeren oan ien wei rjuchts en lofts. Der ontkaem him gjin ding, hy hie rounom hwet op to lekskoaijen, en hy wist it altyd bêst. As er oer 'e bûrren gong, den slingere en sloech er mei syn earmen, krekt efter mei beide hânnen roun to siedzjen, en ienkear pompte er in faem dy wetter tûge sa tsjin de iene amer oan, det hy der sels fen bipoezze rekke. 'Ezelskyn!' rôp er, wylst er him ôfskodde as in wetterhoun, 'koest den net sjen, det ik dy fen efteren ynkaem?'—Op in oar tiid rekke er der net better ôf: do sloech er yn syn iver krekt yn in tine fen in eide, dy't op in ierdkarre laei, det it bloed der nei roun. 'Men scoe nou den ek by mooglikheid sizze, ho kinne se sa'n ding sa mids yn 't paed stean litte,' sei er, 'men kin ommers de bûrren langer net ongeskansearre lâns komme!'

Hy wier in skoemakker fen syn hantwirk, en as er arbeide, den helle er de tried sa fûleindich út, det er elk dy't net fierder-nôch fen him ôfbleau, de fûst jin 't liif oan sloech. Gjine feint bleau langer as in moanne by him, hwent hy hie op it bêste wirk altyd yet hwet to sizzen. Den wieren de stekken net egael, den



heĩ vi·ə maĩ də ti:d fə'le:ɡən, heĩ run də frə:lʃə om ə hənən  
n əm sɛlz in ə vaĩ. ət vi·ə slim.

mar dət ɣɪt dɔɡʒ ek vət fi·ər, tɪŋkə ʃimə, sɑ fə'krəd en  
ɒmpə'sjɪntəx tə vɛ:zən, ə'li:nə om'dət ət vɑ:r ʃɪn net nɔʊskət. ɪk  
hi·ən ət ek. dit əm net lɪ·ət tə skɪkən naĩ t vɑ:r, di helət əm  
ɛlʒ əl ən ɑ:klək lət op ə həlʒ, vɔnt ət vɑ:r skɪkt əm ɡrɪf net naĩ  
s. ʃɪlkə su·ə fə'stəndəɡ di·ən havə, əz ər vət bə'təxt hi·ə om  
ɒnən'do·ər 'o:ʃsləx tə ʃɪnən op ti:dən dət ər bʊtən net bəŋkjə ku·ə.  
nɑr bi:nə dər dɔɡʒ net əm bu·əl mɪ:skən, dit ən ɑ:tsjə fən də  
nɔ ʃɪŋ kwɑ:l beɪt havə?  
se: 'vi:əlsma.

#### 4. bæ:s \*/pɪktri·əd.

ʃimə havə vol rəʒ hɪəd fən əŋ kɪrərəl əs \*kɑst, en dət  
kɑst əŋ kɪrərəl əz ən 'stɪkəlbosk vi·ə? noʊ, sɑŋ kɪrərəl əs \*kɑst  
vi·ə bæ:s \*/pɪktri·əd ek, tə sɪzən : stɪ·ək ɛ fɪksə jə də r·ərɪm yt, dən  
ku·ə heĩ dər 'sɑvət lɪkər'nə:ɡ sɔndər kɔntrɪ·ərən undər troɡ rɪnə;  
heĩ vi·ə dər'beĩ sɑ mɪ·əɡər əz ɛ rəŋə, heĩ hi·ə əŋ klə·ər əz ɛ 'skɪl-  
ɪsk en ɛ lu:d əz ən 'pɪkəlhi·erən. sɑm mɔntsʃə vi·ə bæ:s \*/pɪk-  
tri·əd; ɛ spɪrən vi·ə t, mar heĩ hi·ə ɡɔ:s smə·ər naĩ dət ət əm beɪst  
vi·ə, əŋ ɡɪn əm·ə'reĩ hi·ə bæ:s \*/pɪktri·əd reɪst. sɪm 'pɔkdobəɡə  
rɔqŋə, dət (d)ə nɔ·əʒ maĩ ən 'ɔptɪk tə 'ytstɪ·ək, ɛ ʃɪŋ ɡrɪ:ʒ hi·ər,  
swe:vden 'ɔltɪd hi:nə ɛ vər; sɪ litə r·əɡən flɪkərən o·ən i·ə  
pɑĩ rɪoxs ɛ lofts. dər ɔnt'kɑ:m əm ɡɪn dɪŋ, heĩ hi·ə 'runom  
vət op tə 'lɛkskɔ·iən, en heĩ vɪst ət 'ɔltɪd beɪst. əz ər u·ər ə  
bɔrən ɡɔŋ, dɔ slɪŋərə ɛ slu:ɡ ər maĩ sɪ ɪ·ermən, krekt ət ər  
naĩ baɪdə hənən run tə sɪrdzjən, en 'i·əŋkrər pɔmptə r ɛ fɑ:m  
li vɛtər tə:ɡə sɑ tsjɪn də i·ənə ɑ·mər o·ən, dət heĩ dər sɛls fən  
pə'pɔzə rəkə. 'e:zəlskɪn! rə:p ər, vɪst ər əm 'ɔ·əskɔdə əz ɛ  
vɛtərhun, 'ku·əst (d)ən net sɪn, dət ək ti fən eftərən 'ɪŋkɑ:m?—  
op ən o·ər ti:d rəkə r dər net bɛtər ɔ·ə: du slu:ɡ ər i sin i·vər  
krekt in ən tɪnə fən ən aɪdə, dit op ɛ 'ɪrtkərə laɪ, dət ət blurəd  
lər naĩ run. 'mɛ su·ə noʊ dən ek beĩ 'mɔ:ɡləkhaɪd sɪzə, hu  
kɪnə zə sɑn dɪŋ sɑ mɪdʒ in t pɑ:d str·ə lɪtə, saɪ ər, 'mən ʃɪn  
ɔməʒ də bi·ərən ləŋər net ŋɡəskɔ'zɪərə lɔ:ʒ kɔmə!'

heĩ vi·ə ɛ 'skɪə(m)məkər fɔ sin 'hɔntvɔrk, en əz ər 'ɑrbaɪdə,  
lən hele r də tri·əd sɑ ful'aɪndəɡ yt, dət ər ɛlk dit net 'fɪdər-  
nə:x fən əm 'ɔ·əbli·ə, də fust ʃɪn t li:v o·ən slu:ɡ. ɡɪɪ faɪnt  
bli·ə ləŋər əz ən mɔ·ənə beĩ hɪm, vɔnt heĩ hi·ə op ət beɪstə vɔrk  
ɔltɪd ʃɪt vət tə sɪzən. dɔ vi·ən də stɛkən net e'ɡɑ:l, dɔ

wier de iene skoech langer as de oare, den wieren de hakker ongelike heech, den wier it lear net genôch kloppe, altyd wier de hwet. En as se hjar fordigenje woene, den rôp er: 'Sa't ik siz sa is 't, en tsjinpraten wol 'k net ha: hwet net goed is, kin 'k el net goed neame, en 'k scoe my skamje, as ik it yn 'e sliep wei ne better meitsje koe!'

H. S. SYTSTRA.

## 5. Utfenhûs by de boer.

### De moarntiid.

It ljocht brekt troch de griene gerdyntsjes. De klok slach healwei fiven. De wylde fûgels tsjirmje oer 't fjild. De hoanne kraeit en de ljipkes liepe yn 'e finne. De protters kwele en tsjotterje op it ûleboerd en de skoarstien. De earrebarre klap halzet. De ljurken sjonge oer 'e skûrre. De âlde mem heart de klok: Bouk! seit se, dou moast der ôf komme, fanke! en ropp Hidde en de feint, den kin de âld boer yet hwet lizzen bliuwe.— Goed, seit Bouk, en wriuw eris yn 'e eagen en strykt oer de readroune wangen. Se skout oer 'e bedsplanke, klaeit hjar oan en ropt Hidde en de feint.

Dêrmei is alles yn 't spier. De feint jowt de kij earst in lytjeft hea en Hidde bigjint to mjuksjen. Bijke, dy't de hele nacht op de âld boer syn broek lein hat, rekt him út en de bûthûsdoar útgeande, snuffelt er op it hiem om en siket de ongânzen op. Bouk set nou fjûr oan en hinget it tsjernwetter oer: mar wy moatte ek hwet ljocht ha, seit se, en skout it ramt op en smyt de finsters iepen, det se tsjin 'e murre stuitsje. Nou stekt se hja tsjeppe troanje yn 'e loft en sjucht mei in pear frjeonlike eagen oeral yn 'e blide dage om. It ljochte grien fen 'e simmer krite skimert troch de tsjûke dauwe. It jonggûd haffelt yn 'e lizen om. De ropeintsjes wraggelje nei hjar ta en lang halzje om in hânfol beane. De âlde mem lit it molken yn 'e tinne rinne. Se is in minske fen sechstich jier en dochs tilt se de tinne mei op, det hjar de lidden knieze en set him op 'e tsjerne en lit it molken der út rinne, det it brúst. Dêrmei wirdt de spatskûtel der op lein, it tsjernlid fêstkile, de pols oanslein. De âlde loaije bûnt wirdt fen 'e stâl helle en bigjint to tsjernjen, det it hûs dreunt en de bynten kreakje.

Nou it oar folk sit to melken bigjint de âld boer him ek to rissen. Hy stiet op en klaeit him oan en snijt for it folk elkmes in tsjûl.

iə də i·ənə sku:ŋ laŋər ɔz də o·ərə, dʒ vi·ən də həkən  
 ɔŋgəlɪkə he:ŋ, dʒ vi·ə t lɪ·ər net gə'mə:x kləpə, 'ɔltɪd vi·ə dər  
 ɔt. en ɔs sə hɑr fə'di:gənʒə vu·ən, dʒ rə:p ər: 'sɑt ɪk sɪz,  
 ɑ rɪs t, en 'tsɪmprætən vɔ k net hɑ: vɔt net xurəd ɪz, kɪŋ k ɛk  
 et xurəd nrəmə, ɛŋ k su mi skəmʒə, ɔ k ɔt in ə slɪ·əp vɑɪ net  
 ɛtər maɪtsʒə ku·ə!' hɑ: ɛs 'sɪstrə.

## 5. ytfən'hu:ʒ beɪ də bu·ər.

### də 'mɔəntɪd.

ɔt lɪəxt brɛkt tro də grɪ·ənə gə'dɪntsʒəʒ. də klək sləxt  
 nɪlvi fɪ:vən. də vɪldə fʊgəlʒ tsjɪrmʒə u·ə t fɪrld. də hɔənə  
 rərɪt en də lɪpkeʒ lɪ·əpə in ə fɪnə. də prɔtəs kwe:lə en  
 sʒətərʒə ɔp ɔt 'uləbu·əd en də skɔəsʒən. də 'ɪerəbərə 'kləp-  
 əlɔt. də lɪɔrkən sɪŋə u·ər ə sküərə. də ɔ:də mem hɪet (d)ə  
 lək. \*bɔük! saɪt sə, doʊ məst ər ɔ·ə komə, fəŋkə, ɛ ropə  
 hɪdə en də faɪnt, dɔŋ kɪn də ɔ:d bu·ər jɪt vɔt lɪzən blɪuwə.  
 u·əd, saɪt \*bɔük, ɛ vrɪuwt ərəʒ in ə rəgən ɛ strikt u·ə də rrədə  
 unə vənən. sə skuüt u·ər ə betsp'lanke, klɑɪt hɑr o·ən ɛ  
 ɔpt \*hɪdə en də faɪnt.

'dermaɪ ɪz ɔləz in t spɪ·ər. · də faɪnt jɔüt (d)ə keɪ rəst ə lɪts  
 ɛft hɪ·ə en \*hɪdə bə'gɪnt tə mɪöksʒən. \*beɪkə, dɪt (d)ə he:lə nɔxt  
 p ə ɔ:d bu·ər sɪm bru:k laɪn hɑt, rɛkt əm yt en də butɪz'do·ər  
 t'xrəndə, snɔfɛlt ər ɔp ɔt hɪ·əm om ɛ sɪkət də 'ɔŋgɔ:zən ɔp.  
 bɔük set noʊ fju·ər o·ən en hɪŋət ɔt 'tsjɛvətər u·ər; mɑr veɪ  
 nɑtə ɛk vɔt lɪəxt hɑ, saɪt sə, ɛ skuüt ɔt rɑmt ɔp ɛ smɪt (d)ə  
 ɪstəz i·əpən, dɔt sə tsjɪn ə müərə stœɪtsʒə. noʊ stɛkt sə hɑr  
 sʒepə trɔŋpə in ə loft ɛ sləxt maɪ əm pr·ər frø·ələkə rəgən  
 u·ərəl in ə blɪdə dɑ:gə om. ɔt lɪəxtə grɪ·ən fən ə 'sɪmər-  
 kɪtə skɪmərt tro də tsjukə dər·üə. ɔt 'jɔŋgüəd hɑfɛlt in  
 ə lɪzən om. də 'ropɑɪntsʒəʒ vrɔgəlʒə nɑɪ hɑr tɑ ɛ 'lɔŋ-  
 əlɔzʒə om ən hɔ:fɔl brənə. də ɔ:də mem lɪt ɔt mɔlkən in ə tsjenə  
 rɪnə. sə ɪz ən mɪ:skə fɔ sekstəŋ jɪ·ər ən dɔŋʒ tɪlt sə də tɪnə  
 nɑɪ ɔp, dɔt hɑr də lɪdən knɪ·əzə ɛ set əm ɔp ə tsjenə ɛ lɪt ɔt  
 mɔlkən dər yt rɪnə, dɔt ɔt bru:st. 'dermaɪ vɔt (d)ə 'spɔtskutəl dər  
 ɔp laɪn, ɔt tsjɛ'lɪd 'fæ:stklə, də polz 'o·əslɑɪn. də ɔ:də lɔɪə buntə  
 vɔt fən ə stɔɪl helə əm bəgɪnt tə tsjɛpən, dɔt ɔt hu:ʒ drɔɪnt en  
 də bɪntən krrəkʒə.

noʊ ɔt o·ər fɔlk sɪt tə mɛlkən bə'gɪnt(d)ə ɔ:d bu·ər hɪm ɛk tə rɪsən.  
 nɛɪ stɪrt ɔp ɛŋ klɑɪt əm o·ən ɛ sneɪt fɔər ɔt fɔlk ɛlkməz ən tsjuk

stik brea. As dat dien is, faget er it mēs ôf en stekt it yn 'e ski. Hy nimt de bril út it finsterbank en bigjint to lêzen yn de re nei it himelske Jeruzalem.

It melken is dien. It folk komt by de hird. De âlde man nimt syn roun-breed-skade hoedtsje ôf en bidt. De feint gobbet ef de hoed wei en giizjende tsjin Bouk trapet er hjar ûnderwiles de 'e teannen, det se it laitsjen ek net ynhâlde kin. Elk nimt syn stik brea, leit it op 'e knibbel en yt der fen. De âlde mem is bang dat it waer foroarje seil, sa hat it hjar jisterjoun yn 't krús stitsen. De âld boer klaget ek, oer jicht en de slimme tiid. Hy biskrobbet it jongfolk, det se sa oerdwealsk net wêze moatte, hwent det hja de earen yet wol bikôge wirde kinne. Dêrmei, as de kopkes e pântsjes opbirgen binne, birêdde de frouljue de tsjerne en bjinne de tinen en aden út. De manljue geane oan 't seadrیدن ef leukje de simmerdykjies op. De âld man bliuwt yn 'e hirdshoeke om de fûken to lapjen en bisjucht de kobbe mei de bril op 'e noas . .

J. H. HALBERTSMA.

## 6. De sliep.

't Is joun. Stil is 't rounom. De nacht komt en lûkt syn tsjustere gerdinen gear om 'e ierde, en alles makket him klear om syn soan, de ingel fen de sliep, wolkom to hjitten. Dy swee nou de ierde oer, en alles hwer't er syn wjukken oer útslach forjit de droktme fen 'e dei yn swiete slomme. —

Mar net alles, net allegearre meije hjar forbliidzje yn in bisj fen dy woldwaende ingel. 't Is wier, mannich earme bodde dy't de deis yn it swit fen syn antlit it brea for syn wiif e berntsjes fortsjinne, hat er bileanne mei in swiete rêst, mannich brave libbet de lokkichste ûren fen syn wolbisteld libben yet troch yn nochlike dreamen, mar. . . . Der binne filantropen, dy it hjar plicht achtsje yn it lijen en de earmoed fen hjar me minsken to foarsjen, mar ho follen — en ho follen dy't hjar hel faek it nedichst wieren — wirde troch hjar foarbygien. Sa'n filantrop troop scoe men de sliep ek hast neame kinne, hwent in bulte jowt er rêst, mar ek in bulte dy't forges langhalzje nei syn komste. 't Is as wol er net roppen wirde. As er in hert hat, de ingel fen 'e sliep, den is it hird as in stien; hwent ho mannich earme stumper, dy't op syn siikbêd kreunt fen pine, lit er ongê treast yn syn smert, en ho follen, dy't de wrâld en it needle



k brrə. ɔz dət di'ən ɪz, fə:gət ər ət meɪs ɔ'rə ẽ stekt ət in ə ski'rə.  
 i nɪmt (d)ə brɪl yt ət 'fɪ:stərbaŋk em bə'gɪnt tə lɛ:zən in də raɪʒ  
 i ət 'himəls(k)ə jə'ryzələm.

ət melkən ɪz di'ən. ət folk komt beɪ də həd. də ɔ:də mən nɪmt  
 run-bre:t-skɑ:də hūotsjə ɔ'rə em brɪ. də faɪnt gobət eftər  
 hu'əd vɑɪ ɛŋ gi:zjəndə tsɪm \*bœuk trɑ:pət ər har undər'vɪləʒ op  
 ti'enən, dət sə t laɪtsjən ek net 'ɪnhɑ:də kɪn. ɛlk nɪmt sɪ stɪk  
 rə, laɪt ət op ə knɪbəl en it ər fən. də ɔ:də mem ɪz bɑŋ dət  
 vɑ:r fər'ɔ:rjə sɪl, sɑ hat ət har jöstər'jun in t krys stötsən.  
 ɔ:d bu'ər klɑ:gət ek, u'ər jɪxt en də slɪmə ti:d. heɪ bə'skrobrət  
 'jɒŋfolk, dət sə sɑ u'ədwrəls(k) net vɛ:zə mətə, vɒnt dət har  
 rərən jɪt vol bə'kɑ:gə vödə kɪnə. 'dermaɪ, ɔz də kopkəz em  
 ɪntsɪʒə 'o(b)börgən bɪnə, bə're:ðə də frɑ:ljə də tsjənə em bɪnə də  
 ɪən en ɑ:dən yt. də mɔ:ljə grənə ɔ'ən t 'sɛ:drɪ:dən ɔv laɪkjə də  
 mærdɪkjəʒ op. də ɔ:d mən blɪuwt in ə hədʒ'hukə om də  
 kən tə lɑpjən em bə'sɪɔxt (d)ə kə-bə maɪ də brɪl op ə nɔ'əʒ.

je: ha: 'hɔlbətsma.

## 6. də sli'əp.

t ɪz jun. stɪl ɪs t runom. də nɑxt komt ẽ lukt sin  
 jöstərə gə'dɪnən grər om ə i'ədə, en ɔləʒ makət əm klɪ'rə om  
 sɔ'ən, də mɛl fən də sli'əp, 'vɒlkom tə hɪtən. di swɛft  
 ɔu də i'ədə u'ər, en ɔləʒ vɛt ər sɪ vɪɔkən u'ər 'ytslɑxt,  
 'jɪt (d)ə droktmə fən ə dɑɪ i swɪ'ətə slomə.—

mar net ɔləʒ, net ɔlə'gɪərə maɪə har fə'blɪ:dzjə in əm bə'sɪ:k  
 n di 'vɒldwɑ:ndə mɛl. t ɪz vɪ'ər, mənæg rərəmə bodər,  
 t (d)ə dɑɪʒ in ət swɪt fɔ sin 'ɒntlɪt ət brrə fɔɑ sɪ 'vɪ:v em  
 ɪntsɪʒəs fə'tsɪnə, hat ər bə'li'ənə maɪ ẽ swɪ'ətə rɛ:st, mənæg  
 rɑ:və lɪbət (d)ə ləkəxtə u'ərən fɔ sɪ 'vɒlbəsteld lɪbən jɪtrəs  
 ɔg in nɒfləkə drrəmən, mar . . . dər bɪnə filən'trɔ:pən, dɪt  
 har plɪxt ɑxtsɪjə in ət lɛɪən en 'də 'fɛrmurəd fən har 'maɪ-  
 fɪskən tə fə'sɪən, mar hu folən—en hu folən dɪt har help  
 ɪk ət nɛ:dəxst vɪ'ən—vödə trog har fə'bɛɪgɪ'ən. sɑ filən-  
 trɔ:p su'ə mən də sli'əp ek hast nrəmə kɪnə, vɒnt əm bɔltə  
 ɪt ər rɛ:st, mar ek əm bɔltə dɪt fə'ge:ʒ 'lɑŋhɔlzjə nɑɪ sɪŋ  
 ɒmstə. t ɪz ɔz vol ər net rɒpən vödə. ɔz ər ən het hat, di  
 ɛl fən ə sli'əp, dən ɪz ət həd ɔz ẽ stɪ'ən; vɒnt hu mənæg  
 ərəmə stömpər, dɪt op sɪ 'sɪkbe:ɔ krɒ:nt fəm pɪnə, lɪt ər 'ɒŋgə-  
 rɛst i sɪ smet, en hu folən, dɪt (d)ə vrɔ:d en ət 'nɛ:dlɔt

jimmer dwers wieren, lit er mei iepene eagen yn 'e tsjuste nacht sjen, sonder se him ienkear to sluten en yn ljochte drea bylden him dat tsjuster forjitte to litten. En wirdt er fen sokke net meast oanroppen?

O. H. SYTSTRA.

### 7. Wintersinneopgong.

In froastige winterdei daget oer 'e Sudersé en de iggen dy't bispielt.

De lege bank, dy't yn 't easten mei syn swartens skiedin makket twisken it skiere skimerjen fen 'e loft en it grounic grien opjaen fen it dynjende wiet, kriget in ljochte rânne. breder en breder, al bloedriger en bloedriger wirdt er. Den bre yn-ienen de wintergreate sinne heal boppe dat bloedgerdyn út stjûrt syn kjelderich reade wjerskyn nei 't westen, mei de weag dy't fen 'e froastkening syn siken tsjin 'e stiennen bear fen Krabbersgat oanjage wirde. De ienlikens fen dat wide wetten fjild dijt aloan en forliest geandewei syn grinzen.

O dy pracht fen it sinne-opkommen, simmers great en great 't winter! O dy liifdracht fen 'e dage, simmers goud en winters poarper, simmers read en winters reader! O dat wiken fen nachtskaed, simmers swart en winters swarter, foar de sinn goudne pylken!

Loaits! de romte tynt, nou't it easten ljocht jiet yn syn donkere djipten, sa't se tynt as me út in delte it dún bikliuwt en kliuwende, omsjucht!

Loaits! de wrâld wirdt great en greater, nou't syn breid hjar poarte ontskoattelt, bûtedoar komt yn hjar breidspronk, en hjar earmen for him iepent! Hastich, rêd en rêdder, riist er út nach fierten hjar tomiette, oer it tapyt fen sinnestrielen dat hja fo syn fiet útróllet! Langst nei ljeafde is yn syn haestjen, lang nei rêsten oan hjar herte!

Loaits! de sé, de onwiten wylde; loaits! it breinroer, bringjend munster, dat de skippen brekt en brizelt, dún en dyk tomer oan brokken; loaits! de sé, de woeste, oerstjûre, hwa't nin teard hâldt, noch helter, draegt de wjerskyn fen 'e dage, draegt hjar poarper op syn weagen, draegt de moarnsbreid op syn skouder jowt him op, sa sêft, sa mijen, sa't in heit him sêftkes opjou ûnder 't ljeafflik bern dat hoarsriidt op syn rêch, en it mij foartdraegt!

J. J. HOR.

hær dwes vi:ən, lit ər maɪ i:əpənə i:rəgən in ə tsjöstərə  
 xt.sien, sonðər zə him i'əŋkɪrər tə slytən en i lɪəxtə 'dri:əm-  
 ðən him dət tsjöstər fə'jɪtə tə litən. ẽ vöt ər fō sokən  
 t mɪrəst 'o'ðröpən?  
 o: hɑ: 'sitstrɑ.

# 7. vintər'sinəopxən.

ẽ fro:əstəgə 'vintərdaɪ dɑ:gət u:ər ə \*syðər'se: en də i:gən dit ər  
 'spi:əlt.

də le:gə bəŋk, dit in t rəstən maɪ sɪ swatɪnʒ ski:ədən  
 ɪkət twiskən ət ski:ərə skimərjən fən ə loft en ət grunəg  
 ɪn 'opjɑ:n fən ət dijəndə vi:t, krigət ẽ lɪəxtə rɑ:nə. ɔl  
 ɛ:ðər ɛm brɛ:ðər, ɔl blüodrægər ɛm blüodrægər vöt ər. dəm brɛkt  
 i:rənən də 'vintərgrötə sinə hrəl bopə dət 'blu:ədɡədɪn yt ẽ  
 u:t sin ki:ldræg rɪ:ədə 'vi:skin naɪ t vɛstən, maɪ də vɪrəgən  
 fən ə 'fro:əstkø:nəŋ sɪ sikən tsjin ə stü:nən brər fən ət  
 rəbɛz'gət o'ʃjɑ:gə vödə. də 'i:ələkʌʒ fən dət vi:də 'vɛtər-  
 lɔ dɛɪt ɔlɔ:ən ẽ fə'li:əst 'grændəvɑɪ sin grɪ:zən.

oũ di praxt fən ət 'sinə-opkomən, siməz grö:t ɛŋ grö:t beɪ  
 vintər! oũ di 'li:vdraxt fən ə dɑ:gə, siməz gəũd ẽ vintəs  
 ɔrpər, siməz rɪ:əd ẽ vintəz rɪ:ədər! oũ dət vikən fən ət  
 ɔxtskɑ:d, siməs swat ẽ vintəs swatər, föä də sinə  
 ʊdnə pilkən!

lo:ɪts! də romtə tint, noũt ət rəstən lɪəxt jɪt i sin  
 ɪŋkərə djiptən, sat sə tint ɔz m(ə) yt ən dɛltə ət dyn bə'kliuwt en,  
 ɪuwəndə, 'omsɪoxɪt!

lo:ɪts! də vrɑ:d vöt grö:t ɛŋ grötər, noũt sim brɑɪd hɑr  
 ɔtə ont'skötəlt, butə'do:ər komt in hɑr 'brɑɪdʒprɔŋk, en hɑr  
 ɪmən föär him i:əpənt! hɑstəg, rɛ:d ẽ rɛ:ðər, rɪ:st ər yt nɑxts  
 tən hɑr tə'mɪxtə, u:ər ət tə'pit fō 'sinəstri:ələn dət hɪɑ föä  
 fi:t 'ytrɔ:lət! lɑŋst naɪ lɪrəvdə ɪz i sin hɑ:sjən, lɑŋst  
 ɪ rɛ:stən o:ən hɑr hetə!

lo:ɪts! də se:, də ɔ'vitən vildə; lo:ɪts! ət 'brɑɪru:ər, brɪ:z-  
 ɛnd mō:stər, dət (d)ə skɪpən brɛkt ɛm brɪ:zəlt, dyn en dik tə'miəlt  
 ɛm brəkən; lo:ɪts! də se:, də vu:əstə, u:ə'stju:ərə, vɑ:t nɪn trəmə  
 ɔ:t, nɑx hɛltər, drɑ:xt (d)ə 'vi:skin fən ə dɑ:gə, drɑ:xt hɑr  
 ɔarpər op sɪ vɪrəgən, drɑ:xt (d)ə mōä:ʒbrɑɪd op sɪ sköüdəʒ;  
 ʊt ɛm op, sɑ səft, sɑ mɛlən, sat ən hɑɪt ɛm sə:ftkəz 'opjəũt  
 ɔndər t lɪrəvlək be:n dət 'höəsɪɪt op sɪ rɛ:g, en ət mɛlən  
 ʊo(t)drɑ:xt!  
 je: je: hɑf.

## 8. It Moaije.

Hin! it Moaije is allyk it nôt dat me mei it tsjef yn it skept. De arbeider skoddet it sou en it tsjef forstout foar de wyn, mar it goe-nôt follet de sekken.

Yetteris is it Moaije allyk in rûge diamant, dy't fen 'e dolde yn ierdryks yngewant foun wirdt. En de dolders sjugge ne noch witte net, hwent de diamant is rûch en in koarste modd sit der omhinne. Mar de wasker wasket en de sliper slipet; de wirdt de diamant as de jounstjer dy't oan 'e loft blikert en minsken bigeije syn pracht én sizze: der is in skat foun yn ierdryk en de nacht hat it ljocht berne dat yn syn skerte wier!

Alweroan is it Moaije allyk siekerlen dy't fen it fûgelt fallen litten wurde yn in forgetten herntsje. Hwent de maitiid komt de sinne pattet dat herntsje, det de siekerlen waerm wurde en waeksdom komme. En de mylde simmerwyntsjes streakje libben dat de ierde ontgiet, det der langst nei memmewil ontstiet yn 'e kliene stâllen en frucht tynt yn hjar bûgende iere. Den scil dy neisimmers goud weagje op dat forgetten herntsje en it ripe nôt scil roppe om de man dy't de risping birêdt.

En einlings en to'n lêsten is it Moaije allyk it goe-woan heere dat me simmerdei yn 'e skûrre riidt. It bisakket yn 'e golle mar wirdt net wei; it broeit, mar it barnt net, noch forliest syn helm, hwent de broei is licht, om't it hea woan is, do't de lju heech kleau en de sinne onbihindere syn strielen oer it mêd gear. En as de dagen komme, det it greate each fen 'e ierde ôf sjucht en de sinne hjar bern skoudert; as de skaden lang bliuwe en stoppel net wer útrint; as de beamtûke hinget, mar net frucht; it mêd wyt is, mar net fen dauwe, den scil it syn nêd dwaen. Den scil de húsman de seine priizgje dy't fen 'e mi yn 'e swinge hongen is, en de haeijer greatsk wêze op it yl syn hannen, as er de riuwe twisken 'e tekspierren lizzen sjucht. Hwent in hiel bislach bisten tart op 'e frucht fen hjar flitigens wirdt sêd.

Wêz den op dyn iepenst, det nin swym dyn each ontken noch nin klank dyn ear foarbygiet. Swylje gear al hwet foar de fiet leit en biwarje it yn 'e skûrren fen dyn onthâld, det de moed net toar wirdt en dyn herte to ninter tiid om tinz forlegen wêze mei, noch dyn mûle om wurden. Hwent de dag komme det de siedder net rispje scil, det de mier net meant, ne



## 8. et mo'ie.

hin! et mo'ie iz ə(l)'lik et nə:t dət mə maɪ et tsjef in et səu  
 ʔəpt. də 'arbaɪdər skodət et səu en et tsjef fə'stoʊt fəɑ də  
 n, mər et gu'ə'nə:t folet (d)ə səkən.

jitrəz iz et mo'ie ə(l)'lik ɛ rugə diɑ'mənt, dit fən ə dɔldəz  
 ɪ 'iədriks 'ingəvənt fū: vət. en də dɔldəs siəgə net,  
 ɔg vɪtə net, vənt (d)ə diɑ'mənt iz ruχ en əj kəʊstə mɔdər  
 t ər om'hinə. mər də vəskər vəskət en də slɪpər slɪpət; dɔ  
 ʔt (d)ə diɑ'mənt ɔz də 'jū:stɪər dit ɔ'en ə loft blɪkərt en də  
 ɪ'skən bə'gaɪə sɪm prəχt ɛ sɪzə: dər iz ɛ skət fun in et  
 'ədriks en də nəχt hət et liəχt bənə dət ɪ sɪ sketə vɪə!

ə'l'vərən iz et mo'ie ə(l)'lik 'siəkəlɪ dit fən et fuɡəlt fə:lə  
 tən vɔdə in ɛ fə'ɡstən hentsjə. vənt (d)ə 'mɛɪtɪd kɔmt en  
 ə sɪnə pətət (d)ət hentsjə, dət (d)ə 'siəkəlɪ vɑ:rɪn vɔdə en tɑ  
 ʔɑ:ksdom kɔmə. en də mɪldə 'sɪmərɪntsjes strɪ'ækjə et  
 bən dət (d)ə i'ədə ont'χɪrt, dət ər ləŋst nɑɪ 'meməvɪlə  
 nt'stɪrt in ə klɪ'ənə stə:lən ɛ frəχt tɪnt in hɑr bu:ɡəndə i'ərən.  
 ɔ sɪl di 'nɑɪsɪməʒ ɡəʊd vrægjə ɔp tət fə'ɡstən hentsjə,  
 n et rɪpə nə:t sɪl rɔpə om də mən dit (d)ə rɪspəŋ bə're:t.

en 'aɪlənʒ en tɔ leɪstən iz et mo'ie ə(l)'lik et 'gu'əvəɑn hrə,  
 et mə sɪmər'dɑɪ in ə sküərə rɪ:t. et bə'sakət in ə ɡolən,  
 mər vət net vɑɪ; et bruɪt, mər et bɑ:nt net, nəχ fə'li'əst sɪn  
 ɪlm, vənt (d)ə bruɪ iz lɪχt, ɔmt et hrə vöən iz, dut (d)ə lɪərɪk  
 ɪ:χ klɪəʊ en də sɪnə ɔmbə'hɪndərə sɪ strɪ'ələn u'ər et mɛ:ɔ ɡrət.  
 n ɔz də dɑ:ɡən kɔmə, dət et ɡrötə ræg fən ə i'ədə ɔ'ə sɪəχt  
 n də sɪnə hɑr bɛ:n sköüdərt; ɔz də skɑ:dən ləŋ blɪuwə en də  
 tɔpəl net vər 'ytrɪnt; ɔz də 'bɪsmtukə hɪŋət, mər net fə  
 rəχt; et mɛ:ɔ vɪt iz, mər net fən də'üə, dɔ sɪl et sɪn nət  
 tɔvɑ:n. dɔ sɪl də 'hyzmən də sɑɪnə prɪ:zɡjə dit fən ə mɪ'ər  
 n ə swɪŋə hənən iz, en də hɑ'ɪər ɡrötsk vɛ:zə ɔp et ɪl ɪ  
 in hənən, ɔz ər də rɪuwə twɪskən ə 'tɛkspɪrən lɪzən sɪəχt.  
 vənt ən hɪ'əl bə'slɑg bɪs(t)ən tət ɔp ə frəχt fən hɑr 'flɪtægɛz ɛ  
 vət sɛ:ɔ.

vɛ:z dən ɔp tɪn i'əpəst, dət nɪ swɪm dɪn ræg ont'kɔmt,  
 næg nɪj kləŋk dɪn r'ər fə'beɪɡɪrt. swɪljə ɡrər əl vət fəɑ dɪ  
 i'ət laɪt ɛm bə'vərjə tɪn ə sküərən fən dɪn ont'hə:d, dət (d)ɪm  
 nɪ'vəɔ net tɔər vət en dɪn hətə tə nɪntər tɪd ɔm tɪ:zən  
 ɔ'le:ɡən vɛ:zə maɪ, næg dɪm mʊlə ɔm vɔdən. vənt (d)ə dɑ:ɡən  
 kɔmə dət (d)ə sɪdər net rɪspjə sɪl, dət (d)ə mɪ'ər net mɪ'rənt, næg

de haeijer net haeit, en it ierdryk syn skerte ta hâldt. Den scitte  
dyn each seinje om't it opmirk en dyn ear om't it harke.

J. J. HOF.

9. Matth. 7, 1-5.

1. Oardeel net, det jimme net oardeeld wirde.
2. Hwent mei it oardeel dêr't jimme mei oardele, scille jimme wer oardeeld wirde, en mei de selde miette dêr't jimme mei útmiette, scil jimme wer tametten wirde.
3. Hwet dochs sjuchstou de splinter dy't yn dyn broers each sit en merkste de balke net yn dyn eigen?
4. Ef ho kinst oan dyn broer sizze: Lit my de splinter út dyn each helje, en hin, dêr is in balke yn dyn eigen?
5. Dou skynhillige, lûk earst de balke út dyn eigen each, en sjuch den hoste de splinter út dyn broers each helje scilste.

10. Matth. 22, 34-40.

34. De Farisieuwen nou hearrende, det er de Saddusieuwen de mûle snoerre hie, kamen by inoar:
35. En ien fen hjarren, in wetgelearde, frege, him tantsjende en sizzende:
36. Master, hwet is it greatste gebod yn 'e wet?
37. Jezus nou sei tsjin him: Dou scilste God ljeaf hawwe mei heel dyn hert, en mei heel dyn siele, en mei heel dyn forstân.
38. Dat is it earste en it greate gebod.
39. En it twadde, dêroan gelyk, is: Dou scilste dyn evenminsk ljeaf hawwe as dy sels.
40. Oan dy twa geboaden hinget de hele wet en de profeten.

11. Matth. 25, 31-40.

31. As de soan fen de minske kommen is yn syn hearlikheid en al de hillige ingels mei him, den scil er sitte op 'e troan fen syn hearlikheid.
32. En alle naesjes fen 'e ierde scille foar him by inoar komme en hy scil hjar fen inoar skiede lyk as de harder de skiep skiedt fen de bokken.

də ha'ɪər net ha'ɪt, en ət 'i:ədri:k sɪ sketə tə hɔ:t. dɔ sɪtə  
din rɛx saɪnə omt ət 'ɒpmɔrk en din rɪər omt ət hɔrkə.

je: je: həf.

9. \*ma'te:əz̥ sɔ:n, fɛs i:ən o:ənt fi:v̥.

1. 'o:ədə:l net, dət jɪmə net 'o:ədə:lɔ̯ vɔdə.

2. vɔnt maɪ ət 'o:ədə:l dət jɪmə maɪ 'o:ədə:lə, sɪlə jɪmə  
vɛr 'o:ədə:lɔ̯ vɔdə, en maɪ də seldə mɪrtə dət jɪmə maɪ  
'ɪtmɪrtə, sɪl jɪmə vɛr 'təmtən vɔdə.

3. vɔt dɔg̊z̥ 'sɪɔxstou̯ də splɪntər dɪt ɪn dɪn brʊ:əz rɛx sɪt,  
en mɛrkstə də bɔlkə net ɪn dɪn aɪgən ?

4. ɔf hu kɪstə o:ən dɪn brʊ:ər sɪzə : lɪt mɪ də splɪntər ɪt dɪn  
rɛg̊ heljə en hɪn, dər ɪz ən bɔlkə ɪn dɪn aɪgən ?

5. doʊ skɪn'hɪləgə, luk rɛst də bɔlkə ɪt dɪn aɪgən rɛg̊, ɛ  
sɪɔg̊ dən hustə də splɪntər ɪt dɪn brʊ:əz rɛg̊ heljə sɪstə.

10. \*ma'te:əz̥ 22, 34-40.

34. də fəri'si:əʊən noʊ 'hɪərəndə dət ər də 'sədɪsɪ:əʊən də  
mulə snʊərə hɪə, kɑ:mən beɪ ənʊər :

35. en i:ə fən hərən, ən 'vɛtgəlɾədə, frɛ:gə, hɪm 'təntsɪjəndə ɛ  
'sɪzəndə :

36. mɑstər, vɔt ɪz ət grɔstə gə'bɔd ɪn ə vɛt ?

37. je:zəz̥ noʊ saɪ tsɪm hɪm : doʊ sɪstə gɔd lɾəv̥ hʌvə  
maɪ he:l dɪn het, en maɪ he:l dɪ sɪələ, en maɪ he:l dɪ  
fə'stɔ:n.

38. dət ɪz ət rɛstə en ət grɔtə gə'bɔd.

39. en ət twadə, 'dero:ən gə'lik, ɪz : doʊ sɪstə dɪn 'e:vənmi:skə  
lɾəv̥ hʌvə ɔz dɪ selz̥.

40. o:ən dɪ twə gə'bo:ədən hɪnət də he:lə vɛt en də prɔ'fɛ:tən.

11. \*ma'te:əz̥ 25, 31-40.

31. ɔz də so:ən fən də mɪ:skə komən ɪz ɪ sɪn 'hrɛrləkhaɪd̥  
en ɔl də hɪləgə ɪnɛlz̥ maɪ hɪm, dɔ sɪl ər sɪtə ɔp ə tro:ən fɔ  
sɪn 'hrɛrləkhaɪd̥.

32. en ɔlə nɑ:sjəz̥ fən ə i:ədə sɪlə fɔər hɪm beɪ ənʊər komə,  
en heɪ sɪl hɑr fən ənʊər skɪ:ədə lɪk ɔz ən hədər də skɪ:əp skɪ:ət  
fən də bɔkən.

33. En de skiep scil er skikke oan syn rjuchterhân, mar de bokken oan syn lofter.

34. Den scil de kening dy't oan syn rjuchterhân steane sizze : Kom harren, seinen fen myn heit, ervje it keninkryk dat jimme fen 'e grounlizzing fen 'e wrâld tatocht is.

35. Hwent ik hie hunger, en jimme hawwe my iten jown ; ik hie toarst, en jimme hawwe my drinke litten ; ik wier frjemd, en jimme hawwe my opnommen.

36. Neaken wier 'k, en jimme hawwe my klaeid ; ik wier siik, en jimme hawwe op my tasjoen ; ik siet finzen, en jimme hawwe my forsocht.

37. Den scille de rjuchtfirdigen him anderje, sizzen : Honear seagen wy jo hungerjen en joegen jo iten, ef toarstich en lieten jo drinke ?

38. Honear dochs seagen wy jo as frjemdling, en namen jo op ? Ef neaken, en klaijden jo ?

39. Honear dochs seagen wy jo siik ef yn 'e finzenisse en hawwe jo forsocht ?

40. En de kening scil anderje en tsjin hjar sizze : Sikersonk siz ik jimme, sa hwet jimme dien hawwe oan ien fen dizze myn lytste broerren, dat hawwe jimme my dien.

## 12. Simmermoarn.

Hwet bistou ljeaflik  
 Rizende Simmermoarn !  
 't Opgeande sintsje  
 Laket my oan.  
 't Hoantsje kraeit : kûkelû !  
 't Douke ropt : rûkûkû !  
 Ik wol ek sjonge  
 Fleurich fen toan.

Alles hwet libbet  
 Docht der nou sines by :  
 Fôltsjes en kealtsjes,  
 Hynsders en kij ;  
 Goeskes dy snetterje,  
 Skiepkes dy bletterje,  
 Lamkes dy springe  
 Nuvere blij.



33. en də ski·əp sɪl ər skɪkə o·ə̃ sɪ 'rɪox̣tərɦə:n, mar də  
bəkən o·ə̃ sɪ loftər.

34. d̥s sɪl də k̥ə:nəŋ dɪt o·ə̃ sɪ 'rɪox̣tərɦə:n strənə sizə :  
kom hərən, saɪnən fən min haɪt, ərɜjə ət 'k̥ə:nəŋkɪk dət jɪmə  
fən ə 'gr̥ɪlɪzəŋ fən ə vr̥ə:d̥ 'tətəxt ɪz.

35. v̥ənt ɪk hɪ·ə hoŋər, ẽ jɪmə havə mi itən jun; ɪk  
hɪ·ə to·əst, ẽ jɪmə havə mi drɪŋkə lɪtən; ɪk vɪ·ə fr̥ɛmɔ̯, ẽ  
jɪmə havə mi 'opnəmən.

36. nr̥əkən vɪ·ə k, ẽ jɪmə havə mi kla·ɪd̥; ɪk vɪ·ə sɪ:k,  
ẽ jɪmə havə op mi 'təsjə·ən; ɪk sɪ·ət fr̥ɪzən, ẽ jɪmə havə  
mi fə'səxt.

37. d̥s sɪlə də rɪox̣t'f̥ödəŋen hɪm ɔndərjə, sizəndə : hu'nɪrər  
sr̥əŋən vɪ joʊ hoŋərjən ẽ juŋən joʊ itən, ət to·əstəŋ ẽ lɪ·ətən joʊ  
drɪŋkə?

38. hu'nɪrər d̥əŋz̥ sr̥əŋən vɪ joʊ əs 'fr̥ɛmɔ̯lɪŋ, en nɑ:mən joʊ op?  
əv nr̥əkən, ɛŋ kla·ɪd̥ən joʊ?

39. hu'nɪrər d̥əŋz̥ sr̥əŋən vɪ joʊ sɪ:k əv ɪn ə 'fr̥ɪzənɪsə en  
havə joʊ fə'səxt?

40. en də k̥ə:nəŋ sɪl ɔndərjə en tsjɪn har sizə : sɪkər'soŋk sɪz  
ɪk jɪmə, sə vət jɪmə dɪ·ən havə o·ən ɪ·ən fən dɪzə mɪ listə  
br̥uərən, dət havə jɪmə meɪ dɪ·ən.

## 12. 'sɪmərmo·ən.

'vət bɪstoʊ 'lɪ·əvlək

'rɪ:zəndə 'sɪmərmo·ən!

t 'opx̣r̥əndə 'sɪntsʲə

'lɑ:kət mi 'o·ən.

t 'höantsʲə kra·it : 'kukəlu:!

t 'doukə ropt : 'rukuku:!

'ɪk vol ɛk 'sioŋə

'fl̥ø·ərəŋ fən 'to·ən.

'ələz̥ vət 'lɪbət

'doxt ər noʊ 'sɪnəz beɪ :

'fə:ltsʲəz ɛŋ 'k̥ɛltsʲəz̥,

'hindəz ɛŋ 'k̥eɪ;

'g̥uəskəz dɪ 'snɛtərjə,

'sk̥ɪɪpkəz dɪ 'blɛtərjə,

'lamkəz dɪ 'sprɪŋə

'ny:vərə 'blɛɪ.

't Ljurkje yn 'e wolken,  
 't Eintsje yn 't lizich wiet,  
 't Moskje en 't swealtsje,  
 Elk sjongt syn liet.  
 Eabarren klapperje,  
 Ljipkes wjukwapperje,  
 Skries, op 'e hikke,  
 Ropt: grito-griet!  
 'k Woe for gjin goune  
 Det 'k yet to sliepen laei:  
 't Is my sa noflik  
 Ier op 'e dei.  
 Protters dy tsjotterje,  
 Eksters dy skotterje,  
 Alles is fleurich  
 Ik bin it mei.

W. DYKSTRA.

13. **Skipperssankje.**

Forjit my net, as bolle wyntsjes waeije  
 En ik oan 't roer myn sankje sjong;  
 As kroeze weagen 't glêdde skip omaeije;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!  
 Forjit my net, as millioenen stjerren  
 En 't frjeonlik moantsje my biskynt,  
 En dou swietdream hast yn 'e sêfte fearren;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!  
 Forjit my net, as wylde touwerfleagen  
 My slingerje dêr't God it wol;  
 As ik ompolskje mei de dea foar eagen;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!  
 Forjit my net, as wreed de stoarmen bylje,  
 En 't libben hinget oan in tried;  
 As wy forslein oan 't needtou ride en fylje;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!  
 Forjit my net, as swarte tommelweagen  
 Oertruzelje it warleas skip,  
 En alle eleminten tsjin ús teagen;  
 Forjit, forjit my net!

t 'lörkj(ə) in ə 'volkən,  
 t 'aɪntsʃə in t 'li:zəg viət,  
 t 'moskjə en t 'sweltsʃə,  
 'ɛlk sɪŋt sɪ 'li-ət.  
 'ɛbarən 'klapərjə,  
 'lɪpkəz vɪɔk'vapərjə,  
 'skri-əz op ə 'hɪkə  
 'ropt : gritoʊ-'gri-ət !  
 k 'vu-ə fɔər gɪŋ 'gu:nə  
 'də k jɪt tə 'sli-əpən laɪ :  
 t 'ɪz mi sɑ 'noflɛk  
 'i-ər op ə 'daɪ.  
 'protəz di 'tsjətərjə,  
 'ɛkstəz di 'skətərjə  
 'ɔləz ɪs 'flø-ərəg  
 'ɪg bɪn ət 'maɪ.

ve: 'dikstra.

### 13. 'skipə(s)sanjkjə.

fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz 'bolə 'vɪntsʃəz 'va'ɪə  
 en 'ɪk o-ən t 'ru-ər mɪ 'sanjkjə 'sɪŋ ;  
 əs 'kru:zə 'vr-əgən t 'glɛ:də 'skip om'a'ɪə ;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !  
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz mɪli'u-ənən 'stɪərən  
 en t 'frø-ələk 'mɔantsʃə 'meɪ bə'skɪnt,  
 en 'doʊ swi-ə(t)'drɪ-əm hɔst in ə 'sɛ:ftə 'fɪərən ;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !  
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz 'vɪldə 'təʊər'flɪ-əgən  
 meɪ 'slɪŋərjə dɛt 'gɔd ət 'vɔl ;  
 əz 'ɪk 'ɔmpɔlskjə maɪ də 'dr-ə fɔər 'r-əgən ;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi net !  
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əz 'vɪr:d də 'stɔərmən 'bɪljə,  
 en t 'lɪbən 'hɪŋət o-ən ən 'tri-əd ;  
 əz vɛɪ fə'slaɪn o-ən t 'ne:(d)təʊ 'rɪ:d(ə) ɛ 'fɪljə ;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !  
 fər'jɪt mi 'net, əs 'swatə 'tɔməl'vr-əgən  
 u-ər'try:zəlʃə ət 'vɑrlɪ-əs 'skip,  
 en 'ɔlə e-lə'mɪntən 'tsɪm ɪs 'tr-əgən ;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net !

Forjit my net, as we einlings yet forsinke,  
 En teare yn 'e djippe sé :  
 Wol den mei triennen oan my tinke ;  
 Forjit, forjit my net !

E. HALBERTSMA.

#### 14. Winternocht.

Oer hûs, oer klûs, oer finne  
 Leit leeljeblank en wyt  
 Wer winters snietapyt,  
 Hweroer Gods goudne sinne  
 Mei bliere strielen glydt ;  
 Mei speeglich iis bifloerre  
 Is mar en poel en wiel ;  
 Oan tûken, toer en skûrre  
 Blinkt eptich iisjuwiel.  
 Hwer't oars de weagen geane,  
 Swiet wiggelje op en del,  
 By riten rou en fel  
 Nei 't swirk opstouwe en fleane,  
 Dêr rinkelt slide en bel.  
 Dêr riidt nou kreaze Sytske,  
 In faem as molke en bloed,  
 Op 't holtsje in tillich kyske,  
 Sa swierich mei hjar Sjoerd.  
 Hwa tinkt om tersk, om tsjerne ?  
 It iis dat is sa moai !  
 Hwa sit nou klomsk en loai  
 To stinnen yn hirdsherne ?  
 Elkien giet oan 'e goai.  
 't Is nocht yn greidhoek, wâlden,  
 Yn boukant, wetterlân,  
 Gjinien is thús to hâlden,  
 De skeaf boarst út 'e bân.  
 Aldgroun ! wêz jamk bifêrzen,  
 Swaëi, rûge Jûkelbird,  
 Al d' ieuwen roun jou swird,  
 Tsjoen blommen op ús glêzen,  
 Tsjoen blommen oan ús hird ;



fər'jɪt mi 'net, ɔz v(ə) 'aɪlɪŋz jɪt fə'sɪŋkə  
 en 'trərə in ə 'dʒɪpə 'se:;  
 vɒl 'dɒn maɪ 'trɪnən oʊən mi 'tɪŋkə;  
 fər'jɪt, fər'jɪt mi 'net!

e: 'həlbətsma.

14. 'vɪntərnɔxt.

uər 'hu:z, uər 'kluz, uər 'fɪnə  
 laɪt 'le:lʃə'blɒŋk ɛ̃ 'vɪt  
 vər 'vɪntəs 'snɪətə'pɪt,  
 vər'uər ɡɔdʒ 'ɡɔʊdnə 'sɪnə  
 maɪ 'bliərə 'strɪələn 'ɡlɪt;  
 maɪ 'spe:ɡlɔɡ 'i:z bə'flʊərə  
 ɪz 'mɑr ɛm 'puəl ɛ̃ 'vɪəl;  
 oʊən 'tʊkən, 'tuər ɛ̃ 'skʊərə  
 blɪŋkt 'ɛptɔɡ 'i:zjəvɪəl.  
 vət 'o:z də 'vɪrəɡən 'ɡrənə,  
 swɪət 'vɪɡəlʃ(ə) 'ɒp ɛn 'dɛl,  
 bɛɪ 'rɪtən 'rəʊ ɛ̃ 'fɛl  
 naɪ t 'swɔrk ɒp'stəʊ(ə) ɛ̃ 'flɪrənə,  
 dɛr 'rɪŋkɔlt 'slɪd(ə) ɛm 'bɛl.  
 dɛr 'rɪ:t nəʊ 'krɪərəzə \*'sɪtskə,  
 ɛ̃ 'fɑ:m ɔz 'mɔlk(ə) ɛm 'blʊrəd,  
 ɒp t 'hɒltsj(ə) ɛn 'tɪlɔx 'kɪpskə,  
 sɑ 'swɪərəɡ maɪ hɑr \*'sjuərəd.  
 vɑ: 'tɪŋkt ɒm 'tɛsk, ɒm 'tsjənə?  
 ɔt 'i:z dɔt ɪs sɑ 'mɔɪ!  
 vɑ: sɪt nəʊ 'klɒmsk ɛ̃ 'lɔɪ  
 tɔ 'stɪnən ɪn hɔdʒ'hənə?  
 'ɛlkiən ɡɪt oʊən ə 'ɡoɪ.  
 t ɪz 'nɔxt ɪŋ 'ɡraɪdhʊk, 'vɔ:dɒn,  
 ɪm 'bəʊkənt, 'vɛtərɒ:n,  
 ɡɪn'iən ɪs 'tɪs tɔ 'hɔ:dən,  
 dɔ 'skrəʊ bast ɪt ə 'bɔ:n.  
 ɔ:d'ɡrʊn! vɛ:z 'jʌmk bə'fɛ:zən,  
 swaɪ, 'rʊɡə 'ju:kəlbɔd,  
 'ɔl d i:ʊən 'rʊn ʃoʊ 'swɔd,  
 tsjuən 'blɒmən ɒp ɪz 'ɡle:zən,  
 tsjuən 'blɒmən oʊən ɪs 'hʊd;

Hear Fryske boikes praten  
 Oer frouljue, waer en wyn,  
 En tapje frjeon en maten  
 Jou 'boerekofje' yn!

L. C. MURRAY BAKKER.

### 15. De Bernewrâld.

De bernewrâld, sa tear, sa fyn,  
 Dêr leit de hele takomst yn.  
 De lytse berntsjes, gol en blier,  
 It binne bledtsjes wyt pompier;  
 Dêr skriuwt men op, al hwet men wol,  
 It hele wite bledtsje fol;  
 En ho't men letter triuwt en wriuwt,  
 It wol net út: it measte bliuwt.  
 Us jonges, manljue yn 'e dop,  
 Us famkes, frouljue yn 'e knop,  
 Wirdt gau hjar lytse wrâld to nau,  
 Den slagge hja de wynsels ou!  
 Den draegt it soantsje heite pak,  
 Sit memme pop op memme plak,  
 En — wirde wy al stram en âld —  
 Sa hâlde wy in nije wrâld.  
 O, ljeave berntsjes fen ús Lân!  
 Hâld jimme ús âlde eare yn stân.  
 Biskamje nea ús hope net:  
 Bliuw Frysk fen holle en Frysk fen hert!

W. FABER.

### 16. Swellesang.

Wjuk, wjuk, troch de loft,  
 Meitsje neat gjin geroft,  
 Doch in swaei en in swier  
 As in flitse sa flink,  
 Fljuch nou ritsdy en swink,  
 Nim sa rêd wer in gier,  
 Snap in michje yn 'e flecht,  
 Den in swier en in swaei,  
 Mei in gier en in draei  
 Op 'e goate wer del  
 En sjong dêr den de sang fen de swel:

h'ær 'fris(k)ə 'bōa'ikəs 'pra:tən  
u'ær 'frə:l'jə, 'vɑ:r ẽ 'vin,  
en 'təpjə 'frö'en em 'ma:tən  
joü bu'ærə'kofjə in!

el se: möre: bəkər.

15. də 'benəvrə:d.

də 'benə'vrə:d, sa 'tr'ær, sa 'fin,  
də(r) la'it (d)ə 'he:lə 'takomst in.  
də 'litə 'bentsjəz, 'gol en 'bli'ær,  
ət 'b'inə blətsjəz 'vit pom'pi'ær;  
də(r) 'skriuwt mən op, 'əl vət mē 'vol,  
ət 'he:lə 'vitə 'blətsjə 'fol;  
en 'hut mē 'lētər 'triuwt ẽ 'vriuwt,  
ət vol 'net yt: ət 'mr'əstə 'bliuwt.  
yz 'joŋəz, 'mō:l'jə in ə 'dəp,  
ys 'famkəz, 'frə:l'jə in ə 'knəp,  
vöt 'xəü har 'litə 'vrə:t tē 'nəü,  
dō 'sləgə h'ia də 'vī:səlz 'əü!  
dən 'dra:xt ət 'sōantsjə 'ha'itə 'pək,  
sīt 'memə 'pop op 'memə 'plək,  
en—'vōdə 'vēl əl 'stram en 'ə:d—  
'sa hō:də vēl en 'nēlə 'vrə:d.  
ou, 'lr'əvə 'bentsjəs fən yz 'lō:n!  
hə:d 'jim(ə) yz 'ə:də 'r'ær(ə) i 'stə:n.  
bə'skamjə 'nr'ə ys 'hə:pə 'net:  
bliuw 'fris(k) fən 'hol(ə) ẽ 'fris(k) fən 'het!

ve: fə:bər.

16. 'sweləsən.

v'öök, 'v'öök, tro də 'loft,  
ma'itsjə 'nr'ət g'ijŋ gə'roft,  
dog ẽ 'swa'i en ẽ 'swi'ær  
əz ẽ 'fl'itsə sa 'fl'ijŋk,  
fl'ioŋ noü 'ritsti ẽ 'swiŋk,  
nim sa 'rē:d vēr əŋ 'gi'ær,  
snəp en 'm'ixj(ə) in ə 'fl'ɛxt,  
dən ẽ 'swi'ær en ẽ s'wa'i,  
ma' əŋ 'gi'ær en en 'dra'i  
op ə 'gə'rətə vēr 'dēl  
ẽ s'ioŋ 'dər dən də 'sən fən ə 'swel:

‘Forline jier,  
Do’t ik hjir wier,  
Wier dit fek fol,  
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.<sup>1</sup>

As it gaeike ús tsjilpet: It nestke moat klear,  
Den tsjugge w’ er flitich mienskiplik oer gear,  
Wy wietsje en wy knetsje hwet liem en hwet klaei,  
En foegje ’t en loegje ’t mei ’n strieke ef in raei,  
En strike ’t en plakke ’t, nei foechsum bistek,  
Goe sljuchte torjuchte mei poatsjes en bek.  
As ’t mitseljen dien is, biklaeije w’ op ’t lêst  
Mei moas en mei plomkes de boaijem fen ’t nêst.  
Sa sitt’ wy by nachttiid, by onwaer ef wyn,  
Den koeskes en smoutsjes mei ’t wyfke dêryn,  
En hawwe, as ús seis-, sauntal berntsjes yet komt,  
Wy for útfenhuzers noch gasten gjin romt’.  
Jin ’e tsjerke oan dêr wenje wy bêst nei ús sin,  
Det ek in goe wird ús birikke yet kin.  
Boppe al, stiet in freedlik from man it ús ta,  
Wolle w’ ûnder syn hústek ús wente graech ha.  
Doch oars, as it hjirsa noch dêrsa net wol,  
Jaen w’ ek ûnder tillen en brêggen ús dol.  
Hast’, bûrman, in klútsje? jow dat mar oan my,  
Ik ha hjir hwet rûchte, dat ’s gading for dy:  
As ien sa hwet oer hat, in oar hwet to koart,  
Wy helpe mankoaren bûrskiplik mei foart;  
Sa reitsje wy handich mei ’t nestke op stel,  
En sjonge ris froalik de sang fen de swel:

‘Forline jier,  
Do’t ik hjir wier,  
Wier dit fek fol,  
En dat fek fol,

En nou is ’t allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.

Komt in mosk op ús ta,  
Om it nêst, dat wy ha,  
Us skelmsk as in kaper t’ ontsetten,

<sup>1</sup> Sa, seit it sizke, sjonge de swellen.



fə'linə 'ji·ər,  
dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),  
vi·ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,  
ən 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ən 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləgɪərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:g.<sup>1</sup>

ɔz ət 'ga:ɪkə ys 'tsjɪlpət: ət 'neskə mət 'klɪ·ər,  
dɒn 'tsjogə v ər 'flitəg mi·ə'skɪplək u·ə 'gr·ər,  
vi 'vɪrtsj(ə) ɛ vi 'knetsjə vət 'li·əm ɛ vət 'kla:ɪ,  
ɛ 'fu:gjə t ɛ 'lu:gjə t maɪ ə 'stri·ək(ə) ɔv ə 'ra:ɪ,  
ɛ 'stri·kə t em pləkə t; naɪ 'fu:xsem bə'stek,  
gu·ə 'slɪɔxtə tə'rɪɔxtə maɪ 'pə·ətsjəz em 'bɛk.  
əs t 'mɪtsəlʃən 'di·ən ɪz, bə'kla:ɪə v op t 'le:st  
maɪ 'mo·əz em maɪ 'plɒmkəʒ də 'bɒɑ·ɪəm fən t 'ne:st.  
sə 'sɪt vi beɪ 'nɑx(t)ti:d, beɪ 'ɔvɑ:r ɔv 'vɪn,  
dɒŋ 'kuskəz ɛ 'sməʊtsjəʒ maɪ t 'vɪfkə der'ɪn,  
ən 'hɑv(ə), ɔz ys 'saɪs-, 'sɔ:ntəl 'bentsjəz jɪt 'komt,  
veɪ fɔər ytfən'huzəʒ nəg gəstən 'gɪɪ 'romt.  
jɪn ə 'tsjerk(ə) ɔ·ən der 'vɛjə veɪ 'be:st naɪ ys 'sɪm,  
dɒt 'ɛk əŋ gu·ə 'vɒd yz bə'rɪkə jɪt 'kɪn.  
bɒp(ə) 'ɒl, stɪrt ə 'fre:dlək frɒm 'mən ət ys 'tɑ,  
vɒ v 'ʊndər sɪn 'hɪstək yz 'vəntə grɑ:g 'hɑ.  
dæg 'o·əʒ, ɔz ət 'hɪɪsə nəg 'desə net 'vɒl,  
jɔ: v 'ɛk ʊndər 'tɪlən em 'brɛ:gən yz 'dɒl.  
hast, 'bʊormən, əŋ 'klytsjə? jəʊ 'dɒt mɑr ɔ·əm 'meɪ,  
'ɪk hɑ hɪr vət 'ruxtə, də z 'gɑ:dəŋ fɔɑ 'deɪ:  
ɔz 'i·ə sɑ vət 'u·ər hət, ən 'o·ər vət tə 'kɒɑt,  
veɪ 'helpə mən'ko·ərən bu·ə'skɪplək maɪ 'fɒɑt;  
sɑ 'raɪtsjə vi 'hɒndəg maɪ t 'neskə ɒp 'stel,  
ɛ 'sɪɔŋə rəs 'fro·ələk də 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swel:

fə'linə 'ji·ər,  
dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi·ə(r),  
vi·ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,  
ən 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,

ən 'noʊ ɪs t 'ɒləgɪərə ti·ərə li·ərə li·ərə li·ərə 'le:g.

komt ən 'mosk ɒp ys 'tɑ,  
ɒm ət 'ne:st, dɒt vi 'hɑ,  
ys 'skɛlmsk ɔz əŋ 'kɑ:pər t ɒnt'setən,

<sup>1</sup> sɑ, saɪt ət sɪskə, sɪɔŋə də swɛlən.

Elk fen ús docht mei,  
 Wy fit'rje him wei,  
 En witte 't him wol to biletten.

As in wikel ef earn  
 Ef in hauk it bistan',  
 Op it oare frij fûgelt to loeren,  
 Den kitelt ús bloed,  
 Wy flink en fol moed,  
 Us krije se net yn hjar kloeren.

Ha w' in seinrop earst jown  
 Oan de fûgels yn 't roun,  
 En glûpe de hinnen biside,  
 Den wy der op yn  
 Sa rêd as de wyn,  
 Wy doare de skobbert bistride.

Jow him hommels in pjuk,  
 En den gau wer wjuk-wjuk,  
 Dy ropsek kin lang ús net krije;  
 En ha wy oerwoun,  
 Strykt er ôf foar ús boun,  
 Den kin it in sankje wer lije:

' Forline jier,  
 Do't ik hjir wier,  
 Wier dit fek fol,  
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch

Hat it wyfke ús nestje fol aikes lein,  
 Den briede wy trou om bar,  
 En habbe wy pykjës, o den wirdt der flein,  
 Den stelle w' ús wakker to war;  
 Den giet der by beide nin tiid forlern,  
 Hwent hongrige bouterkes binne de bern.  
 Sa wekket de swel for goed en bloed,  
 En wykt for syn plichten net wei,  
 En teant er jamk, hwet flinkens en moed,  
 As me 't mei inoar hâldt, formeï.  
 Doch sonder geroft  
 Pilet hy troch de loft,

'elk fən yz doxt 'maɪ,  
veɪ fitrjə him 'vaɪ,  
ɛ 'vɪtə t him 'vol tə bə'letən.

ɔz ɛ 'vikəl ɔv 'rən  
ɔv ən 'həʊk ət bə'strən,  
op ət 'oərə frɛɪ 'fugəlt tə 'luərən,  
dəŋ 'kitəlt yz 'bluəd,  
veɪ 'flɪŋk ɛ fol 'muəd,  
ys 'kreɪə zə 'nɛt in hɑr 'klurən.

hɑ v ɛ 'saɪrop ræst 'jun  
oən də 'fugəlz in t 'run,  
en 'glupə də 'hɪnən bə'sɪd,  
dɔ 'veɪ dər op 'in  
sɑ 'rɛ:d ɔz də 'vin,  
'veɪ dərə də 'skobət bə'strɪd.

jəʊ əm 'homəlɪz əm 'pɪk,  
en dəŋ 'gəʊ vər vɪk-vɪk,  
di 'rɒpsɛk kɪ 'lɒŋ yz nɛt 'kreɪə;  
en 'hɑ vɪ uər'vun,  
strikt ər 'ə ə fɔər yz 'bun,  
'dəŋ kɪn ət ɛ 'sɒŋkjə vər 'leɪə:

fə'linə 'jiər,  
dʊt 'ɪk hɪr 'vi-ə(r),  
vi-ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,  
en 'dɒt fɛk 'fol,  
en 'noʊ ɪs t 'ələʒɪərə ti-ərə li-ərə li-ərə li-ərə 'leɪg.

hət ət 'vɪfkə yz 'nesjə fol 'aɪkəz 'laɪn,  
dən 'brɪədə vɪ 'trəʊ om 'bɑr,  
en 'həbə vɪ 'pɪkjəz, ɔʊ 'dɔ vɔt ər 'flaɪn,  
dɔ 'steɪə v yz 'vəkər tə vər;  
dəŋ 'gɪrt ər beɪ 'baɪdə nɪn 'ti:d fə'len,  
vɒnt 'hɒnrəgə 'bəʊtərəkəz 'bɪnə də 'ben.  
sɑ 'vɛkət (d)ə 'swel fɔər 'guəd əm 'bluəd,  
ɛ 'vɪkt fɔə sɪm 'plɪxtən nɛt 'vaɪ,  
en 'trənt ər 'jɒmk, vɔt 'flɪŋkəz əm 'muəd,  
ɔz mə t 'maɪ ənʊər 'hɔ:t, fə'maɪ.  
dɒx 'sɒndər gə'roft  
'pɪlət heɪ tro də 'loft,

En saeit mei in swier  
 As in blits hinne en wer,  
 Snapt hjir en der  
 In michje yn sa'n gier;  
 Den docht er in swaei  
 Mei in linige draei  
 Op 'e goate wer del,  
 En kweelt by syn gaei  
 D' ienfâldige sang fen de swel :

'Forline jier,  
 Do't ik hjir wier,  
 Wier dit fek fol,  
 En dat fek fol,

En nou is 't allegearre tiere liere liere liere l . . e . . e . . ch.

H. S. SYTSTRA.

### 17. Maertebloppen.

Dit is in hânfol Maertebloppen,  
 De foarjiersberntsjes fen myn hert,  
 Dy't earst in lange, lange set  
 Yn 't kâlde winterwaer forklommen;  
 Mar dy't op d' earste foarjiersdei,  
 Do't mylde bolle wyntsjes rûzden,  
 Troch 't hirde wynsel hinne brûzden  
 En kipen út hjar herntsjes wei.

De Maerteblopp is fyn en tear,  
 En doar him hast net bûten weagje;  
 As dêr de kâlde stoarmen reagje,  
 Den falt er ôf en is net mear.  
 Mar as der mylde siichjes waeije,  
 Dy't him it prûze kopke aeije,  
 Den driuwt er widzjend op 'e wyn  
 En liedt de simmer laitsjend yn.

De Maerteblopp is wyt en kein,  
 De deakleur leit him op 'e wangen;  
 Hy stjert foar d' earste fûgelsangen,  
 Hy bloeit mar koart yn snie en rein.



ẽ 'sa:it maĩ ẽ 'swi:ər  
 ɔz əm 'blits hɪn(ə) ẽ 'vɛr,  
 snɔpt 'hɪr en 'dɛr  
 əm 'mɪxj(ə) i sɑŋ 'gi:ər;  
 dən 'doxt ər ẽ 'swa:i  
 maĩ ẽ 'linəgə 'dra:i  
 op ə 'go:ətə vɛr 'dɛl,  
 ɛŋ 'kwe:lt beɪ siŋ 'ga:i  
 d i ẽ'fə:dəgə 'sɑŋ fən ə 'swɛl:

fə'linə 'ji:ər,  
 dut 'ɪk hɪr 'vi:ə(r),  
 vi:ə 'dɪt fɛk 'fol,  
 en 'dɔt fɛk 'fol,

en 'noʊ is t 'ɔləgiərə ti:ərə li:ərə li:ərə li:ərə 'le:ɡ.

ha: ɛs 'sitstra.

# 17. 'mɑ:təblomən.

'dɪt ɪz ən 'hõ:fol 'mɑ:tə'blomən,  
 də 'föarji:əz'bentsjəʒ fəm min 'het,  
 dɪt 'ræst ẽ 'lɑŋə, 'lɑŋə 'set  
 in t 'kə:də 'vintər'vɑ:r fə'klomən;  
 mɑr dɪt op d 'ræstə 'föarji:əzdaɪ,  
 dut 'mildə 'bolə 'vintsjəʒ 'ru:zdən,  
 trox t 'hödə 'vĩ:səl 'hɪnə 'bru:zdən  
 en 'kipən yt hɑr 'hentsjəʒ vaɪ.

də 'mɑ:təblom is 'fin en 'trɛr,  
 en 'dovər əm 'hæst net 'butən 'vrægjə;  
 ɔz 'dɛr də 'kə:də 'stöarmən 'rrægjə,  
 dõ 'fölt ər 'ɔ:ə en 'ɪz net 'mɪrɛr.  
 mɑr ɔz dɛr 'mildə 'si:xjəʒ 'va:ʔə,  
 dɪt hɪm ət 'pru:zə 'kəpkə 'a:ʔə,  
 dən dɪruwt ər 'vɪdzjənd op ə 'vin  
 en 'li:ət (d)ə 'sɪmər 'laɪtsjənd 'in.

də 'mɑ:təblom ɪz 'vit ɛŋ 'kaɪn,  
 də 'dɪsklɔ:ər 'laɪt əm op ə 'vɑŋən;  
 heɪ stɪet föa d 'ræstə 'fugəlsɑŋən,  
 heɪ 'bluɪt mɑr 'kõat i 'sni:ə ẽ 'raɪn.

Dochs lit er blier syn klokjes klinke  
 En sjongt syn simmer-profecy,  
 En makket mannich herte blij,  
 Al kin er 't sels net witte ef tinke.  
 Wol, Maartebloommen fen myn hert,  
 Den ek for oare herten bloeije,  
 Lit dêr wer foarjiersglânzen gloeije,  
 Lit wike d'âlde wintersmert.  
 Wol dêr wer nije hope bringe  
 En den — forwylje en stjer den wei;  
 De Pinksterbloommen seill' tonei  
 Blier laitsjend út 'e knoppen springe.

P. J. TROELSTRA.

### 18. It Heitelân.

Dêr't de dyk it lân omklammet,  
 Lyk in memme-earm hjar bern,  
 Dêr't de wylde sé jamk flammet  
 Op in hap út Friso's hern',  
 Dêr't de Stiennen-man syn eagen  
 Stoarje lit oer fjild en strân,  
 Dêr't men eanget fen gjin weagen,  
 Dêr is 't ljeave Heitelân!  
 Dêr 't Reaklif sa swietkes lonket  
 Yn de jountiids-sinneskyn,  
 Dêr't it bokweitblomke pronket  
 Twisken heide en beamgûd yn,  
 Dêr't de Aldehou syn brommen  
 Uren fier sims dreunt yn 't roun,  
 Dêr't it tilt fen fé en bloommen,  
 Dêr is 't oeral Fryske groun!  
 Dêr't hjar froed de geaën spriede  
 Twisken Lauwers, Linde en Flie,  
 Rêstich drôgjend, oft 't op ierde  
 Rounom noft en frede wie';  
 Dêr't de groun de soargen leannet  
 Fen der minsken warbre hân,  
 Dêr't men frij en feilich wennet,  
 Dêr is 't ynljeaf Heitelân!

'dægȝ lit ær 'bli·ær sin 'klækjæs 'klnjæ  
 ẽ 'siont sī 'simær-profe'sei,  
 en 'makæt 'mænæg 'hetə 'blei,  
 ol 'kin ær t 'selȝ net 'vit(ə) of 'tlnjæ.

vol, 'mæ:tə'blomæn fəm min 'het,  
 dən 'ek fōar 'o·ərə 'hetən 'bluīə,  
 lit '(d)er ver 'fōarji·æzglō:zæn 'gluīə,  
 lit 'vikə d 'o:də 'vintərsmet.

vol 'der ver 'neīə 'ho:pə 'brinjə  
 en 'døn—fə'viljə ẽ 'stīer dō 'vaī;  
 də 'pɪŋkstərblo:mən sɪl tə'nai  
 bli·ær 'laitsjænd yt ə 'knəpən 'sprinjə.  
 pe: je: 'tru·əlstra.

### 18. æt 'haītələ:n.

det (d)ə 'dik æt 'lə:n om'klamæt,  
 'lik ən 'memə-ferm har 'ben,  
 det (d)ə 'vildə 'se: jamk 'flamæt  
 op ən 'hap yt 'frizo:ȝ 'hen,  
 det (d)ə stīnən-'mæn sin 'rægən  
 'stōarjə lit u·ær 'fild ẽ 'strə:n,  
 det mæn 'rəpæt fəŋ gī 'vrægən,  
 'der is t 'lɪ·rəvə 'haītələ:n.

der t rɪ·ə'klɪf sɑ 'swi·ətkəz 'lɔŋkæt  
 in də 'juntɪdȝ 'sməskin,  
 det æt 'bokvit'blomkə 'prɔŋkæt  
 twɪskən 'haɪd(ə) ən biəmgüød in,  
 det (d)ə 'o:dəhəü sin 'bromæn  
 'u·ərən 'fi·ər səmz 'drø:nt in t 'run,  
 dēt æt 'tɪlt fō 'fe: ən 'blomæn,  
 der is t 'u·ərəl 'fris(k)ə 'grun.

det har 'fru·əd də 'grə-ən 'spri·ədə  
 twɪskən lə·üəȝ, 'lɪnd(ə) ẽ flɪ·ə,  
 'ræ:stæg 'drə:gjænd, of(t) t op 'i·ədə  
 'runom 'noft ẽ 'frə:də 'vi·ə,  
 det (d)ə 'grun də 'sōargən 'liənæt  
 fən dər mɪ:skən 'vərbrə 'hə:n,  
 det mǽ 'fræi ẽ 'faɪləg 'venæt,  
 'der is t 'ɪlɪ·rəv 'haītələ:n!

Lit ús tinke oan âlde tiden :  
 Ieuwen fol fen lêst en noed,  
 Kriich tsjin frjemdfolk, fjuchtsjen, striden,  
 Wrakseljen mei wetterfloed.  
 Dêr't Dy 't âlde folk biwarre,  
 Dreech tsjin stoarm en twingerij,  
 Dêr seill' wy, as Friezen, swarre :  
 'Aldfaers erf, wy weitsje oer Dy !'

J. L. VAN DER BURG.

### 19. Simmerjounsbyld.

Nij hea rûkt oer it wide glêdde wetter,  
 Abeeljebeammen rûze oan jinse kant  
 Op 't boerehiem, hwer't d'eintsjes slûgje, hwent  
 Hja binne wirch fen 't dûken en gesnetter.

It westerrea forblikt; it wirdt al letter  
 En 't blau tapyt mei gouden stjerren spant  
 Oer alles hinne: fûgel, fé en plant  
 't Sliept alles; eltse klank en sang forstjert der.

In greate tsjalk komt swart fen seil oandriuwen,  
 In twjirke dounset oan en brekt it byld  
 Fen boerepleats en beamte yn 't glânzich wiet.

It byld trill't lang, om einlings dochs to bliuwen,  
 De weachjes glide oan d' ich en — fol en myld  
 Sjongt op de tsjalk de frou in widzeliet.

J. B. SCHEPERS.

### 20. Tsjuster.

Swart, aeklik swart is nou de nacht: gjin brân  
 Fen sinnefjûr, noch 't sêfte moantsje jiet  
 In wite striel oer 't stille gea; men wit  
 Fen bou noch greide of mar, fen sé noch strân.

It bern is bang by tsjuster, 't knypt de hân  
 Fen heit, dy mei him 't stille fjild trochgiet;  
 It skril't for 't beamke dat dêr ienlik stiet  
 By 't wetter, oan 'e kant fen 't flakke lân.



lit ys 'tɪŋk(ə) o'ən 'o:də 'ti:dən :  
 'i:əuən 'fol fɔ 'le:st en 'nu:əd,  
 'kri:ɡ tsjɪn 'friemdfolk, 'fioχtsjən, 'stri:dən,  
 'vröksəljən maɪ 'vətərflu:əd.  
 det (d)ei t 'o:də 'folk bə'vərə,  
 'dre:ɡ tsjɪ 'stɔɑrm en twɪnə'rsei,  
 der sɪ 'vei, ɔs 'fri:əzən, 'swərə :  
 'o:dfɑ:z 'erf, vei 'vaitsjə uə 'dei !

je: el fən dər bɔrg.

### 19. 'sɪmərjũ:z'bild.

nei 'hɪrə rukt u'ər ət 'vi:də 'gle:də 'vətər,  
 ɑ'be:ljəbiemən 'ru:z(ə) o'ə 'jɪ:sə 'kənt  
 ɒp t bu'ərə'hi'əm, vət d(ə) 'aɪntsjes 'slugjə, 'vənt  
 hɪɑ 'bɪnə 'vɔrx fən t 'dukən ɛŋ gə'snətər.

ət 'vestə(r)rɪrə fə'blikt; ət vət ɔl 'letər  
 en t 'bləu tə'pit maɪ 'gəʊdən 'stɪərən 'spənt  
 u'ər 'ɔləʒ 'hɪnə: 'fugəl, 'fe: ɛm 'plənt  
 t 'slɪrpt 'ɔləʒ; 'eltə 'klɔŋk ɛ 'sɑŋ fə'stɪet ər.

ɛŋ 'grətə 'tsjɔlk kənt 'swat fɔ 'sail 'o'ændriuwən,  
 ən 'twɪrkə 'dū:sət 'o'ən ɛm 'brekt ət 'bild  
 fən bu'ərə'plɪrəts en 'biemnt(ə) in t 'glɔ:zəʒ 'vi'et.

ət 'bild trɪlt 'lɑŋ, ɒm 'aɪlɪŋʒ dəʒʒ tə 'bliuwən,  
 də 'vɪrəxjəʒ 'gli:də o'ən ə 'ɪx ɛn—'fol ɛn 'mild  
 sɪɔnt ɒp də 'tsjɔlk də 'frəʊ ɛn 'vɪdzəli'et.

je: be: ske:pəʒ.

### 20. tsjöstər.

swat, 'ɑ:klək 'swat ɪz noʊ də 'nɑxt; ɡɪm 'brə:n  
 fɔ 'sɪnəfju'ər, nɑx t 'sɛ:ftə 'mɔɑntsje 'jɪt  
 ɛn 'vɪtə 'stri:əl u'ə t 'stɪlə 'grə; mʌ 'vɪt  
 fən 'bəʊ nɑx 'ɡraɪd(ə) ɔv 'mɑr, fɔ 'se: nɑx 'strə:n.

ət 'be:n ɪz 'bɑŋ beɪ 'tsjöstər, t 'knipt (d)ə 'hə:n  
 fən 'haɪt, di 'maɪ hɪm t 'stɪlə 'fɪɪld tro(x) 'ɡɪt;  
 ət 'skrɪlt fɔɑ t 'biemkə dət (d)ər 'rɔlək 'stɪrt  
 beɪ t 'vətər, o'ən ə 'kənt fən t 'fləkə 'lə:n.

Sa is 't yn 't sombre, kâlde deafet nacht,  
Hweryn de dragers ienkear sakje litte,  
Dy't skriljend wike moast foar Dea syn kracht.

Den scil, hwaens siele skaette, net mear witte  
Fen nacht en tsjuster, moanne of sinneprecht,  
En fljucht de geest it iiw'ge ljocht tomiette.

P. SIPMA.

'sa ɪs tɪn t 'sɒmbɾə, 'kə:də 'dɪfɛt 'naxt,  
 vɛr'in də 'drɑ:gəz 'i:ŋkrɪər 'sækjə 'lɪtə  
 dɪt 'skrɪljənd 'vɪkə 'mɔ:st fɔɑ 'drə sɪŋ 'kraxt.

'dʒ sɪl, vû:z 'si:ələ 'skɑ:tə, 'nɛt mɪrər 'vɪtə  
 fən 'naxt ɛn 'tsjöstər, 'mɔ:ənə əv 'sɪnəpraxt  
 ɛ flɔxt (d)ə 'ge:st ət 'i:vɡə 'lɪɔxt tə'mɪrtə.

pe: 'sɪpmɑ.

## GLOSSARY

The order is strictly alphabetical (â = a; é, ê = e; ô = o; ú, û = u; y = i).

Phonetic transcription in [ ].

Abbreviations :

*fn.* = female name.

*gn.* = geographical name.

*iv.* = irregular verb (§§ 249, 250).

*mn.* = male name.

*pn.* = proper name.

*s.* = substantive.

*sn.* = neuter substantive.

*sv.* = strong verb (§ 247).

*swv.* = strong weak verb (§ 248).

The others need no explanation.

Masculine and feminine are not indicated (see §§ 188, 189).

The ordinary numerals after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar.

The Roman numbers after *sv.* indicate the classes of the strong verbs in the Grammar (§ 247).

### A

**abeeljebeam** [a'be:ljəbrəm] *s.*

abele-tree, white poplar.

**acht** [axt] *num.* eight.

**acht** [axt] *s.* attention.

**achteloas** ['axtəlo'əz] *adj.* careless.

**achter** [axtər] *adv. prep.* 113.  
behind, after.

**achting** [axtən] *s.* esteem, regard, respect.

**achtjin** [axtjən] *num.* eighteen.

**achtsje** [axtsjə] *vv.* to esteem;  
to think.

**achtslaen** ['axtslə:n] *sv.* VI, a.  
to pay attention.

**achtste** [axstə] *num.* eighth.

**aed** [a:d] *sn.* milk-basin.

**aei** [a'i] *sn.* egg.

**aeije** [a'jə] *vv.* to stroke.

**aeklik** [a:klək] *adj.* dismal,  
dreary.

**aerd** [a:d] *sn.* nature, kind.

**aerdich** [a:dəg] *adj.* nice, pretty.

**âffaers** ['ô:fa:z] *s.* 195. ancestor.

**afysje** [a'fisjə] *sn.* 138. place  
post, berth.

**after** [aftər] *adv. prep.* 113. b.  
hind, after.

**aikje** [aikjə] *vv.* to stroke.

**al** [əl] *adv.* already.

**al, alle** [əl, ələ] *num.* all.

**âld** [ô:d] *adj.* old.

**Aldehou** ['ô:dəhəu] *pn.* a tower  
at Ljouwert (Leeuwarden).

**âlder** [ô:dər] *s.* parent.

**âldfaem** [ô:d'fa:m] *s.* old maid.

**âldfaers** ['ô:d'fa:z] *s.* ancestors.

**Ale** [a:lə] *mn.*

**âlf, âlve** [əlʔ, əlvə] *num.* eleven.

**âlfte** [əlftə] *num.* eleventh.

**âlheel** [əl'he:l] *adv.* wholly, quite.

**alhowol** [əlhu'vol] *conj.* although.

**allegearre** [ələ'gierə] *num.* altogether.

**allerhande** ['ələrhandə] *adv.*  
sundry.



allerlei [ˈɔlərleɪ] *adj.* sundry.  
 alles [ɔləʒ] *ind. pr.* all, every-  
 thing.  
 allyk [ɔˈlik] *adj.* alike.  
 allinne, allinnich [ɔˈlɪnə,  
 ɔˈlɪnəʒ] *adv.* alone, lonely, by  
 oneself.  
 alloan [ɔlˈoːən] *adv.* continually.  
 altyd [ˈɔltɪd] *adv.* always.  
 alweroan [ɔlˈweroːən] *adv.* again.  
 ammer [ɑːmər] *s.* pail.  
 ammerij [ɑːmərˈreɪ] *sn.* moment.  
 amperoan [ˈampərəːən] *adv.*  
 nearly.  
 anderje [ˈɔndərjə] *vv.* to answer.  
 anker [ɑŋkər] *sn.* anchor.  
 Ankje [ɑŋkjə] *fn.*  
 Anne [ɔːnə] *mn.*  
 antlit [ˈɔntlɪt] *sn.* face.  
 antwird [ˈɔntvʊd] *sn.* answer.  
 antwirdzje [ˈɔntvʊdzjə] *vv.* to  
 answer.  
 appel [ɔpəl] *s.* apple.  
 arbeid [ˈarbaɪd] *s.* labour, work.  
 arbeider [ˈarbaɪdər] *s.* labourer,  
 labouring-man.  
 arbeidster [ˈarbaɪstər] *s.* char-  
 woman.  
 arbeidsum [ɑrˈbaɪtsəm] *adj.*  
 laborious.  
 arbeidzje [ˈarbaɪdzjə] *vv.* to  
 labour.  
 as [ɔz] *conj.* as, when.  
 au! [ɑü] *int.* oh!  
 aveseare [ɑvəˈsɪərə] *vv.* to ad-  
 vance, to hurry up.

## B

baen [bɑːn] *s.* way, road.  
 baes [bɑːs] *s.* master, boss.  
 bak [bɔk] *s.* bowl, basin.  
 bakker [bɔkər] *s.* baker.  
 bakkerinne [bɔkərˈɪnə] *s.*  
 baker's wife.  
 bakkerij [bɔkərˈreɪ] *s.* bake-  
 house.

bakmoal [ˈbɔkmɔːəl] *sn.* baking-  
 meal.  
 baksel [bɔksəl] *sn.* batch.  
 bal [bəl] *s.* ball.  
 balke [bɔlkə] *s.* beam, joist.  
 bân [bɔːn] *s.* band, tie.  
 bang [bɔŋ] *adj.* afraid; timid;  
 concerned.  
 bank [bɔŋk] *s.* bench.  
 bankje [bɔŋkjə] *vv.* to hold out.  
 bar [bər] *s.* turn.  
 barm [barm] *s.* 152. berm.  
 barne [barnə, bɑːnə] *vv.* to burn,  
 to be on fire.  
 barre [barə, bɑːrə] *vv.* to happen;  
 to receive.  
 beage [br̥ægə] *s.* 160. hame (of  
 a draught-horse).  
 beaken [br̥ækən] *sn.* 160. beacon.  
 bealich [br̥ələʒ, bʊːələʒ] *s.* 165.  
 body.  
 bealigje [br̥ələʒjə, bʊːələʒjə]  
*vv.* 165. to toil.  
 beam [br̥əm] *s.* tree.  
 beamgûd [ˈbɛmɡuəd] *sn.* trees.  
 beamte [bɛmtə] *sn.* trees, clump  
 of trees.  
 beamtûke [ˈbɛmtukə] *s.* bough,  
 branch.  
 beane [br̥ənə] *s.* 192. bean.  
 bear [br̥ər] *s.* bear; boar; dam.  
 bêd [bɛːd] *sn.* bed.  
 bêdsplanke [bɛtsˈplanke] *s.*  
 slide.  
 beest [beːst] *sn.* 192. beast; cow.  
 beet hawwe [beːt hɔvə] *iv.* 250.  
 to get hold.  
 beide [baɪdə] *num.* both.  
 beitel [baɪtəl] *s.* 162. chisel.  
 bek [bɛk] *s.* bill, beak, mouth.  
 bel [bəl] *s.* bell.  
 beppe [bɛpə] *s.* grandmother.  
 berch [berʒ] *s.* mount, mountain.  
 bergje [bɛrgjə] *vv.* to pack up.  
 Berltsum [bɛlsəm] *gn.* village  
 in Friesland.  
 berm [bɛrm, bɛːrm] *s.* 142 n.  
 berm.

bern [bɛn, bɛ:n] *sn.* child.  
 bernachtich [ˈbɛnɑxtəŋ] *adj.*  
 childish.  
 berne [bɛnə] *past. part.* born.  
 bernewrâld [ˈbɛnɔvrɑ:d] *s.* the  
 young.  
 bernsbern [ˈbɛ:zɛn] *sn.* grand-  
 child.  
 bernsk [bɛ:sk] *adj.* doting.  
 bernskens [ˈbɛ:skɔ̃z] *s.* second  
 childhood, dotage.  
 bêst [bɛ:st] *adj.* best.  
 betel [bɛ:tɛl] *s.* 162. chisel.  
 better [bɛtər] *adj.* better.  
 betterskip [ˈbɛtərskip] *s.* ame-  
 lioration.  
 beu [bø:] *adj.* tired, disgusted.  
 beuke [bø:kə] *vv.* to beat.  
 by [bɛi] *adv. prep.* at, near,  
 with.  
 bibel [bi:bɛl, bi:bɛl] *s.* bible.  
 bidaerd [bɔˈda:d] *adj.* calm,  
 sedate.  
 bidde [bɪdə] *sv.* II, b. to pray.  
 bidimme [bɔˈdɪmə] *vv.* to calm,  
 to smooth down.  
 bidjerre [bɔˈdʒɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to  
 corrupt, to deprave.  
 bidriuw [bɔˈdriuw] *sn.* action,  
 deed; trade; act.  
 bidroefd [bɔˈdru:v̥d, bɔˈdru:gd̥]  
*adj.* 113. sad, pitiful.  
 biede [biːdə] *sv.* II, a. to offer,  
 to bid.  
 bien [biːn] *sn.* bone.  
 bier [biːr] *sn.* beer.  
 biezem [biːzəm] *s.* broom,  
 besom.  
 bifinge [bɔˈfɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to be  
 taken with cold.  
 bifloerje [bɔˈflœrjə] *vv.* to floor,  
 to pave.  
 bifrieze [bɔˈfriːzə] *sv.* II, a. to  
 freeze.  
 bigeije [bɔˈgaɪə] *vv.* to cry.  
 bigge [bigə] *s.* pig.  
 bigjinne [bɔˈgɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to  
 begin.

bigripe [bɔˈgri:pə] *sv.* I, b (*p. p.*  
 bigrepen) to understand, to  
 comprehend.  
 bihalven [bɔˈhɔlvən] *prep.* ex-  
 cept, besides.  
 bikeare [bɔˈkɪərə] *vv.* to con-  
 vert, to reclaim.  
 bिकearling [bɔˈkr̥ɛrlɪŋ] *s.* con-  
 vert.  
 bikend [bɔˈkind] *adj.* known,  
 acquainted.  
 bikenne [bɔˈkinə] *iv.* 249. to  
 see.  
 biklaeije [bɔˈklaɪə] *vv.* to clothe.  
 bikliuwe [bɔˈkliuwə] *sv.* I, c. to  
 ascend, to climb.  
 bikôgje [bɔˈkɔ:gjə] *vv.* 246. to  
 chew. **De earen wurde him**  
**bikôge:** he learns by hard  
 experience.  
 bij [bɛi] *s.* bee.  
 bijekoer [ˈbɛiəkuːr] *s.* bee-hive.  
 bijestâl [ˈbɛiəstɔ:l] *s.* bee-shed.  
 Bijke [bɛikə] *pn.* dog's name.  
 byld [bild] *sn.* image.  
 bileanje [bɔˈliɛpə] *vv.* to re-  
 munerate.  
 billette [bɔˈlɛtə] *vv.* to prevent.  
 bylje [biljə] *vv.* to roar; to  
 bark.  
 bine [binə] *sv.* III, a. to bind,  
 to tie.  
 bineame [bɔˈnr̥əmə] *vv.* to  
 appoint, to nominate.  
 binne(n) [binə, binən] *adv. prep.*  
 in, within, inside.  
 binnendoar [binənˈdoːr] *adv.*  
 in the house.  
 bynster [biːstər] *sf.* binder, tier.  
 bynt [hint] *sn.* joist.  
 bipoezje [bɔˈpœzjə] *vv.* to spill  
 upon, to splash.  
 bird [bød] *sn.* beard.  
 birêdde [bɔˈrɛ:də] *vv.* to arrange,  
 to manage.  
 biriede [bɔˈriːdə] *vv.* 246. to  
 consult, to confer.  
 birikke [bɔˈrikə] *vv.* to reach.

**inne** [bə'rinə] *sv.* III, a. to overtake. It is wol mei him to birinnen: he is not a disagreeable person.  
**sakje** [bə'sakjə] *vv.* to sink down.  
**siede** [bə'sidə] *adv.* beside; hid.  
**siiik** [bə'si:k] *sn.* visit, call.  
**siete** [bə'zitə] *s.* 138. visit, call.  
**sien** [bə'siən] *sv.* II, c. to look at.  
**skæfd** [bə'skɑ:v̥d] *adj.* polite, civilized.  
**skie** [bə'ski:ə] *sn.* answer; information.  
**skildigje** [bə'skuldægjə] *vv.* to accuse.  
**skine** [bə'skinə] *vv.* to shine upon.  
**skrobje** [bə'skrobjə] *vv.* to hide.  
**slach** [bə'slɑx] *sn.* the live stock (of cattle).  
**slute** [bə'slytə] *sv.* II, b. to resolve.  
**spiele** [bə'spi:ələ] *vv.* to wash.  
**spylje** [bə'spiljə] *vv.* to play on.  
**steane** [bə'strən] *iv.* 250. to venture.  
**stek** [bə'stek] *sn.* plan.  
**stelle** [bə'stelə] *vv.* to order, to appoint.  
**stelle** [bə'ste:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.  
**stride** [bə'stri:də, bə'stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight, to combat.  
**sie** [bitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.  
**siiid** [bə'ti:d] *adv. adj.* early, sometimes.  
**tsjen litte** [bə'tsjen litə] *sv.* II, c. VII. to stop, to omit.  
**warje** [bə'vərjə] *vv.* to keep; to preserve, to protect.  
**wenje** [bə'venə] *vv.* to inhabit.  
**inder** [bimder] *s.* scrubbing-brush.  
**inne** [bimə] *vv.* to scrub.  
**ist** [birst] *s.* beast, beestings.

**bjuster** [bjustər] *adj.* at sea, confused.  
**blank** [blɑŋk] *adj.* bright.  
**blau** [blə:ū, bləu] *adj.* blue.  
**blêd** [blɛ:d] *sn.* leaf.  
**blêdside** [bletsidə] *s.* page.  
**bleek** [ble:k] *s.* bleach-field.  
**bleek** [ble:k] *adj.* pale.  
**blein** [blaɪn] *sn.* 137. baleen.  
**bletterje** [bletərjə] *vv.* to bleat.  
**bleu** [blø:] *adj.* timid.  
**blydskip** [blytskɪp] *s.* gladness.  
**bliede** [bli:ədə] *vv.* 246. to bleed.  
**blier** [bli:ər] *adj.* merry.  
**bliid** [bli:d] *adj.* glad.  
**blij** [blɛɪ] *adj.* glad.  
**blykber** [blykber] *adj.* apparent.  
**blike** [blikə] *svv.* 248. to appear.  
**blikerje** [blykərjə] *vv.* to sparkle.  
**blyn** [blɪn] *adj.* blind.  
**blinens** [blɪnɪŋ] *s.* blindness.  
**blinke** [blɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to shine, to glitter.  
**blits** [blɪts] *s.* lightning.  
**bliuwe** [bliu:wə] *sv.* I, c. to remain.  
**bloed** [blu:əd] *sn.* blood.  
**bloedderich** [blu:drɛŋ] *adj.* bloody.  
**bloei** [bluɪ] *s.* blossom, flower.  
**bloeije** [bluɪə] *vv.* to bloom; to flourish.  
**bloeisel** [bluɪsəl] *sn.* blossom.  
**bloetiid** [bluɪti:d] *s.* time of flowering.  
**blom** [blɒm] *s.* flower.  
**boaijem** [bɔɑi:jəm] *s.* bottom.  
**board** [bo:əd] *s.* collar.  
**board** [bo:əd] *sn.* board, brim, seam.  
**boarre** [bɔɑrə] *s.* tom-cat.  
**boarste** [bastə, bɔɑstə] *vv.* to burst.  
**boarterij** [bɔɑtərɛi] *s.* play.  
**boartsje** [bɔɑtsjə] *vv.* to play.  
**boat** [bo:ət] *sn.* boat.  
**boat** [bo:ət] *sm.* steamboat.

- bocht** [boχt] *s.* bend.  
**bodder** [bodər] *s.* toiler.  
**bodzje** [bodzjə] *vv.* to toil.  
**boek** [bu:k, buk] *sn.* book.  
**boekekas** ['bukəkəs] *s.* book-case.  
**boel** [bu·əl] *s.* crowd, a great many.  
**boer** [bu·ər] *s.* farmer.  
**boerd** [bu·əd] *sn.* board. **Hy hat de wrâld op in boerdsje:** he is in clover.  
**boerehiem** [bu·ərə'hi·əm] *sn.* farm-yard.  
**boerekofje** [bu·ərə'kofjə] *s.* hot beer with brandy, nutmeg, and sugar.  
**boerepleats** [bu·ərə'plɪ·əts] *s.* farmer's house; farm.  
**boerinne** [bu·ə'rɪnə] *s.* farmer's wife.  
**boerkje** [būorkjə] *vv.* to farm.  
**boers(k)** [bu·əʒ, bu·əsk] *adj.* rustic.  
**bôge** [bø:gə] *s.* bow; arch.  
**boi** [bōi] *s.* boy.  
**bok** [bok] *s.* he-goat.  
**bokweit** ['bokvit] *s.* buck-wheat.  
**bol** [bol] *adj.* soft, chubby.  
**bont** [bont] *adj.* 155. motley.  
**boppe** [bopə] *prep. adv.* above; on high, upstairs.  
**bosk** [bosk] *s.* 190. wood.  
**bosk** [bosk] *sn.* bundle.  
**bou** [bōi] *s.* plough-land.  
**Bouk** [bōik] *fn.*  
**boukant** ['bōiikənt] *s.* farming-district.  
**boun** [bun] *sn.* 156. league, alliance.  
**bout** [bōit] *s.* bolt, pin.  
**bout** [bōit] *sn.* leg of a sheep or a calf, drumstick of fowl.  
**bouterke** ['bōiitərkə] *sn.* baby, little darling.  
**braef** [bræ:v] *adj.* honest.  
**brân** [bræ:n] *s.* fire.  
**brânje** [bræ:pə] *s.* fuel.  
**brea** [brɪ·ə] *sn.* bread.  
**breed** [bre:d] *adj.* broad, large, wide.  
**brêge** [brɛ:gə] *s.* bridge.  
**breid** [bræid] *s.* bride.  
**breidspronk** ['bræidʒsprɔŋk] *s.* wedding-dress.  
**breinroer** ['bræiɾu·ər] *adj.* furious.  
**brekke** [brɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.  
**bretael** [brɪ'ta:l] *adj.* 136. pert, rude.  
**briede** [brɪ·ədə] *vv.* 246. to roast, to fry.  
**brief** [brɪ·əv] *sn.* letter.  
**bryk** [brik] *adj.* wry, slanting.  
**bril** [bril, bröl] *s.* spectacles.  
**brilloft** ['brölɔft] *s.* wedding.  
**bringe** [brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring.  
**brinzgje** [brɪ:zgjə] *vv.* to roar.  
**brizelje** ['bri:zəljə] *vv.* to crush, to split.  
**broei** [bruɪ] *s.* heating (as hay).  
**broeije** [bruɪə] *vv.* to get warm or hot.  
**broek** [bru:k, bruk] *s.* trousers.  
**broer** [bru·ər] *s.* brother.  
**brok** [brək] *sn.* piece.  
**bromme** [bromə] *vv.* to growl.  
**bruije** [brœiə] *vv.* to drub.  
**brûkber** [brukbər] *adj.* useful.  
**brûke** [brukə] *vv.* to use.  
**brûkel** [brukəl] *adj.* annoyed, vexed.  
**brûkme** [brukmə] *sn.* use, usage, custom.  
**brûksum** [bruksem] *adj.* tractable.  
**brún** [bryn] *adj.* brown.  
**brûze** [bru:zə] *vv.* to foam, to fizz.  
**bûge** [bu:gə] *vv.* to bend, to bow.  
**bûgel** [bu:gəl] *s.* metal ring.  
**bui** [bœi, būi] *s.* shower.  
**bûk** [buk] *s.* belly.  
**bult(e)** [bölt, böltə] *s.* a great many.



nt [bunt] *adj.* 155. motley.  
 rman [ˈbʊormən] *s.* neighbour.  
 rren [bʊorən] *s.* village.  
 rskiplik [buˈəˈskiplək] *adj.*  
 obliging as good neighbours.  
 se [busə] *s.* pocket.  
 sgat [ˈbusχət] *sn.* pocket-opening.  
 te(n) [butə, butən] *adv.*  
*prep.* outside, without, besides, except.  
 tendoar [butənˈdoːər] *adv.*  
 out of doors.  
 tentiids [butənˈti:ɔ̃z] *adv.* at  
 an unusual time.  
 thus [ˈbuthys, ˈbutyʒ] *sn.*  
 cow-house.

## D

ei [daːi] *sn.* dough.  
 egje [da:gjə] *vv.* to dawn.  
 ge [da:gə] *s.* dawn.  
 lik [da:lək] *adv.* immediately.  
 n [dɔn] *adv.* then.  
 ngelje [ˈdɔŋəlʒə] *vv.* to dangle.  
 t [dɔt] *dem. and rel. pr.* that,  
 which.  
 tginge [dɔtˈjɪŋə] *dem. pr.* that  
 uwe [dɔːuə] *s.* dew.  
 [də] *art.* the.  
 a(d) [drə, drəd] *s.* 128.  
 death.  
 a(d) [drə, drəd] *adj.* 128.  
 dead.  
 afet [ˈdɛfɛt] *sn.* coffin.  
 agean [ˈdrəgrən] *iv.* 250. to  
 die.  
 akleur [ˈdrəklöːər, ˈdɛklöːər]  
*s.* colour of death.  
 ale [drələ, döːlə] *s.* 165. devil.  
 ales [drələʒ, döːləʒ] *int.* 165.  
 zounds! the deuce!  
 astil [drəstil] *adj.* still as  
 death.  
 el [deɪl] *sn.* 163. part.  
 i [daɪ] *s.* day.

deihier [daɪˈhiːər] *s.* 192. day's  
 wages.  
 deije [dɛjə] *vv.* to kill.  
 deilis [daɪləʒ] *adv.* disagreeing,  
 at odds.  
 deilisskip [ˈdaɪləskip] *s.* discord,  
 disagreement.  
 deimennich [ˈdaɪmənəŋ] *s.* some  
 days.  
 deizen [daɪzən] *s. plur.* bacon-  
 laths before the chimney.  
 dekke [dɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to cover.  
 delbêdzje [ˈdɛlbɛːdzjə] *vv.* to  
 hush.  
 dele [de:lə] *vv.* 163. to divide.  
 deljaen [ˈdɛljə:n] *iv.* 250. **yen**  
 deljaen: to lay oneself down.  
 delsette [ˈdɛlsetə] *vv.* to set  
 down.  
 delte [dɛltə] *s.* low place, dell.  
 den [dɔn] *adv.* then.  
 der [dər, dr] *adv.* there.  
 dêr [dɛr] *rel. pr.* 230. who, that.  
 dêr(re) [dɛr, dɛːrə] *adv.* 94. there.  
 dêrmei [ˈdɛ(r)məɪ] *adv.* 253.  
 with it; then.  
 dêrnei [ˈdɛ(r)nəɪ] *adv.* 253. after  
 that.  
 dêroan [ˈdɛrəːən] *adv.* 253. by  
 that.  
 dêrom [ˈdɛrom] *adv.* 253. there-  
 fore.  
 dêrop [ˈdɛrɔp] *adv.* 253. upon  
 that, after that.  
 dêrsa [ˈdɛ(r)sə] *adv.* there.  
 dêrt [dɛt] *adv.* 259. where.  
 dêrta [ˈdɛ(r)tə] *adv.* 253. to it,  
 for it.  
 dêrtroch [ˈdɛ(r)troχ] *adv.* 253.  
 by that means, hence.  
 det [dɔt] *conj.* that.  
 deugd [dø:gɔ] *s.* virtue, good  
 quality; service.  
 deun [dø:n] *adj.* economic, chary.  
 diamant [diəˈmɔnt] *s.* diamond.  
 dy [di] *dem. pr.* that, those.  
 dichter [dɪχtər] *s.* poet.  
 die(d) [diːə, diːəd] *s.* 128. deed.

**dief** [di:əv̥] *s.* thief.  
**diel** [di:əl] *sn.* 163. part.  
**diele** [di:ələ] *vv.* 163. to divide.  
**diger** [di:gər] *adj.* sparing.  
**dyk** [dik] *s.* dike.  
**dije** [dɛjə] *vv.* to prosper; to expand.  
**dyjinge** [di:jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* he, she.  
**dimmen** [dɪmən] *adj.* modest.  
**dyn** [din] *poss. pr.* thy, your.  
**ding** [dɪŋ] *sn.* thing.  
**dynje** [dɪnə] *vv.* to swell.  
**dipper** [dɪpər] *adj.* industrious.  
**dit(te)** [dɪt, döt, dɪtə, dötə] *dem. pr.* 94. this.  
**dy't** [dit] *rel. pr.* that, who.  
**divel** [di:vəl] *s.* devil.  
**dizze** [dɪzə] *dem. pr.* this, these.  
**djerre** [dɛrə] *s.* yolk.  
**djip** [dɪp] *adj.* 129. deep.  
**djipte** [dɪptə] *s.* 129. depth.  
**djoeije** [djujə] *vv.* 129. to frisk, to run up and down.  
**djûr** [dju:ər] *adj.* 129. dear, costly.  
**do** [du] *adv.* then.  
**doar** [do:ər] *s.* door.  
**doare** [do:ərə] *iv.* 249. to dare.  
**doarp** [döarp] *sn.* village.  
**dobbe** [do:bə] *s.* water-hole, pool of water.  
**doch** [dɔx] *adv.* but.  
**dochs** [dɔxs, dɔg̊z] *adv.* yet, though, notwithstanding.  
**dochter** [dɔxtər] *s.* daughter.  
**doek** [du:k, duk] *s.* linen.  
**dof** [dɔf] *adj.* dull, dead, faint.  
**doge** [do:gə] *iv.* 249. to be good, to be worth.  
**dogge** [dogə] *s.* bulldog.  
**dokich** [do:kəg̊] *adj.* hazy.  
**Dokkum** [dɔkəm] *gn.* town in Friesland.  
**dokter** [dɔktər] *s.* doctor.  
**dol** [dɔl] *adv.* down.  
**dolder** [dɔldər] *s.* digger.  
**dolle** [dɔlə] *vv.* to dig.  
**dom** [dom] *adj.* stupid.

**domeny** ['do:məni] *s.* minister.  
**dommens** [doməz] *s.* stupidity.  
**dong** [dɔŋ] *s.* dung.  
**donker** [dɔŋkər] *adj. adv.* dark, obscure, dusky, gloomy, cloudy.  
**doofstom** [do:f'stom] *adv.* deaf-mute.  
**doop** [do:p] *s.* baptism.  
**dop** [dɔp] *s.* shell.  
**dope** [do:pə] *vv.* to baptize.  
**dos** [dɔs] *adv.* thus.  
**do't** [dɔt] *conj.* when.  
**dou** [doʊ] *s.* dove.  
**dou** [doʊ] *pres. pr.* 228. thou, you.  
**dounsje** [dū:sjə] *vv.* to dance.  
**dozyn** [dɔ'zin] *sn.* dozen.  
**draei** [dra'i] *s.* turn.  
**draeihikke** ['dra:ihikə] *s.* turn stile.  
**draeije** [dra:jə] *vv.* to turn.  
**drage** [dra:gə] *sv.* VI, a. to bear, to wear.  
**drager** [dra:gər] *s.* bearer.  
**drave** [dra:və] *vv.* to trot.  
**dream** [drrəm] *s.* dream.  
**dreambyld** ['drrəmbyld] *s.* vision.  
**dreech** [dre:g̊] *adj.* strong, solid.  
**dreune** [drɔ:nə] *vv.* to rumble, to resound.  
**drinke** [drɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to drink.  
**drip** [drɪp] *s.* drop.  
**driuwe** [driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive; to float.  
**driuwkelje** ['driuwkəljə] *vv.* to float softly.  
**driuwkje** [driuwkjə] *vv.* to float softly.  
**droeck** [dru:x] *adj.* dry.  
**drôgje** [drɔ:gjə] *vv.* to dream.  
**drok** [dɔk] *adj.* busy.  
**drokte** [dɔktə] *s.* business; stir, noise.  
**droktme** [dɔktmə] *s.* stir, noise.  
**drúf** [dry:v̥] *s.* grape.  
**druije** [drɔjə] *vv.* to dry.

bel [dubəl] *adj. adv.* double, twice.  
 ffels [döfəlʒ] *adj.* duffel.  
 ke [dukə] *swv.* 248. to dive.  
 n [dyn] *sn.* dune, hillock.  
 nsk [dȳ:sk] *adj.* ruttish (cow).  
 r [duər] *s.* duration; **op en**  
 lûr: in the long run.  
 rje [dūorjə] *vv.* to last.  
 s [dös] *adv.* thus.  
 st [dyst] *s.* dust.  
 æn [dwa:n, dwan] *iv.* 250.  
 o do.  
 ale [dwa:lə] *vv.* to err, to  
 wander.  
 ars [dwas] *adj. adv.* 152.  
 cross; wrong-headed; across.  
 ers [dwas] *adj. adv.* 152. cross;  
 wrong-headed; across.  
 ylje [dwiljə] *vv.* to rave.

## E

[ə] *art.* 105. the.  
 barre [ʼiebarə] *s.* stork.  
 eh [rəg] *sn.* 160. 161. eye.  
 gie [rəgjə] *vv.* 160. 161. to  
 eye.  
 ag [rən] *adj.* anxious.  
 gens [rənʒ] *s.* anxiety.  
 gie [rənʒə] *vv.* to fear.  
 gstmē [rənʒstmē] *s.* anxiety.  
 r [rər] *sn.* ear.  
 (e) [rər, rərə] *s.* honour.  
 ber [rərbər] *adj.* respectable.  
 der [iedər] *adv.* sooner, rather.  
 elik [rələk] *adj.* honest, fair.  
 rm [rərm, iərm] *s.* 143. arm.  
 rm [rərm] *adj.* 143. poor.  
 rmoed [ʼiərmuəd] *s.* poverty.  
 rmoedich [ʼiərmuədəg] *adj.*  
 poor, needy.  
 rn [rən] *s.* eagle.  
 rne [rənə] *adv.* anywhere.  
 rnen [ienn, iern] *adj.* of copper.  
 rrebarre [ʼiərbərə] *s.* stork.  
 rst [rəst] *num. adv.* first.  
 rt [ɪst] *conj.* before.

eart [ɪst] *sn.* offal.  
 earte [ɪstə] *s.* 192. pea.  
 easkje [rəskjə] *vv.* to require.  
 east [rəst] *adj. adv.* east.  
 eastern [rəstən] *sn.* east.  
 eat [rət] *ind. pr.* anything.  
 eaze [rəzə] *vv.* to scoop.  
 ebbe [ebə] *s.* ebb.  
 echter [ɛxtər] *adv. prep.* 113.  
 behind, after.  
 ef [ɔf, ɔv] *conj.* or.  
 effen [ɛfən] *adj. adv.* smooth;  
 just.  
 eft [ɔt] *conj.* if, when.  
 efter [ɛftər] *adv. prep.* 113.  
 behind, after.  
 efterhâlden [ɛftər'hə:dən] *adj.*  
 reserved, close.  
 efternei [ɛftər'naɪ] *adv.* after,  
 behind.  
 egael [e'gɑ:l] *adj.* equal.  
 ei! [aɪ] *int.* ah!  
 eide [aɪdə] *s.* harrow.  
 eidzje [aɪdzjə] *vv.* to harrow.  
 eigen [aɪgən] *adj.* own.  
 eigentlik [ʼaɪgəntlək] *adj. adv.*  
 proper(ly).  
 ein [aɪn] *s.* duck.  
 ein [aɪn] *s.* end, extremity.  
 ein [aɪn] *sn.* part, stick, distance.  
 einliks [aɪləks] *adv.* properly.  
 einlings [ʼaɪlɪŋz] *adv.* at last.  
 ek [ɛk, ɪk] *adv.* also, too, as well.  
 eker [e:kər] *s.* field.  
 ekster [ɛkstər] *s.* magpie.  
 elemint [elə'mɪnt] *sn.* element.  
 elk [ɛlk] *ind. pr.* every, each.  
 elk-en-ien [ɛlkən'i-ən] *ind. pr.*  
 every one.  
 elkoar [ɛlk'o-ər, ɛlk'öar] *rec.*  
*pr.* each other.  
 en [ɛn, ɪn] *conj.* and.  
 eptich [ɛptəg] *adj.* neat.  
 er [ər] *pers. pr.* 227. he.  
 er [ər] *adv.* there.  
 erf [ɛrv] *sn.* inheritance.  
 ergewaesje [ɛrgə'ua:sjə] *s.* vexa-  
 tion, annoyance.

eris [ərəʒ] *adv.* one day.  
 erve, ervje [ɛrvə, ɛrvjə] *vv.* to inherit.  
 even [e:vən] *adj. adv.* even, equal, just.  
 evenminske ['e:və(n)mĩ:skə] *s.* fellow creature.  
 ezel [e:zəl] *s.* donkey; block-head.  
 ezelskyn ['e:zəlskin] *s.* block-head.

## F

fabryk [fə'brik] *sn.* manufactory.  
 faei [fa'i] *adj.* fey, in danger; ominous.  
 faek [fə:k] *adv.* often.  
 faeks [fə:ks] *adv.* perhaps.  
 faem [fə:m] *s.* maid, girl.  
 faken [fə:kən] *adv.* often.  
 faksen [fəksən] *s.* 195. caprices.  
 fal [fəl] *s.* fall.  
 fəl [fəl] *sn.* hatch.  
 fāld [fə:d] *s.* fold.  
 falle [fə:lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall.  
 falsk [fəlsk, fəls] *adj.* false.  
 famke [fəmkə] *sn.* girl.  
 fange [fəŋə] *sv.* VII, b. to catch.  
 fanke [fəŋkə] *sn.* girl.  
 Fārisieu [fəri'si:ū] *pn.* Pharisee.  
 farre [fərə, fə-rə] *sv.* VI, b. to navigate.  
 farsk [fəsk] *adj.* 152. fresh.  
 fé [fe:] *sn.* cattle.  
 feal [fi:əl] *adj.* fallow.  
 fealens [fi:əlɲz] *s.* fallowness.  
 fear [fi:ər] *s.* feather.  
 fearje [fi:erjə] *vv.* to be elastic.  
 fearren [fi:erən] *adj.* feather.  
 feger [fe:gər] *s.* sweeper.  
 feije [faiə] *vv.* 246. to sweep, to wipe.  
 feilich [failəg] *adj.* safe.  
 feint [fai̯nt] *s.* manservant.  
 fek [fek] *sn.* box, section.  
 fel [fel] *sn.* skin, fell.

fen [fən] *prep.* of, by.  
 fersk [fesk] *adj.* 152. fresh.  
 ferve [fərvə] *s.* 152. paint, dye.  
 ferwer [fəvər] *s.* painter.  
 fervje [fərvjə] *vv.* to paint, to dye.  
 fêst [fɛ:st] *adj. adv.* fast, regular fixed, steady, surely.  
 fêstbine ['fɛ:stbinə] *sv.* III, a. to bind (tie) fast.  
 fet [fɛt] *sn.* vat, vessel.  
 fet [fɛt] *sn.* fat.  
 fiele [fi:ələ] *vv.* to feel.  
 flem [fi:əm] *s.* fathom.  
 fier [fi:ər] *adj. adv.* far.  
 fierte [fi:rtə] *s.* distance.  
 fifel [fi:fəl] *num.* four and a half.  
 fyft [fi:fɪt] *num. adv.* fifth.  
 fyfteheal [fi:fte'hɛ:əl] *num.* four and a half.  
 fyftich [fi:fteg] *num.* fifty.  
 fyftjin [fi:ftejn] *num.* fifteen.  
 flich [fi:ç] *s.* fig.  
 fiif [fi:v] *num.* five.  
 fiks [fiks] *adj. adv.* clever(ly).  
 filantroop [filən'tro:p] *s.* philanthropist.  
 fylje [filjə] *vv.* to file; to swing  
 fyn [fin] *adj.* fine.  
 fine [finə] *sv.* III, a. to find.  
 finger [fiŋər] *s.* finger.  
 finne [finə] *s.* pasturage, grazing-ground.  
 finster [fi:stər] *sn.* window.  
 finsterbank ['fi:stərbəŋk] *sn.* window-seat.  
 finzen [fi:zən] *past. part.* VII, b. captive.  
 finzenisse ['fi:zənɪsə] *s.* prison.  
 fisk [fisk] *s.* fish.  
 fiskerman ['fiskərmən] *s.* fisherman.  
 fyt [fit] *s.* trick.  
 fiterje [fi:terjə] *vv.* to drive on.  
 fyts [fits] *s.* bicycle.  
 fytse [fi:tsə] *vv.* to bicycle.  
 fiver [fi:vər] *s.* pond.  
 fjild [fi:ld] *sn.* field.



**d** [fɪd] *num. adv.* fourth.  
**deheal** [fɪdə'hrəl] *num.*  
 three and a half.  
**del** [fɪdəl] *num.* three and a  
 half.  
**tiich** [fɪtəg] *num.* forty.  
**tjin** [fɪrtjən] *num.* fourteen.  
**ower** [fɪuər] *num.* four.  
**owersprong** [fɪuərspron] *s.*  
 cross-road.  
**chte, fjuchtsje** [fɪoxtə,  
 fɪoxtsjə] *sv.* III, d. to fight.  
**r** [fjuər] *sn.* fire.  
**rje** [fjörjə] *vv.* to fire.  
**slachs** [fjösłaxs] *adv.* vehe-  
 mently, sharply.  
**ks** [flɑ:ks] *sn.* flax.  
**ge** [flægə, flɑ:gə] *s.* flag.  
**at** [flak] *adj.* flat.  
**nje** [flamjə] *vv.* to flame; to  
 burn for.  
**u** [fləu] *adj.* faint.  
**ane** [flɪrənə] *sv.* II, c. to fly.  
**ht** [flɛxt] *s.* flock; flight.  
**s** [flaɪz] *sn.* flesh, meat.  
**rich** [fləərəg] *adj.* blooming,  
 lively.  
**ne** [flɪbə] *s.* spittle.  
**ne** [flɪə] *gn.* strait between  
 Vlieland and Terschelling.  
**er** [flɪər] *s.* floor.  
**kerje** [flɪkərjə] *vv.* to flicker,  
 to glitter.  
**uk** [flɪŋk] *adj.* clever.  
**uken** [flɪŋkən] *s. plur.* caprices.  
**akens** [flɪŋkəz] *s.* cleverness.  
**it** [flɪt] *s.* diligence.  
**ich** [flɪtəg] *adj.* diligent.  
**igens** [flɪtəgəz] *s.* diligence.  
**se** [flɪtsə] *s.* arrow.  
**erje** [flɪuərjə] *vv.* to floor.  
**es** [flɪəz] *sn.* fleece, film.  
**ar** [fɔər] *adv. prep.* before.  
**arby** [fəbeɪ] *adv.* past, be-  
 yond.  
**ardeel, foardiel** [fə'ədə:l,  
 fə'ədi:əl] *sn.* profit.  
**ardel** [fɔə'del] *adv.* down.

**foardelich, foardielich** [fə'de:-  
 ləg, fə'di:ələg] *adj.* profitable.  
**foardet** [fɔə'dət] *conj.* before.  
**foardoar** [fɔədoər] *s.* front-  
 door.  
**foarfalle** [fə'ərfələ] *sv.* VI, e.  
 to happen.  
**foarjaen** [fə'ərjɑ:n, fɔəjɑ:n] *iv.*  
 250. to give an advantage.  
**foarm** [fɔərm] *s.* form.  
**foarsjen** [fə'siən] *sv.* II, c. to  
 provide.  
**foarst** [fə'əst] *num. adv.* first.  
**foarstelle** [fə'əstələ] *vv.* to pro-  
 pose; to imagine.  
**foart** [fɔət, fɔat] *adv.* forth;  
 away.  
**foartbanne** [fɔətbənə] *vv.* to  
 drive away.  
**foartdrage** [fɔə(t)dra:gə] *sv.*  
 VI, a. to carry away (further).  
**foarthelpe** [fɔəthelpə] *sv.* III, d.  
 to help forward.  
**foartiid** [fɔəti:d] *adv.* formerly.  
**foartkomme** [fɔətkomə] *sv.*  
 IV, b. to get on; to come forth.  
**foarút** [fə'yt] *adv.* beforehand.  
**foechsum** [fə:xsəm] *adj.* suit-  
 able.  
**foegje** [fə:gjə] *vv.* to join; to  
 suit.  
**foerman** [fɔərmən] *s.* coach-  
 man; carrier.  
**foermanderij** [fɔərməndə'reɪ]  
*s.* coachman's trade.  
**foet** [fə'ət] *s.* foot.  
**fol** [fɔl] *adj.* full.  
**fòle** [fə:lə] *s.* foal.  
**folje** [fɔljə] *vv.* to fill.  
**folk** [fɔlk] *sn.* folk; relatives.  
**folksteltsje** [fɔlksteltsjə] *sn.*  
 folk-tale.  
**folle** [fɔlə] *num.* much, many.  
**for** [fɔər] *prep.* for.  
**forbliidzje** [fə'bli:dzjə] *vv.* to  
 gladden.  
**forblikke** [fə'blikə] *vv.* to grow  
 pale.

- forbolgen** [fə'bolgən] *adj.* indignant.  
**fordeald** [fə'dr:əld, fə'dö:əld] *adj. int.* 165. devilish; the devil!  
**fordigenje** [fə'di:gənjə] *vv.* to defend.  
**fordjerre** [fə'di:erə] *sv.* III, c. to corrupt, to spoil.  
**fordwine** [fə'dwinə] *sv.* III, a. to disappear.  
**forfallen** [fə'fələn] *adj.* crazy.  
**forfarre** [fə'fərə, fə'fə:rə] *sv.* VI, b. to remove.  
**forgees** [fə'ge:z] *adv.* in vain.  
**forginne** [fə'günə] *vv.* to envy, to grudge.  
**forgrime** [fə'grimə] *adj.* wrathful.  
**forheard** [fə'rhr:əd] *adj.* amazed.  
**forhoping** [fə'rho:pəŋ] *s.* hope, expectation.  
**forjaen** [fə'jɑ:n, fə'rjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to forgive; to poison.  
**forjitlik** [fə'jitlök] *adj.* forgetful.  
**forjitte** [fə'jitə, fə'rjitə] *sv.* II, b. to forget.  
**forkeap** [fə'krəp] *s.* sale.  
**forkeapje** [fə'krəpjə] *iv.* 250. to sell.  
**forkeard** [fə'krəd] *adj.* wrong, bad.  
**forklomje** [fə'klomjə] *vv.* to be benumbed with cold.  
**forkomme** [fə'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to come to nothing.  
**forlegen** [fə'le:gən] *adj.* embarrassed, perplexed.  
**forlern** [fə'lən] *adj.* lost.  
**forlibje** [fə'lɪbjə] *vv.* to overlive.  
**forliden** [fə'liden] *adj.* last.  
**forlieze** [fə'li:əzə] *sv.* II, a. to loose.  
**forlyn** [fə'lin] *adj.* past; last.  
**formeije** [fə'ma:ə] *iv.* 249. to be able.
- fornimme** [fə'nɪmə] *sv.* IV, b. to perceive; to learn; to inquire.  
**foroarje** [fə'r'o:ərjə] *vv.* to alter.  
**forrifelje** [fə'rɪfəljə] *vv.* to cheat.  
**forrin** [fə'rɪn] *s.* expiration.  
**forsiikje** [fə'si:kjə] *iv.* 250. to visit; to request.  
**forsinke** [fə'sɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink down.  
**forskatte** [fə'skɑ:tə] *num.* several.  
**forslein** [fə'slaɪn] *adj.* dismayed.  
**forstān** [fə'stɑ:n] *sn.* intellect.  
**forstandich** [fə'stəndəg] *adj.* intelligent.  
**forstjerre** [fə'sti:erə] *sv.* III, c. to die.  
**forstouwe** [fə'stoʊə] *swv.* 248. to fly away.  
**fortelle** [fə'tɛ:lə] *vv.* to tell.  
**fortriet** [fə'tri:t] *sn.* sorrow.  
**fortrietlik** [fə'tri:tlik] *adj.* annoyed.  
**fortriette** [fə'tri:tə] *vv.* 246. to vex.  
**fortrouwen** [fə'trəʊən] *sn.* trust.  
**fortsjinje** [fə'tsi:ɪnjə] *vv.* to gain; to deserve.  
**forwylje** [fə'viljə] *vv.* to wither.  
**fraech** [frɑ:g] *s.* question.  
**frage** [frɑ:gə] *s.* question.  
**franje** [frɑ:nə] *s.* fringe.  
**frede** [fre:də] *s.* peace.  
**freedlik** [fre:dlök] *adj.* peaceful.  
**freegje** [fre:gjə] *vv.* to ask.  
**frette** [frɛtə] *sv.* V, a. to eat (animals); to gorge (persons).  
**Fries** [fri:əz] *pn.* Frisian.  
**frieze** [fri:əzə] *sv.* II, a. to freeze.  
**frij** [fri:] *adj.* free.  
**frijdom** [fri:ðom] *s.* freedom.  
**frijlitte** [fri:litə] *sv.* VII, a. to release.  
**Frys(k)** [frɪsk, frɪs] *adj.* Frisian.  
**Fryslân** [fri:slɑ:n] *gn.* Friesland.  
**Friso** [fri:zou] *pn.* the pretended ancestor of the Frisians.

**sel** [frɪsəl] *s.* braid.  
**md** [frɪɛmd] *adj.* strange;  
 reign.  
**mdfolk** [ˈfrɪɛmtfɒlk] *sn.*  
 foreigners.  
**mdling** [ˈfrɪɛmdlɪŋ] *s.*  
 foreigner.  
**entsjer** [frɪɛntsɔər] *gn.*  
 Franeker, a town in Friesland.  
**on** [frøːən] *s.* friend.  
**onlik** [frøːlək] *adj. adv.*  
 ind(ly).  
**onskip** [ˈfrøːəskɪp] *s.* friend-  
 ship.  
**onskiplik** [frøːəˈskɪplək] *adj.*  
 friendly.  
**alik** [frøːələk] *adj.* merry.  
**ast** [frøːəst] *s.* frost.  
**astich** [frøːəstəŋ] *adj.* freez-  
 ing.  
**ed** [frøːəd] *adj.* modest.  
**m** [from] *adj.* pious.  
**mmis** [fromɛz] *sn.* woman.  
**u** [frø] *s.* mistress.  
**uljue** [ˈfrøːliə] *s. plur.* women.  
**uminske** [ˈfroməskə] *sn.*  
 woman.  
**cht** [frøxt] *s.* fruit.  
**el** [fugəl] *s.* bird.  
**elt** [fugəlt] *sn.* fowl.  
**te** [fukə] *s.* bow-net.  
**[ful]** *adj.* violent; stingy.  
**indich** [fulˈaɪndəŋ] *adj. adv.*  
 violent(ly).  
**ge** [fūrɔgə] *s.* furrow.  
**t** [fust] *s.* fist.

## G

**be** [gɑːbə] *mn.*  
**ling** [gɑːdɔŋ] *s.* choice.  
**i** [gɑːi] *s.* mate.  
**ike** [gɑːikə] *sn.* mate.  
**m** [gəlm] *s.* sound.  
**as** [gɔːz] *adv.* very.  
**je** [gɑːrjə] *vv.* to collect, to  
 rather.  
**t** [gəst] *s.* guest.  
**[gət]** *sn.* hole, opening.

**gau** [gəu] *adv.* quickly.  
**gavel** [gɑːvəl] *s.* fork.  
**gea** [grə] *sn.* region.  
**gean** [grən] *iv.* 250. to go.  
**geandewei** [ˈgrændəvəi] *adv.* by  
 little and little.  
**gear** [grər] *adv.* der oer gear  
 wêze: to be about.  
**gebiede** [gəˈbiːdə] *sv.* II, a. to  
 command.  
**gebyt** [gəˈbit] *sn.* set of teeth.  
**gebod** [gəˈbəd] *sn.* order.  
**gebrûk** [gəˈbruk] *sn.* use.  
**geel** [ge:l] *adj.* 163. yellow.  
**geest** [geːst] *s.* spirit.  
**gefal** [gəˈfəl] *sn.* case, event.  
**gegei** [gəˈgai] *sn.* weeping.  
**geit** [gaɪt] *s.* goat.  
**geklei** [gəˈklei] *sn.* lamenting.  
**gelyk** [gəˈlik] *adj.* alike, right,  
 equal, similar.  
**gelok** [gəˈlək] *sn.* luck, happiness,  
 fortune.  
**gemien** [gəˈmiːən] *adj.* common;  
 low, vulgar.  
**gemeente** [gəˈmeːntə] *s.* muni-  
 cipality.  
**gemoed** [gəˈmuːəd] *sn.* mind.  
**genamt** [gəˈnɑmt] *s.* namesake.  
**genier** [gəˈniːər] *s.* market-  
 gardener.  
**genôch** [gəˈnəːŋ] *num.* enough.  
**gerdyn** [gəˈdin] *sn.* blind, cur-  
 tain.  
**geriif** [gəˈriːv] *sn.* accommodation.  
**geryflik** [gəˈriflɛk] *adj.* com-  
 fortable.  
**gerjuchtheid** [gəˈrɔxtəx-  
 haɪd] *s.* ground, domain.  
**gerocht** [gəˈrɔxt] *sn.* 113.  
 rumour.  
**geroft** [gəˈroft] *sn.* 113. rumour.  
**gêrs** [gɛːz] *sn.* grass.  
**gesicht** [gəˈsɪxt] *sn.* sight; view.  
**geskrep** [gəˈskrep] *sn.* stir,  
 fuss.  
**gesnetter** [gəˈsnɛtər] *sn.* chatter-  
 ing.

geur [gø·ər] *s.* scent, odour.  
 gewirde litte [gə'vødə litə] *sv.*  
 VII, a. **Lit him gewirde:**  
 let him have his way.  
 gib [gɪb] *s.* wild-pigeon.  
 giel [gi·əl] *adj.* 163. yellow.  
 gier [gi·ər] *s.* turn, swing.  
 giizje [gi:zjə] *vv.* to sneer, to  
 laugh jeeringly.  
 ginne [gönə] *vv.* not to grudge,  
 to allow.  
 ginst [gø:st] *s.* favour.  
 girdle [gölə] *s.* girdle.  
 Gjalt [giəlt] *mn.*  
 gjin [gin] *pron. num.* none, no.  
 gjirrich [gi·rəç] *adj.* avaricious.  
 glâns [glō:z] *s.* lustre, glance,  
 glitter.  
 glânzich [glō:zəç] *adj.* glitter-  
 ing.  
 glêd [glē:d] *adj.* slippery.  
 glei [glai] *adj.* swollen.  
 gleon [glō·ən] *adj.* glowing, red-  
 hot.  
 glês [glē:z] *sn.* glass; pane.  
 glide [gli:də, glidə] *sv.* I, a. to  
 glide, to slide.  
 glimme [glimə] *sv.* III, d. to  
 glimmer, to glow.  
 gloeije [glu·iə] *vv.* to glow.  
 glûpe [glupə] *vv.* 248. to sneak.  
 gnauwe [gnə·uə] *vv.* to gnaw.  
 gnyskje [gniskjə] *vv.* to grin  
 slightly.  
 gnize [gni:zə] *vv.* to grin.  
 gnoarje [gnö·ərjə] *vv.* to growl,  
 to grumble.  
 gnob [gnob] *sn.* trifles, small  
 things.  
 gnuve [gny:və] *vv.* to peer, spy.  
 goai [go·i] *s.* oan 'e goai: in  
 train.  
 goaije [go·iə] *vv.* to throw.  
 goant! [göant] *int.* Laws!  
 goate, goatte [go·ətə, göatə] *s.*  
 gutter.  
 gobje [gobjə] *vv.* to jest, to joke.  
 God [gød] *s.* God.

goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *adj.* good,  
 well; **net goed:** ill.  
 goe(d) [gu·əd, gu·ə] *sn.* good(s).  
 goedens [gu·əd·n̥z] *s.* goodness,  
 good-nature, clemency.  
 goederjowsk [gu·ədər·jəusk]  
*adj.* liberal.  
 goedlik [güodlæk] *adj.* good-  
 natured.  
 goedmeitsje [ˈgu·ədmaitsje] *vv.*  
 246. to retrieve.  
 goedmoeds [gu·əd·mu·əd̥z] *adv.*  
 not in a passion.  
 goes [gu·əz] *s.* goose.  
 gol [gol] *adj.* frank, open-hearted.  
 golle [golə] *s.* hay-mow.  
 gong [goŋ] *s.* gait; course; pas-  
 sage; corridor.  
 goud [göüd] *sn.* gold.  
 gouden [göüden] *adj.* gold,  
 golden.  
 goune [gu:nə] *s.* guilden.  
 graech [grä:ç] *adv. adj.* will-  
 ingly; eager, hungry.  
 grave [grä:və] *sv.* VI, a. to dig.  
 great [grö·ət, grø:t] *adj.* 165.  
 great.  
 greatheid [ˈgrö·əthaïd] *s.* great-  
 ness.  
 greatsk [grötsk] *adj.* proud.  
 greau [gräu] *s.* greaves, refuse fat.  
 grêft [grē:ft, grëft] *s.* 152. moat.  
 greide [graidə] *s.* grass-land.  
 greidhoeke [ˈgraidhuk] *s.* pasture  
 district.  
 greppel, grippel [grəpəl, gripəl]  
*s.* trench.  
 grien [gri·ən] *adj.* green.  
 grif [grif] *adv.* positively.  
 griis [gri:z] *adj.* grey.  
 grins [grĩ:z] *s.* frontier.  
 gripe [gripə] *svv.* 248. to  
 catch.  
 gripe [gripə] *s.* fork.  
 grypsjes [gripsjəz] *s.* 195. foolish  
 ideas.  
 grysjes [grissjəz] *s.* 195. foolish  
 gestures.



itenij [gritə'nei] *s.* municipality.  
 itenijhús [gritə'neihs] *sn.* municipal house.  
 itsen [gritsən] *s.* 195. whims.  
 rytsje [gritsjə] *fn.* Maggie.  
 roat [grə'ət] *sn.* 168. groats.  
 rodzemods ['grodzəmodʒ] *sn.* dregs.  
 roei [grui] *s.* growth.  
 roeije [gruiə] *vv.* to grow.  
 roeisum [gruisəm] *adj.* helping growth (of weather).  
 roetenis ['gru'ət(ə)nəʒ] *s.* salutation, regards.  
 roppe [gropə] *s.* stable-trench.  
 rôt [grə:t] *sn.* 168. groats.  
 rou [grəʊ] *adj.* big; coarse.  
 rou [grəʊ] *gn.* village in Friesland.  
 roun [grun] *s.* ground.  
 rounich [grunəŋ] *adj. adv.* opaque.  
 rounlizzing ['grüli:zən] *s.* foundation.  
 rouwelich [grəʊ've:ləŋ] *adj.* excessive.  
 rûs [grys] *sn.* grit.  
 rûd [güød] *sn.* things; texture.  
 rûdden [güødən] *ind. pr.* some.  
 rûds [gödʒ] *s.* horse.  
 rûds [güødʒ] *ind. pr.* some.  
 rûle [gu:lə] *vv.* to cry.  
 rûnzje [gü:zjə] *vv.* to hum.

## H

h, habbe, hawwe [hɑ, hɑbə, hɑvə] *iv.* 250. to have.  
 hœd [hɑ:d] *sn.* head.  
 hœije [hɑ'io] *vv.* to make hay.  
 hœijer [hɑ'ior] *s.* haymaker.  
 hæst [hɑ:st] *s.* haste, hurry.  
 hæstje [hɑ:sjə] *vv.* to hurry.  
 hæffje ['hɑfəl] *vv.* to nibble.  
 hække [hɑkə] *s.* heel.  
 hælde [hɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold.

haloazje [hɑ'lo'əzjə] *sn.* watch.  
 hals [hɑlʒ] *s.* neck.  
 hân [hɑ:n] *s.* hand.  
 handelje ['hændəl] *vv.* to act; to behave; to trade.  
 handich [hændəŋ] *adj. adv.* handy; quickly.  
 hânfol ['hɑ:fol] *sn.* handful.  
 hânsel [hɑ:səl] *sn.* handle.  
 hânsum [hɑ:səm] *adj.* fit, easy, tractable.  
 hantwîrk ['hɑntvœrk] *sn.* trade.  
 hap [hɑp] *s.* bite, bit.  
 harder [hɑdər] *s.* shepherd.  
 harkje [hɑrkjə] *vv.* to listen.  
 Harns [hɑ:z] *gn.* Harlingen, a town in Friesland.  
 harren! [hɑrən] *int.* hither.  
 harsens [hɑ:səz] *s.* 195. 152. brain.  
 hart(e) [hɑt, hɑtə] *sn.* 152. heart.  
 hast [hɑst] *adv.* almost, nearly, soon.  
 hastich [hɑstəŋ] *adj.* hasty.  
 hauk [hɑʊk] *s.* hawk.  
 hazze [hɑzə] *s.* hare.  
 hea [hɑ'ə] *sn.* hay.  
 heafek ['hɛfɛk] *sn.* hay-mow.  
 heak [hɑ'æk] *s.* 160. hook.  
 heakkel [hɛkəl, həkəl] *s.* 124. rake to clean ditches.  
 heakkelje [hɛkəl] *sn.* 124. to rake out ditches.  
 heal [hɑ'əl] *adj.* half.  
 healwei ['hɛlvi] *adj.* half-way.  
 hear(e) [hɑ'ər, hɑ'ərə] *s.* lord.  
 heare [hɑ'ərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.  
 hearlik [hɑ'ərɫək] *adj.* brilliant; delicious.  
 hearlikheid ['hɑ'ərɫəkhaɪd] *s.* magnificence.  
 hearre [hɛərə] *vv.* 97. to hear.  
 heas [hɑ'əs] *adj.* hoarse.  
 heech [he:ŋ] *adj.* high.  
 Heech [he:ŋ] *gn.* village in Friesland.  
 heel [he:l] *adj.* 163. whole.  
 heelje [he:l] *vv.* to heal.

**hegeskoalle** [he'gə'skɔdɔlə] *s.* university.  
**heide** [haidə] *s.* heath.  
**hei-krewei** [ˈhaikrəvaɪ] *s.* toil.  
**heine** [hainə] *vv.* to catch.  
**heislik** [haɪslək] *adj. adv.* horrible, horribly.  
**heit** [haɪt] *s.* father.  
**heitelân** [ˈhaɪtələ:n] *sn.* fatherland.  
**helder** [hɛldər] *adj.* bright, clear.  
**helendal** [heˈlənˈdɔl] *adv.* entirely.  
**helje** [hɛljə] *vv.* to fetch.  
**helm** [hɛlm] *s.* strength, force.  
**help** [hɛlp] *s.* help.  
**helpe** [hɛlpə] *sv.* III, d. to help.  
**helt(e)** [hɛlt, hɛltə] *s.* half.  
**helter** [hɛltər] *sn.* halter.  
**herberge** [ˈhɛrbergə] *s.* 152. inn.  
**hern(e)** [hɛn, hɛnə] *s.* 152. corner.  
**hersens** [hɛsɛ̃z] *s.* 152. 195. brain.  
**hert(e)** [hɛst, hɛtə] *sn.* 152. heart.  
**hy** [hɛɪ] *pers. pr.* he.  
**hichte** [hɪxtə] *s.* height.  
**Hidde** [hɪdə] *mn.*  
**hiel** [hiːəl] *adj.* 163. whole.  
**hieltyd** [ˈhiltɪd] *adv.* continually.  
**hiem** [hiːəm] *sn.* premises, farmyard.  
**hier** [hiːər] *sn.* hair.  
**hier** [hiːər] *s.* hire, rent.  
**hiere** [hiːərə] *vv.* to hire, to let, to rent.  
**hikke** [hɪkə] *s.* railing.  
**hilde** [hɔldə] *s.* homage.  
**hillich** [hɪlɛg] *adj.* holy.  
**himd** [hɪmd] *sn.* shirt.  
**himel** [himəl] *s.* heaven.  
**himelsk** [himɛlsk] *adj.* heavenly.  
**himmel** [himəl] *adj.* clean.  
**himmelje** [himɛljə] *vv.* to clean.  
**hymphamp** [ˈhimphamp] *s.* medley.  
**hin** [hm] *s.* hen.

**hin!** [hm] *int.* see!  
**hinger** [hɪŋər] *s.* hangman.  
**hingje** [hɪŋjə] *sv.* III, d. to hang.  
**hinkje** [hɪŋkjə] *sv.* III, d. to limp.  
**hinne** [hɪnə] *adv.* away.  
**hinnegean** [ˈhɪnəgrɛn] *iv.* 250. to go away; to pass.  
**hynsder** [hindər, hɪzder] *sn.* horse.  
**hynst** [hɪst] *s.* stallion.  
**hynstebloem** [ˈhɪstɛblɔm] *s.* dandelion.  
**hynsteride** [ˈhɪstəriːdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride a horse.  
**hird** [hɔd] *s.* hearth.  
**hird** [hɔd] *adj. adv.* hard(ly); quick(ly).  
**hirdsherne** [hɔdʒˈhɛnə] *s.* fire-side.  
**hirdshoeke** [hɔdʒˈhukə] *s.* fire-side.  
**hise** [hisə] *vv.* to hoist.  
**hja** [hiɑ, ja] *pers. pr.* she; they.  
**hjar** [hɑr] *poss. pr.* her; their.  
**hjelt** [jɛlt] *s.* handle, hilt.  
**hjerst** [hiɛst] *s.* autumn.  
**hjerstmis** [ˈhiɛsmɔ̃z] *adv.* in autumn.  
**hjidde** [hiɪdə] *s.* flax-fibres, hards.  
**hjir(re)** [hiɪr, hiɪrə] *adv.* here.  
**hjirfen** [ˈhiɪfɛn] *adv.* 253. of this, hereof.  
**hjirmei** [ˈhiɪmaɪ] *adv.* 253. with this.  
**hjirsa** [ˈhiɪsɑ] *adv.* here.  
**hjitte** [hiɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to name, to call; to order.  
**hjoed** [juːəd] *adv.* to-day.  
**hjouwer** [jɔuər] *s.* oats.  
**ho** [hu] *adv.* how.  
**hoanne** [hɔɑnə] *s.* cock.  
**hoarn** [hɔːən] *s.* horn.  
**hoarntou** [ˈhɔɑntəu] *sn.* horn-rope.  
**hoarsride** [ˈhɔɑsriːdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride a horse.

noarte [hōdtə] *vv.* to jolt.  
 noas [hō·əʒ] *s.* stocking.  
 noastje [hōqsjə] *vv.* to cough.  
 hoed [hu·əd] *s.* hat.  
 hoeden [hu·ədən] *adj.* 104, 3.  
   cautious.  
 hoef [hu·v̥] *s.* hoof.  
 hoege [hugə] *vv.* 113. to want,  
   to need.  
 hoek(e) [huk, hukə] *s.* corner,  
   hook.  
 hoekebak [ˈhukəbək] *int.* (used  
   in lifting a child).  
 hoep [hup] *s.* hoop.  
 hoeve [hu·və] *vv.* 113. to want,  
   to need.  
 hōf [hə·v̥] *sn.* garden; court.  
 hok [hək] *sn.* kennel.  
 hok, hokker [hok, hokər] *int.*  
   *pr.* what.  
 hokkerdeis [hokərˈdaɪʒ] *adv.*  
   the other day, lately.  
 hol [həl] *adj. adv.* hollow;  
   violently.  
 holle [holə] *s.* head.  
 hommels [homəlʒ] *adv.* sud-  
   denly.  
 ho'n [hun] *int. pr.* what.  
 hondert [hondət] *num.* 155.  
   hundred.  
 honear [hu·nɪ·ər] *adv.* when, at  
   what time.  
 honger [hɔŋər] *s.* hunger.  
 hongerich [ˈhɔŋərəŋ] *adj.* hun-  
   gry.  
 hongerje [ˈhɔŋərjə] *vv.* to suffer  
   hunger.  
 hoopje [ho:pjə] *vv.* to hope.  
 hope [ho:pə] *s.* hope.  
 hottefylje [ˈhətəfiljə] *vv.* to carp.  
 hou! [hoü] *int.* ho! stop! way!  
 houn [hun] *s.* dog.  
 hounsk [hū:sk] *adj. adv.* doggish,  
   dogged(ly).  
 hout [həüt] *sn.* wood.  
 houwe [həüə] *vv.* to hew.  
 howol [hu·vol] *conj.* though.  
 hûd [hu:d] *s.* hide.

hûl [hyl] *s.* shell.  
 hûnderst [hundəst] *num.* hun-  
   dredth.  
 hûndert [hundət] *num.* 155.  
   hundred.  
 hune [hynə] *vv.* to tease, to nag.  
 húnlik [hỹ:lək] *adj.* aggravating.  
 hûntheijer [ˈhunthaɪər] *s.* noisy  
   child.  
 hûs [hu:ʒ] *sn.* house.  
 húsfrousfaem [hysfrəüsˈfə:m]  
   *s.* cook-housekeeper.  
 húsgenoat [ˈhysxənəət] *s.* in-  
   mate.  
 húshâlde [ˈhyshə·də] *sv.* VII, c.  
   to keep house.  
 húsman [ˈhyzmən] *s.* husband-  
   man.  
 hústek [ˈhystek] *sn.* roof.  
 hutte [hötə] *s.* cabin.  
 hwa [vɑ:] *int. pr.* who.  
 hwennear [vəˈnrər] *adv.* when.  
 hwent [vənt] *conj.* for.  
 hwer(re) [vər, vɛ:rə] *adv.* where.  
 hweryn [vərˈin] *adv.* 253.  
   wherein.  
 hwerouer [vərˈu·ər] *adv.* 253.  
   about what.  
 hwertroch [vɛˈtroŋ] *adv.* 253.  
   by what.  
 hwerút [vərˈyt] *adv.* 253. whence.  
 hwet(te) [vət, vətə] *ind. and int.*  
   *pr.* what.

## I

ich [ɪx] *s.* edge, margin.  
 ider [idər] *ind. pr.* every one.  
 ider-en-ien [ˈidərənˈi·ən] *ind.*  
   *pr.* everybody.  
 ien [i·ən] *num. ind. pr.* one, some-  
   body.  
 yen [jɪm] *refl. pr.* 234. oneself.  
 ien-en-tweintich [ˈjinəntwaɪn-  
   təŋ] *num.* twenty-one.  
 ienfâld [ˈi·əfə:d] *s.* naturalness,  
   simplicity.  
 ienfâldich [i·əˈfə:dəŋ] *adj.*  
   simple, humble.

ien(n)ichst [i'ənəxst, jinəxst] *adj.* only.  
 ienkear [i'ənkr̥ər] *adv.* once.  
 ienlik [i'ələk, jīlək] *adj.* alone.  
 ienmel [i'əməl] *adv.* once.  
 ienris [i'ērəz̥] *adv.* once.  
 iens [i'ēz̥] *adv.* once; of one accord.  
 iensum [i'ēsəm] *adj.* solitary.  
 iepen [i'əpən] *adj.* open.  
 iepenbier [i'əpəm'bir̥ər] *adj.* public.  
 iepenbierje [i'əpəm'bir̥ərjə] *vv.* to publish; to disclose.  
 iepenje [i'əpənjə] *vv.* to open.  
 ier [i'ər] *s.* ear.  
 ier [i'ər] *s.* vein.  
 ier [i'ər] *adj. adv.* early.  
 ierde [i'ədə] *s.* earth.  
 ierdkarre [i'jɪtkarə] *s.* cart.  
 ierdryk [i'ədrik] *sn.* the earth.  
 yeske [jiskə] *s.* ashes.  
 yet(te) [jit, jɪtə] *adv.* yet.  
 yet(te)ris [jɪtr̥əz̥] *adv.* once more.  
 yettik [jɪtək] *s.* vinegar.  
 ieu [i'ü] *s.* century.  
 iis [i:z̥] *sn.* ice.  
 ik [ik] *pers. pr.* I.  
 yl [il] *sn.* callosity.  
 immen [imən] *ind. pr.* somebody.  
 in [ən] *art.* a.  
 yn [in] *adv. prep.* in.  
 yngean [i'ŋgr̥ən] *iv.* 250. to enter, to walk in.  
 ingel [ɪŋəl] *s.* angel.  
 Ingelân [i'ŋələ:n] *gn.* England.  
 yngewant [i'ŋgəvənt] *sn.* ent-  
 trails.  
 ynhâlde [i'inhə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to contain; to restrain.  
 ynhâlden [i'inhə:dən] *s.* 195.  
 frame, constitution.  
 ynheakje [i'hɛskjə] *vv.* to hook  
 in, to hitch.  
 ynhiere [i'inhir̥ərə] *vv.* to hire  
 again.  
 ynhouten [i'inhəütən] *s.* 195.  
 frame-timbers.

yn-ienen [in'i'ənən] *adv.* im-  
 mediately.  
 ynjaen [i'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to ad-  
 minister; to suggest.  
 inkel [ɪŋkəl] *adj. num.* single.  
 inket [ɪŋkət] *s.* ink.  
 ynkomme [i'ŋkomə] *sv.* IV, b  
 to enter.  
 ynljeaf [i'ljr̥əf] *adj.* dear, beloved.  
 ynlik [ilək] *adj.* inner; cordial.  
 ynlizze [i'lizə] *iv.* 250. to lay in;  
 to preserve.  
 inoar [ə'nūor] *rec. pr.* each other.  
 ynpakke [i'impakə] *vv.* to pack  
 in.  
 ynswart [i'swat] *adj.* very  
 black.  
 ynswiet [i'swiət] *adj.* very  
 sweet.  
 ystermint [istr̥'mint] *sn.* instru-  
 ment.  
 it [ət] *art.* the.  
 it [ət] *pers. and ind. pr.* it.  
 ite [itə] *sv.* I, b. to eat.  
 iten [itən] *sn.* meal; food.  
 itjinge [ət'jɪŋə] *dem. pr.* what.  
 ytlike [i'tləkə] *num.* several.  
 iver [i:vər] *s.* diligence.  
 iwich [i:vəŋ] *adj.* eternal.  
 iwichheid [i'ivəŋhaɪd] *s.* eter-  
 nity.  
 izer [i:zər, i:zdər] *sn.* iron.  
 izeren [i:zərən] *adj.* iron.

## J

ja [ja, jɑ:] *adv.* yes.  
 jachtsje [jɑxtsjə] *vv.* to run up  
 and down.  
 jaen [jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give.  
 jak [jak] *sn.* jacket.  
 jamk [jamk] *adv.* often.  
 jammer [jamər] *s.* It is jammer:  
 it is a pity.  
 Jan [jən] *mn.* John.  
 jarre [jarə] *s.* dung-water.  
 jas [jəs] *s.* coat.  
 jeft(e) [jɛft, jɛftə] *s.* gift.



eije [jaɪə] *vv.* 246. to hunt.  
 elne [jɛlnə, jɛln] *s.* ell.  
 ern [jɛn] *sn.* yarn.  
 erne [jɛnə] *adv.* willingly.  
 Jeruzalem [jə'ryzələm] *gn.*  
     Jerusalem.  
 ewiel [jə'vi:əl] *sn.* jewel.  
 Jezus [je:zəʒ] *pn.* Jesus.  
 y [jə, joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you (ye).  
 icht [jɪxt] *s.* gout.  
 ier [ji:ər] *sn.* year.  
 ierdei [ʹjɪdi] *s.* birthday.  
 ierrieh [jɪrɪə] *adj.* aged.  
 iers [ji:əʒ] *adv.* yearly.  
 iette [jitə] *sv.* II, b. to pour.  
 iiffer [jɪfər, jöfər] *s.* 158. miss.  
 jild [jɪld] *sn.* money.  
 jilde [jɪldə] *sv.* III, d. to cost ; to  
     regard.  
 Jilke [jɪlkə] *mn.*  
 jimme [jimə] *pers. pr.* you.  
 jimme [jimə] *poss. pr.* your.  
 jimmer [jimər] *adv.* ever.  
 jin [jin] *adv. prep.* against, to.  
 jinder [jɪndər] *adv.* yonder.  
 jins [ji:ʒ] *poss. pr.* 233. your.  
 jinsə [ji:sə] *adj.* yon.  
 jinsen [ji:sən] *adv.* yonder.  
 jinter [jɪntər] *adv.* yonder.  
 jister [jöstər] *adv.* yesterday.  
 jo [joʊ] *pers. pr.* 228. you.  
 jok [jok] *sn.* 155. yoke.  
 jokje [jokjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.  
 jong [jon] *adj.* young.  
 jongfolk [ʹjonfɔlk] *sn.* youth.  
 jonggûd [ʹjonggüod] *sn.* young  
     cattle.  
 jou [joʊ] *poss. pr.* your.  
 joun [jun] *s.* evening.  
 jouns [jü:ʒ] *adv.* in the evening.  
 jounstjer [ʹjü:stjɛr] *s.* evening-  
     star.  
 jountiid [ʹjuntid] *s.* evening-  
     hour, evenfall.  
 ju [jü] *pers. pr.* 227.  
 ju [jü] *s.* in fikse ju : a stalwart  
     fellow.  
 jui [jœɪ] *s.* debauch.

jûk [juk] *sn.* 155. yoke.  
 jûkel [jukəl] *s.* icicle.  
 Jûkelbird [ʹjukəlböd] *pn.* the  
     winter.  
 jûkje [jukjə] *vv.* 155. to itch.

## K

kachel [kaxəl] *s.* stove.  
 kaei [ka:ɪ] *s.* key.  
 kaem [kɑ:m] *s.* comb.  
 kâld [kɑ:d] *adj.* cold.  
 kammenet [kamə'net] *sn.* cabi-  
     net.  
 kanne [kənə] *s.* jug.  
 kant [kənt] *s.* border, side.  
 kantelje [ʹkəntəljə] *vv.* to topple  
     over.  
 kaper [kɑ:pər] *s.* privateer.  
 kar [kɑr] *s.* choice.  
 karre [kɑrə] *s.* cart.  
 Karst [kɑst] *mn.*  
 kas [kəs] *s.* cupboard ; wardrobe.  
 kastlein [kəs'laɪn] *s.* innkeeper.  
 kat [kət] *s.* cat.  
 keal [kɪ:əl] *sn.* calf.  
 keal [kɪ:əl] *adj.* bald, callow.  
 keakelje [krəkəljə] *vv.* 165. to  
     cackle.  
 keap [krəp] *s.* 160. 161. pur-  
     chase.  
 keapje [krəpjə] *iv.* 160. 161.  
     250. to buy, to purchase.  
 keapman [ʹkɛpmən] *s.* mer-  
     chant.  
 keapmanske [ʹkɛpmōškə] *sn.*  
     merchant-woman.  
 kear [kɪ:ər] *s.* turn, time.  
 kearel [krərəl] *s.* fellow.  
 keatling [ʹkɛtɪŋ, ʹketɪŋ] *sn.*  
     124. chain.  
 keel [ke:l] *s.* 163. throat.  
 kein [kaɪn] *adj.* proper, nice.  
 kel [kel] *adj.* 124. kel wirde :  
     to be startled.  
 kelyn [kə'lin] *sn.* cornelian.  
 kenin [kə'nin, knin] *s.* rabbit.  
 kening [kø:nən] *s.* king.

**keninkryk** ['kø:nəŋkrik] *sn.* kingdom.  
**kenne** [kinə] *iv.* 249. to know.  
**keppel** [kepəl] *s.* herd, flock.  
**kerl** [kəl] *s.* grain.  
**kern** [kən] *s.* 152. notch.  
**kertier** [kə'ti:ər] *sn.* quarter.  
**kerve** [kervə] *sv.* III, b. to notch, to carve.  
**kesiten** [kə'zitən] *sn.* so much hay as a cow eats in a winter.  
**kiel** [ki'əl] *s.* 163. throat.  
**kies** [ki'əz] *s.* grinder.  
**kieze** [ki'əzə] *sv.* II, a. to choose.  
**kile** [kilə] *s.* wedge.  
**kylje** [kiljə] *vv.* to wedge.  
**kinde** [kōndə] *s.* knowledge.  
**kinne** [kinə] *iv.* 249. can, may, to be able.  
**kinst** [kø:st] *s.* art.  
**kypje** [kipjə] *vv.* to look.  
**kyps** [kips] *s.* woman's hat.  
**kiste** [kistə] *s.* chest.  
**kitelje** ['kitəljə] *vv.* to tickle.  
**kiuw** [kiuw] *s.* gill.  
**kjel** [kiəl, kəl] *adj.* 124. *See* kel.  
**kjeld** [kiəld] *s.* cold.  
**kjelderich** ['kiəldərəŋ] *adj. adv.* cold(ly).  
**klabats** [klə'bəts] *s.* riding-whip.  
**klaei** [kla'i] *s.* clay.  
**klam** [kləm] *s.* 152. catch; stress.  
**klank** [kləŋk] *s.* sound.  
**klaphalzje** ['kləphəlzjə] *vv.* to clack the bill.  
**klapperje** ['kləpərjə] *vv.* to clap, to rattle.  
**klas** [kləs] *s.* class.  
**klaver** [klə:vər] *s.* clover.  
**klauwe** [klə'ūə] *vv.* to scratch, to scrawl.  
**klean** [klrən] *s.* 195. clothes.  
**kleankas** ['klrən:kəs] *s.* wardrobe.  
**klear** [klrər] *adj. adv.* clear(ly), pure(ly), evident(ly), ready.  
**kleaune** [klö-ənə] *s.* clew.  
**kledaezje** [klə'də:zjə] *s.* dress.

**kleije** [kla'iə] *vv.* 246. to complain.  
**kleur** [klö-ər] *s.* colour.  
**klibbe** [klɪbə] *s.* a large block or pile (e.g. of hay or peat).  
**kliber** [kli:bər] *s.* heap, crowd, troop.  
**kliën** [kli-ən] *adj.* slender, slim.  
**klimme** [klɪmə] *sv.* III, d. to climb.  
**klinke** [klɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to clink.  
**kliuwe** [kliuwə] *sv.* I, c. to climb.  
**kloek** [klu:k, kluk] *adj.* sparing, economic.  
**kloer** [klö-ər] *s.* claw.  
**klok** [klək] *s.* clock.  
**klomsk** [klomsk] *adj.* chilly.  
**klopje** [kləpjə] *vv.* to knock.  
**klots** [klots] *s.* cap, barret.  
**klucht** [klöxt] *s.* 113. farce, fun.  
**kluchtich** [klöxtəŋ] *adj.* 113. funny.  
**kluft** [klöft] *s.* 113. farce, fun.  
**kluftich** [klöftəŋ] *adj.* 113. funny.  
**klúnje** [klypə] *vv.* to walk on skates off the ice.  
**klûs** [klu:z] *s.* hermitage; cottage; cell.  
**klute** [klytə] *s.* clod.  
**knarse** [knasə] *vv.* 152. to gnash.  
**knerse** [knəsə] *vv.* 152. to gnash.  
**knetsje** [knetsjə] *vv.* to knead.  
**knibbel** [knɪbəl] *s.* knee.  
**knieze** [knɪ-əzə] *vv.* to bruise.  
**knipe** [knipə] *sv.* 248. to pinch.  
**knoop** [knø:p] *s.* lie; button.  
**knop** [knəp] *s.* knob, knop, bud.  
**koai** [kōa'i] *s.* nest-egg.  
**koaije** [ko'iə] *vv.* 246. to chew.  
**koaitsje** [ko'ɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to cook, to boil.  
**koal** [ko-əl] *s.* cabbage.  
**koalsied** ['kōdalsi-əd] *sn.* cole-seed.

**parste** [kōgstə] *s.* crust.  
**part** [kōat] *adj.* short.  
**partkearich** [kōat'kr̥ərəġ] *adj.* surly.  
**parts** [ko'əts] *s.* fever.  
**obbē** [ko'bə] *s.* fishing-net.  
**oel** [ku'əl] *adj.* cool, fresh.  
**oelje** [küöljə] *vv.* to cool.  
**oer** [ku'ər] *s.* basket.  
**oes(kes)** [kus, kuskəz̥] *adv.* quietly, sheltered.  
**ogje** [kə:gjə] *vv.* 246. to chew.  
**omfoar** [k'fō'ər] *s.* 138. chafing-dish.  
**omme** [komə] *s.* IV, b. to come.  
**ommedeare** [komə'dr̥ərə] *vv.* 165. to command.  
**omst(e)** [komst, komstə] *s.* coming.  
**op** [kōp] *s.* pate; **op 'e kop** *ōf*: exactly.  
**op** [kōp] *s.* litre.  
**ost** [kōst] *s.* meat, food; board.  
**osten** [kōstən] *s.* 195. costs.  
**ou** [koü] *s.* cow.  
**racht** [krəxt] *s.* 113. strength, force.  
**racht** [krəxt] *s.* 113. water-bottle.  
**raeb** [krə:b] *s.* crab.  
**raech** [krə:ġ] *s.* collar, cape.  
**raeije** [kra'jə] *vv.* to crow.  
**raft** [kraft] *s.* 113. water-bottle, caraffe.  
**rante** [krəntə] *s.* newspaper.  
**ras** [krəs] *adj. adv.* hale, clever; bold.  
**reakje** [kr̥əkjə] *vv.* 160. to crack, to creak.  
**ream** [kr̥r̥əm] *s.* stall, stand; child-bed.  
**reas** [kr̥r̥əz̥] *adj. adv.* neat(ly), clean(ly).  
**reauwe** [kr̥iəuə] *vv.* to quarrel.  
**reazens** [kr̥r̥əz̥z̥] *s.* neatness.  
**rebbē** [kr̥:bə] *s.* crib.  
**reft** [kr̥:ft] *s.* 113. strength, force.

**krêftich** [kr̥ftəġ] *adj.* strong.  
**krekt** [kr̥kt] *adj. adv.* exact(ly).  
**kreune** [kr̥:nə] *vv.* to croon, to groan.  
**krigel** [kr̥i:ġəl] *adj.* cross.  
**kriich** [kr̥i:ġ] *s.* fight, competition.  
**krije** [kr̥jə] *vv.* 246. to obtain, to acquire.  
**krimpe** [kr̥impə] *sv.* III, d. to crimp, to shrink.  
**kringe** [kr̥iŋə] *sv.* III, d. to throng, to crowd.  
**krite** [kr̥itə] *sv.* I, b. to cry, to weep.  
**krite** [kr̥itə] *s.* region, district.  
**kroade** [kr̥o:ədə] *s.* wheel-barrow.  
**kroan** [kr̥o:ən] *s.* crown; chandelier.  
**krob** [kr̥ob] *s.* beetle.  
**krōdde** [kr̥o:də] *s.* field-mustard.  
**kroes** [kr̥u:z̥] *adj.* curly, wrinkled.  
**krom** [kr̥om] *adj.* 155. curved.  
**krūd** [kr̥u:d] *sn.* herb; gunpowder.  
**krûm** [kr̥um] *adj.* 155. curved.  
**krûpe** [kr̥upə] *svv.* 248. to creep, to crawl.  
**krûpyn** [kr̥up'in] *sn.* cot.  
**krús** [kr̥ys] *sn.* cross; small of the back.  
**krúse** [kr̥ysə] *vv.* to cross; to cruise; to crucify.  
**krúslings** ['kr̥yslɪŋz̥] *adj.* cross-wise.  
**kuche** [k̥öxə] *vv.* to cough.  
**kuer** [ky'ər] *s.* whim, caprice.  
**kuijer** [k̥œjər] *s.* stroll.  
**kûper** [kupər] *s.* cooper.  
**kwael** [kw̥ə:l] *s.* complaint, disease.  
**kwea** [kw̥r̥ə] *adj.* bad.  
**kwealik** [kw̥r̥ələk] *adj. adv.* wrong(ly), scarcely.  
**kwele** [kwe:lə] *vv.* to warble.  
**kwikker** [kw̥ikər] *adj.* neat.  
**kwyt** [kw̥it] *adj.* lost.

## L

laed [lɑ:d] *sn.* drawer.  
 laem [lɑ:m] *sn.* lamb.  
 laitsje [laitsjə] *vv.* 246. to laugh.  
 lân [lɑ:n] *sn.* land, field.  
 lang [lɑŋ] *adj.* long.  
 langhalzje ['lɑŋhɑlzjə] *vv.* to long.  
 langskonk ['lɑŋskonk] *s.* gnat.  
 langst [lɑnst] *s.* longing.  
 langsum [lɑnsəm] *adj.* slow.  
 lâns [lɑ:z] *adv.* along.  
 lânsman ['lɑ:zmɑn] *s.* native.  
 lape [lɑ:pə] *s.* patch.  
 lapje [lɑpjə] *vv.* to patch.  
 latte [lɑtə] *s.* lath.  
 Lauwers [lɑ'üəz] *gn.* a small river in Friesland.  
 lavearje [lɑ'vɛrjə] *vv.* to tack.  
 lea [lɪə] *s.* 195. body.  
 lean [lɪən] *sn.* wages.  
 leane [lɪənə] *s.* lane.  
 leanje [lɛpnə] *vv.* to reward.  
 lear [lɪər] *s.* doctrine.  
 lear [lɪər] *sn.* leather.  
 leare [lɪərə] *vv.* to teach; to learn.  
 lears [lɪəz] *s.* boot.  
 leauwe [liouə] *vv.* to believe.  
 leech [le:g] *adj.* low.  
 leech [le:g] *adj.* empty.  
 leechlân ['le:glɑ:n] *sn.* low-land.  
 leed [le:d] *sn.* grief.  
 leelje [le:ljə] *s.* lily.  
 leep [le:p] *s.* peewit.  
 lef [ləf] *adj.* cowardly.  
 leffert [ləfət] *s.* coward.  
 leije [la'jə] *s.* small and shallow ditch.  
 leikje [laikjə] *vv.* to dredge.  
 lekkage [lə'kɑ:zjə] *s.* leakage.  
 lekkens [ləkəz] *adj.* cloth.  
 lekskoaije ['ləkskoaijə] *vv.* to find fault.  
 leppel [ləpəl] *s.* spoon.  
 les [ləs] *s.* lesson.

lêsbboek ['le:zbuk] *sn.* reading-book.  
 lêst [le:st] *s.* load, burden.  
 lêsten [le:sn] *adv.* lately.  
 lêstich [ləstəç] *adj.* troublesome.  
 let [lət] *adj.* late.  
 lêze [le:zə] *sv.* V, a. to read.  
 libben [lɪbən] *sn.* life.  
 libben [lɪbən] *adj.* alive, lively.  
 libje [lɪbjə] *vv.* to live.  
 licht [lɪxt] *adj. adv.* light(ly) easy, easily.  
 lid [lɪd] *sn.* limb; member; joint.  
 lid [lɪd] *sn.* cover, lid.  
 liede [liədə] *vv.* 246. to lead.  
 liede [liədə] *vv.* 246. to ring.  
 liem [liəm] *sn.* loam.  
 liep [liəp] *adj.* cunning, sly.  
 liepe [liəpə] *vv.* to cry.  
 liepens [liəpəz] *s.* slyness.  
 liet [liət] *sn.* song.  
 lige [li:gə] *sv.* II, a. to lie, tell lies.  
 liif [li:v] *sn.* body, belly.  
 liifdracht ['li:vdrɑxt] *s.* wearing apparel.  
 liis [li:z] *s.* flag, water-flag.  
 lij [lei] *adj.* lee, sheltered.  
 lije [leiə] *vv.* 246. to endure; to tolerate.  
 lijen [leiən] *sn.* suffering.  
 lyk [lik] *adj.* equal.  
 like [likə] *adv.* like, equally.  
 likernôch ['likərnə:ç] *adv.* almost.  
 lykhâlde ['likhɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. neither win nor lose.  
 lykje [likjə] *vv.* to resemble.  
 lykwols ['likvols] *adv.* however.  
 lilk [lɪlk] *adj.* ugly; angry.  
 lilkens [lɪlkəz] *s.* ugliness anger.  
 Linde [lɪndə] *gn.* a river in Friesland.  
 line [linə] *s.* line, string.  
 linich [linəç] *adj.* supple.  
 linker [lɪŋkər] *adj.* left.  
 linnen [lɪnən] *sn.* linen.



s [lɪ:ʒ] *adj.* empty.  
 e [lɪpə] *vv.* to cry.  
 pe [lɪpə] *s.* lip.  
 s [lɪts] *adj.* little, small.  
 sɛns [lɪtsəʒ] *s.* littleness, smallness.  
 tsfeint ['lɪtsfaɪnt] *s.* second servant.  
 te [lɪtə] *sv.* VII, a. to let.  
 ze [lɪzə] *sv.* VI, a. to lie.  
 ze [lɪzə] *iv.* 250. to lay.  
 w [lɪuw] *s.* lion.  
 ich [lɪzəŋ] *adj.* grown with flags.  
 af [lɪrəv] *adj.* dear.  
 afde [lɪrəvdə] *s.* love.  
 aflik [lɪrəvlək] *adj.* lovely.  
 dder [lɪdər] *s.* ladder.  
 ppe [lɪspə] *vv.* to spring with a pole.  
 p [lɪrp] *s.* peewit.  
 rre [lɪrə] *s.* smoked beef.  
 sk [lɪrsk] *s.* groin.  
 cht [lɪɔxt] *sn.* light.  
 chtblau [lɪɔxtbləu] *adj.* light blue.  
 chtgrien [lɪɔxtgrɪən] *adj.* light green.  
 ouwert [lɪəut] *gn.* town in Friesland (*Dutch:* Leeuwarden).  
 e [lɪö] *s.* 195. people, folk.  
 rk [lɪörk] *s.* lark.  
 we [lɪuwə, lɪöuə] *s.* people, folk.  
 ai [lɒ'i] *adj.* lazy.  
 aikje [lɒdɪkjə] *vv.* to be lazy, to idle.  
 aitsje [lɒ'ɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to look.  
 ane [lɒ'ənə] *s.* loan.  
 cht [lɔxt] *s.* sky.  
 chts [lɔxts, lɔxs] *adv.* to the left.  
 egje, loeije [lu:ɟjə, lu'ɪə] *vv.* 246. to pile up.  
 ere [lu'ərə] *vv.* to watch, to spy.  
 f [lɔf] *sn.* leaves.

loft [lɔft] *s.* sky.  
 lofter [lɔftər] *adj.* left.  
 lofts [lɔfts] *adv.* to the left.  
 lōge [lɔ:gə] *s.* flame, blaze.  
 lok [lɔk] *sn.* luck, happiness.  
 lokkich [lɔkəŋ] *adj.* happy.  
 lokwinsk [lɔkvɪ:sk] *s.* congratulation.  
 lompert [lɔmpət] *s.* rude fellow.  
 longe [lɔŋə] *s.* lung.  
 lonkje [lɔŋkjə] *vv.* to ogle.  
 loom [lɔ:m] *adj.* heavy, slow.  
 los [lɔs, lɔs] *adj.* loose.  
 losmeitsje [lɔsmaɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to loose.  
 lot [lɔt] *sn.* fate, lot; ticket.  
 lotsje [lɔtsjə] *vv.* to draw lots; to draw for the conscription.  
 lottersdei [lɔtəzdaɪ] *s.* day of drawing for the conscription.  
 lûd [lu:d] *sn.* sound.  
 lûd [lu:d] *adj.* loud.  
 lûke [lukə] *svv.* 248. to draw.

## M

Mæije [mæ'ɪə] *s.* May; the 12th of May.  
 Maert [mæ:t] *s.* March.  
 maertebloem [mæ:təblɔm] *s.* snowdrop.  
 maet [mæ:t] *s.* comrade, mate.  
 mage [mæ:gə] *s.* stomach.  
 maitiid [mæ'ɪtɪd] *s.* may-time.  
 māl [mɔ:l] *adj.* foolish, mad.  
 malkoar [mæl'ko'ər, mæl'kɔər] *rec. pr.* each other.  
 man [mən] *s.* man; husband.  
 mank [mɔŋk] *prep.* among.  
 manljue [mɔ:lɪə] *s. plur.* men-folk.  
 mannich [mənəŋ] *num.* many, several.  
 mannich-ien [mənəɟi'ən] *ind. pr.* many a man.  
 mānsk [mɔ:sk] *adj.* strong, powerful.  
 mar [mər] *s.* mere, lake.

**mar** [mɑr] *adv. conj.* but, only.  
**marse** [mɑsə] *s.* pedlar's pack.  
**masine** [mə'sinə] *s.* engine, machine.  
**master** [mɑstər] *s.* master, teacher.  
**master(s)ke** [mɑstərke, mɑstəskə] *s.* mistress.  
**mē** [mə] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.  
**meager** [mɪ'ægər] *adj.* meagre.  
**meale, mealle** [mɪ'ələ, mɪələ] *vv.* to grind.  
**meane** [mɪ'ənə] *vv.* to mow.  
**mear** [mɪ'ər] *adv.* more.  
**meast** [mɪ'æst] *adv.* most.  
**meastentiids** [mɪ'æstənti:dʒ] *adv.* generally.  
**mêd** [mæ:d] *sn.* mowing-land.  
**mei** [maɪ] *adv. prep.* with.  
**meidet** [maɪdət] *conj.* with that.  
**meidwaen** [maɪdwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to join, to help in doing.  
**mēje** [maɪə] *iv.* 249. may, to be allowed; to fancy.  
**meiminske** [maimĩ:skə] *s.* fellow man.  
**mē't** [maɪt] *conj.* with that.  
**meitsje** [maɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to make.  
**mekeare** [mə'kr̥ərə] *vv.* to fail.  
**mekoar** [mə'ko'ər] *rec. pr.* each other.  
**melke** [mɛlkə] *sv.* III, d. to milk.  
**mem** [mɛm] *s.* mother.  
**memmewille** [mɛmɛvɪlə] *s.* maternal joy.  
**men** [mən] *ind. pr.* one, man, people.  
**mennich** [mɛnəŋ] *num.* many, several.  
**merke** [mɛrkə] *sv.* III, b. to mark; to observe.  
**merke** [mɛrkə] *s.* fair.  
**mês** [mɛ:s] *sn.* knife.  
**mesk** [mɛsk] *s.* mesh.  
**mêst** [mɛ:st] *s.* mast.

**mestelbank** [mɛsəlbank] *mast-step.*  
**mette** [mɛtə] *vv.* 246. to meet.  
**mich** [mɪx] *s.* gnat, midge.  
**middei** [mɪdi] *s.* midday, noon.  
**midden** [mɪdɛn] *sn.* middle.  
**mids** [mɪdʒ] *adv.* amidst.  
**miede** [mɪ'ədə] *s.* meadow.  
**miene** [mɪ'ənə] *vv.* to mean, suppose.  
**miening** [mɪ'ənɪŋ] *s.* meaning, opinion.  
**mienskiplik** [mɪ'ɛ'skiplɛk] *a.* common.  
**mier** [mɪ'ər] *s.* mower.  
**miette** [mɪtə] *sv.* II, b. measure.  
**miette** [mɪtə] *s.* measure.  
**mije** [mɛɪə] *vv.* to avoid.  
**mijen** [mɛɪən] *adj.* timid.  
**mil** [möl] *s.* waist.  
**myld** [mɪld] *adj.* lenient, soft.  
**myldens** [mɪldɛz, mɪldɛnz] *softness.*  
**miljoen** [mɔl'ju:ən] *num.* million.  
**min** [mɪn] *adj.* little, mean.  
**myn** [mɪn] *poss. pr.* my.  
**minder** [mɪndər] *adv.* less, inferior.  
**minge** [mɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to mingle.  
**mynhear** [mən'hɪ'ər] *s.* Sir.  
**minske** [mɪ:skə] *s.* man, human being.  
**minske** [mɪ:skə] *sn.* woman.  
**minst** [mɪ:st] *adv.* least.  
**mint** [mɪnt, mɔnt] *s.* mint.  
**mird** [mɔd] *s.* polecat.  
**mis** [mɪs] *adj. adv.* miss, wrong.  
**misdwaen** [mɪz'dwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to do wrong.  
**miskearje** [mɪs'kɪərjə] *vv.* fail.  
**miskien** [mɔ'skin] *adv.* perhaps.  
**miskomme** [mɪs'komə] *sv.* b. to inconvenience.  
**misse** [mɪsə] *vv.* to miss, fail.

issizze [mɪs'sɪzə] *iv.* 250. to give cause for offence.  
 its [mɪts] *conj.* provided that.  
 itselje [mɪtsəlʲə] *vv.* to set bricks.  
 iuw [mʲuɯ] *s.* sea-gull.  
 juks [mʲöks] *s.* dung.  
 juksjə [mʲöksjə] *vv.* to dung.  
 oai [mo'ɪ] *adj.* beautiful, nice.  
 oaijens [mödʲɪʒ] *s.* beauty.  
 oal [mo'əl] *sn.* meal.  
 oandei ['māndi] *s.* Monday.  
 oanue [mödnə] *s.* moon.  
 oanue [mödnə] *s.* month.  
 oargen [mödʲəɣən] *sn.* land measure.  
 oarn [mo'ən] *s.* morning.  
 oarn [mo'ən] *adv.* to-morrow.  
 oarnier [mə'ni'ər] *adv.* early to-morrow morning.  
 oarns [mödʲɪʒ] *adv.* in the morning, every morning.  
 oarntiid ['möāntid] *s.* early morning.  
 oas [mo'əʒ] *sn.* moss.  
 oatte [matə] *iv.* 249. must, to be obliged.  
 odder [modər] *s.* mud.  
 oed [mu'əd] *sn.* mind.  
 oed [mu'əd] *s.* courage.  
 oeije [müoɪə] *vv.* to be sorry, to pity, to trouble.  
 oeike [müoɪkə] *s.* aunt.  
 oeite [müoɪtə] *s.* trouble.  
 oete [mu'ətə] *vv.* 246. to meet.  
 oegelikheid ['mo:gləkhaɪd] *s.* possibility.  
 olke [mɔlkə] *s.* milk.  
 olken [mɔlkən] *sn.* milk to be churned.  
 oogliik [mo:glək] *adj.* possible.  
 osk [mosk] *s.* sparrow.  
 oude [mɔüdə] *s.* mould.  
 ouwe [mɔ'üə] *s.* sleeve.  
 üle [mulə] *s.* mouth.  
 unster [mø:stər] *sn.* monster.  
 ünts [müonts] *s.* monk.  
 ürre [müorə] *s.* wall.

mûs [mu:ʒ] *s.* mouse.  
 mûske [myskə] *sn.* rogue, urchin.  
 mûtel [mutəl] *adj.* chubby.  
 mûtse [mutse] *s.* cap.

## N

nacht [naxt] *s.* night.  
 nachtskaed ['naxtskə:d] *sn.* shade of night.  
 naderje [nɔ:dərjə] *vv.* to seize.  
 naesje [nɔ:sjə] *s.* nation.  
 namme [nɔmə] *s.* name.  
 narje [nɔrjə] *vv.* to tease, to vex.  
 natuer [nə'ty'ər] *s.* nature.  
 nau [nəu] *adj.* narrow.  
 naule [nɔ:lə] *s.* navel.  
 né [ne:] *int.* nay, no.  
 nea [nɪ'ə] *adv.* never.  
 neaken [nɪ'ækən] *adj.* naked.  
 neame [nɪ'rəmə] *vv.* to name, to call.  
 nearne [nɪ'ənə] *adv.* nowhere.  
 neat [nɪ'ət] *ind. pr.* nothing.  
 nedich [ne:dəɣ] *adj.* necessary.  
 need [ne:d] *s.* need.  
 needlot ['ne:dlət] *sn.* fate.  
 neffens [nefəʒ] *prep.* according to.  
 nei [nəɪ] *adv. prep.* near, after, behind.  
 neidet [nəɪ'dɔt] *conj.* after that.  
 neigean ['nəɪɣrən] *iv.* 250. to trace, to follow.  
 neisimmer ['nəɪsɪmər] *s.* a mild autumn.  
 neist [nəɪst] *prep.* next, nearest.  
 nei't [nəɪt] *conj.* after that.  
 neitiid ['nəɪtid] *adv.* afterwards.  
 nepert [ne:pət] *s.* niggard.  
 nêst [nɛ:st] *sn.* nest.  
 nêst [nɛ:st] *prep.* before, ago.  
 nestelje [nesəlʲə] *vv.* to nestle.  
 net [net] *sn.* net.  
 net [net] *adv.* not.  
 nicht [nɪxt] *s.* cousin.  
 nidich [nidəɣ] *adj.* angry.  
 nidle [nɪlə, nölə] *s.* needle.

**nift** [nɪft] *s.* cousin.  
**nij** [neɪ] *adj.* new.  
**nijachtich** [ˈneɪɑxtəŋ] *adj.* a little new.  
**nijsgierrich** [neɪsˈkɪrəŋ] *adj.* curious.  
**niid** [ni:d] *s.* envy.  
**niis** [ni:z] *adv.* just now.  
**nimme** [nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take.  
**nimmen** [nimən] *ind.pr.* nobody.  
**nin** [nin, nən] *art.* 203. no.  
**ninter** [nɪntər] *adj.* to ninter tiid: never.  
**njirre** [nɪrə] *s.* adder, viper.  
**nju** [nɪʊ] *s.* joy.  
**njuet** [ny-ət] *adj.* tame.  
**njuggen** [nɪɔgən] *num.* nine.  
**njuggende** [ˈnɪɔgəndə] *num.* ninth.  
**njuggentich** [ˈnɪɔgəntəŋ] *num.* ninety.  
**njuggentjin** [ˈnɪɔgəntjən] *num.* nineteen.  
**njunken** [nɪɔŋkən] *adv. prep.* next, beside.  
**noadich** [no-ədəŋ] *adj.* necessary.  
**noait** [no-ɪt] *adv.* never.  
**noas** [no-əz] *s.* nose.  
**noaskje** [nɔaskjə] *vv.* to please.  
**noat** [no-ət] *sn.* grain.  
**noch** [nɔx] *adv.* yet, still, besides.  
**noch** [nɔx] *conj.* neither, nor.  
**nôch** [nɔ:ŋ] *adv.* enough.  
**nôch** [nɔ:ŋ] *adj.* done, cooked.  
**nochlik** [noxlək] *adj.* agreeable.  
**nocht** [noxt] *s.* joy.  
**nochteren** [ˈnoxtərən] *adj.* empty, sober.  
**noed** [nu-əd] *s.* care.  
**noedlik** [nɔdlek] *adj.* precarious.  
**noflik** [noflək] *adj.* agreeable.  
**nofteren** [noftərən] *adj.* empty, sober.  
**nôt** [nɔ:t] *sn.* grain.  
**nou** [noʊ] *adv.* now.  
**nou't** [noʊt] *conj.* now that.

**nut** [nöt] *sn.* use, profit.  
**nút** [nyt] *s.* nut.  
**nutebeam** [ˈnytəbɪ-əm] *s.* w. nut-tree.  
**nútsdop** [ˈnytsdɔp] *s.* nutshell.  
**nuver** [ny:vər] *adj.* singular queer.

## O

**oan** [o-ən] *adv. prep.* on, to, in.  
**oanbiede** [ˈo-əmbi-ədə] *sv.* II to offer.  
**oandriuwe** [ˈo-əndriuwə] *sv.* I to drive on.  
**oanflean** [ˈo-ənflɪ-ənə] *sv.* II to fly at.  
**oangean** [ˈo-əŋgi-ən] *iv.* 250. happen.  
**oanhâlde** [ˈo-ənhɔ:də] *sv.* VII to continue.  
**oanheare** [ˈo-ənhɪ-rə] *vv.* hear, to listen to.  
**oanhearre** [ˈo-əhɪ-rə] *vv.* hear, to listen to.  
**oankomme** [ˈo-əŋkomə] *sv.* I b. to arrive.  
**oanlaitsje** [ˈo-əlaɪtsjə] *vv.* 2 to smile at.  
**oanlizze** [ˈo-əlizə] *iv.* 250. stop; to manage.  
**oanmeitsje** [ˈo-əmmaɪtsjə] 246. to make haste.  
**oannimme** [ˈo-ənnimə] *sv.* IV to accept, to admit.  
**oanpiele** [ˈo-əmpi-ələ] *vv.* to careful of.  
**oanprange** [ˈo-əmprəŋə] *vv.* push.  
**oanroppe** [ˈo-əropə] *sv.* VII to call, to invoke.  
**oanslach** [ˈo-əslɑx] *s.* attempt occupation.  
**oanslaen** [ˈo-əslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a fasten.  
**oanslaggen** [ˈo-əslɑgən] *s.* I caprices.



**anstean** ['o:əstri:ən] *iv.* 250. to please.  
**anstekke** ['o:əstekə] *sv.* IV, a. to put in; to fire.  
**ant** [o:ənt] *prep.* to, till.  
**antrekke** ['o:əntrekə] *sv.* IV, a. to take to heart.  
**antsjen** ['o:əntsjen] *sv.* II, c. to draw, to put on.  
**ar** [o:ər] *adj.* other.  
**ard** [o:əd] *num.* second.  
**ardeel** ['o:əde:l] *sn.* judgement, opinion.  
**ardeheal, oardel** ['o:ədəhi:əl, o:ədəl] *num.* one and a half.  
**ardele** ['o:əde:lə] *vv.* to judge.  
**arloch** ['o:əlɔχ] *s.* war.  
**ars** [o:əz] *adv.* otherwise, different, else.  
**er** [o:ər] *prep. adv.* over.  
**eral** ['u:ərəl, u:ər'ol] *adv.* everywhere.  
**erbliid** [u:ər'bli:d] *adj.* very glad.  
**erbolgen** [u:ər'bolgən] *adj.* incensed.  
**erdwæen** ['u:ə(r)dwa:n] *iv.* 250. to do over.  
**erdwæalsk** [u:ə'dwɪəlsk, u:ə'dwɪəlz] *adj.* rash, headlong.  
**erginst** ['u:ərgɔ:st] *s.* envy.  
**ergrime** [u:ər'grimə] *adj.* angry, wrathful.  
**erhawwe** ['u:ərha:və] *iv.* 250. to have to spare.  
**erjaen** ['u:ərjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to hand.  
**erkomme** ['u:ərkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to overcome; to arrive.  
**erlibje** [u:ər'libjə] *vv.* to overlive.  
**errinne** ['u:ərrinə] *sv.* III, a. to run over.  
**erstjūr** [u:ə'stju:ər] *adj.* disconcerted.  
**ertruzelje** [u:ə'try:zəljə] *vv.* to flood.

**oerwinne** ['u:ərvinə] *sv.* III, a. to save money.  
**oerwinne** [u:ər'vinə] *sv.* III, a. to conquer.  
**of** [ɔf] *conj.* or.  
**ôf** [ɔ:f, ɔ:ə] *prep. adv.* off.  
**ôfbitelje** ['ɔ:əbətəljə] *vv.* to pay off.  
**ôfdak** ['ɔ:ədɔk] *sn.* shed.  
**ôffalle** ['ɔ:əfɔ:lə] *sv.* VI, e. to fall down; to go off.  
**ôffeije** ['ɔ:əfaɪə] *vv.* 246. to wipe, to dust.  
**ôfgean** ['ɔ:əgrən] *iv.* 250. to go away.  
**ôfriede** ['ɔ:əri:ədə] *vv.* 246. to dissuade.  
**ôfrinne** ['ɔ:ərinə] *sv.* III, a. to run away; to expire.  
**ôfskodje** ['ɔ:əskodzjə] *vv.* to shake off.  
**ôfstrike** ['ɔ:əstri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike off; to flee.  
**oft** [ɔt] *conj.* if.  
**okse** [oksə] *s.* ox.  
**om** [ɔm] *prep.* round, for, at.  
**omaeije** [ɔm'a:ɪə] *vv.* to stroke.  
**omdet** [ɔm'dət] *conj.* because.  
**omgean** ['ɔmgrən] *iv.* 250. to go round; to frequent.  
**omke** [ɔmkə] *s.* uncle.  
**omklamje** [ɔm'kləmjə] *vv.* to pinion.  
**omkromte** ['ɔmkromtə] *s.* trouble. **omkromte** *bylizee*, to put to inconvenience.  
**ommers** [ɔməz] *adv.* indeed, for.  
**ompolskje** ['ɔmpolskjə] *vv.* to drive round.  
**omsjen** ['ɔmsjən] *sv.* II, c. to look round (back).  
**omslaen** ['ɔmslɑ:n] *sv.* VI, a. to beat down; to turn over.  
**om't** [ɔmt] *conj.* because.  
**omwei** ['ɔmvaɪ] *s.* circuitous way.  
**onbidich** [ɔm'bi:dəg] *adj.* extravagant.

**onbihindere** [ombə'hindərə] *adj.* unhindered.  
**onbrûksum** [om'bruksəm] *adj.* unmanageable.  
**onforstandich** [õfə'stəndəg] *adj.* ill-judged.  
**ongâns** [ʽongɔ̃:z] *sn.* garbage.  
**ongeeft** [on'ge:v] *adj.* unsound, weak.  
**ongelyk** [ongə'lik] *adj.* unlike, unequal.  
**ongemaklik** [ongə'maklək] *adj.* uncomfortable, uneasy; morose.  
**ongeskansearre** [ongəskɑ̃'ziərə] *adj.* whole.  
**ongetreast** [ongə'trɪ:əst] *adj.* unconsolated.  
**onlijich** [õ'leig] *adj.* rainy and stormy.  
**onmacht** [ʽommaxt] *s.* impotence.  
**onpesjintich** [ompə'simtəg] *adj.* impatient.  
**onreedlik** [õ're:dlək] *adj.* unreasonable.  
**onrêst** [ʽõrɛ:st] *s.* unrest.  
**onrêstich** [õ'rɛ:stəg] *adj.* restless.  
**ons** [õ:z] *sn.* ounce.  
**onsjuch** [õ'sioχ] *adj.* unsightly, ugly.  
**onsljucht** [õ'sliɔxt] *adj.* uneven.  
**ontank** [ʽontəŋk] *s.* ingratitude.  
**ontankber** [on'təŋkber] *adj.* thankless.  
**ontgean** [ont'χɪ:ən] *iv.* 250. to appear.  
**onthâld** [ont'hɑ:d] *sn.* memory.  
**onthâlde** [ont'hɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to remember.  
**ontjaen** [ont'jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to open, to expand.  
**ontkomme** [ont'komə] *sv.* IV, b. to escape.  
**ontkrije** [ont'krɛiə] *vv.* 246. to take away.  
**ontnimme** [ont'nimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take away, to deprive.  
**ontsette** [ont'setə] *vv.* to relieve.

**ontskoattelje** [ont'skøatəlje] *vv.* to unbolt.  
**ontstean** [ont'stɪ:ən] *iv.* 250. to arise; to stay away.  
**ontstelle** [ont'stɛ:lə] *sv.* V, a. to rob.  
**onwaer** [ʽõvɑ:r] *sn.* thunder storm.  
**onwaerje** [ʽõvɑ:rjə] *vv.* to thunder.  
**onwiten** [õ'vitən] *adj.* gigantic.  
**op** [op] *adv. prep.* on, upon, up.  
**opbod** [ʽobbəd] *sn.* auction.  
**opdyk** [ʽobdik] *s.* byway.  
**opdwaen** [ʽobdwɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to open; to obtain.  
**opgean** [ʽopχɪ:ən, ʽobgrɪ:ən] *iv.* 250. to go up, to rise.  
**opgong** [ʽopχon, ʽobgon] *s.* rising.  
**ophâlde** [ʽophɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to hold up; to stop.  
**opharkje** [ʽopharkjə] *vv.* to be surprised.  
**opheapje** [ʽophɛəpjə] *vv.* to heap up.  
**ophelje** [ʽopheljə] *vv.* to draw up; to sing.  
**opjaen** [ʽopjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give up, to raise.  
**opjaen** [ʽopjɑ:n] *sn.* raising.  
**opkomme** [ʽopkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come up, to rise.  
**opkrije** [ʽopkrɛiə] *vv.* 246. to pick up.  
**opmerke** [ʽopmerkə] *sv.* III, b. to observe.  
**opnimme** [ʽopnimə] *sv.* IV, b. to take up.  
**opskouwe** [ʽopskoʊə] *sv.* 248. to push up.  
**opstean** [ʽopstrɪ:ən] *iv.* 250. to stand up, to rise.  
**opstrike** [ʽopstrikə] *sv.* IV, a. to stroke up.  
**optik** [ʽoptik] *s.* tip.  
**ornaris** [õ'nɑ:rɛz] *adv.* ordinarily.  
**ou** [õ] *prep. adv.* off, down.  
**oun** [õʊn, u:n] *s.* oven.

## P

aed [pæ:d] *sn.* path.  
 ak [pæk] *sn.* pack, suit.  
 ake [pæ:kə] *s.* grandfather.  
 ântsje [pø:ntsje] *sn.* saucer.  
 ar [pær] *s.* pear.  
 arse [pæsə] *s.* press.  
 artij [pø'teɪ] *s.* party.  
 asse [pəsə] *vv.* to suit.  
 atsje [pøtsje] *vv.* to kiss.  
 eal [præl] *s.* pole, pile.  
 ear [prær] *sn.* pair.  
 erk [perk] *sn.* park.  
 erse [pəsə] *s.* press.  
 Pier [piær] *mn.*  
 iip [pi:p] *s.* pipe.  
 yk [pik] *s.* chicken.  
 ikelhearring ['pikəlhiærən] *s.*  
   pickled herring.  
 ikswart [pikswat] *adj.* black  
   as pitch.  
 iktried ['piktri:əd] *sn.* wax-end.  
 ylje [pilje] *vv.* to dart.  
 ylk [pilk] *s.* arrow, flash.  
 pine [pinə] *s.* pain.  
 pinksterblom ['pɪŋkstərblo:m]  
   *s.* cardamine.  
 ipe [pipə] *vv.* to pipe.  
 iuwe [piuwə] *vv.* to mock.  
 iuk [piök] *s.* pike; stab.  
 plak [plæk] *sn.* place, stain.  
 plakke [plækə] *vv.* to paste, to  
   glue.  
 planke [plæŋkə] *s.* plank, platter.  
 plant [plænt] *s.* plant.  
 pleagje [plɛægje] *vv.* to tease.  
 pleats [plɛ:əts] *s.* farm(-house).  
 plicht [plɪxt] *s.* duty.  
 pliigje [pli:gje] *iv.* 250. to be  
   accustomed.  
 ploaitsje [plo:ɪtsje] *vv.* 246. to  
   pluck.  
 ploegje [plu:gə] *s.* plough.  
 ploegje [plu:gje] *vv.* 246. to  
   plough.  
 ploeijsje [plu:ɪə] *vv.* 246. to  
   plough.

ploffe [plofə] *vv.* to bounce.  
 plökje [plø:kje] *vv.* 246. to  
   pluck.  
 plom [plom] *s.* plume.  
 plûm [plum] *s.* plume.  
 poanne [pødnə] *s.* cap with  
   plume.  
 poarper [pøärpær] *sn.* purple.  
 poarte [pøätə] *s.* gate.  
 poat [pø:ət] *s.* leg.  
 poat [pø:ət] *s.* pot.  
 poel [pu:əl] *s.* pool.  
 poes [pus] *s.* puss.  
 pokdobbich ['pøkdøbəŋ] *adj.*  
   pock-marked.  
 pols [polz] *s.* pulse.  
 pols [polz] *s.* pole for springing.  
 pompe [pompə] *vv.* to pump; to  
   thrust.  
 pompier [pəm'piær] *sn.* paper.  
 pong [pɒŋ] *s.* purse.  
 pop [pɒp] *s.* doll.  
 pôt [pø:t] *s.* pot.  
 poun [pun] *s.* pound.  
 pracht [præxt] *s.* magnificence.  
 prate [prætə] *vv.* to talk.  
 priis [pri:z] *s.* price.  
 priizgje [pri:zgje] *vv.* to praise.  
 prikstök ['prikstøk] *s.* dry  
   branch.  
 prinses [prɪ'sɛs] *s.* princess.  
 priuwe [priuwə] *sv.* I, c. to  
   taste.  
 profecy [profe'seɪ] *s.* prophecy.  
 profeet [pro'fet] *s.* prophet.  
 prölle [prø:lə] *s.* kidney.  
 prom [prom] *s.* plum.  
 pronk [pronk] *s.* show; Sunday  
   best.  
 pronkje [pronkje] *vv.* to make  
   a great show, to parade.  
 protter [protær] *s.* starling.  
 prûm [prum] *s.* plum.  
 prûs [pru:z] *adj.* charming.  
 pûl [pul, pûol] *s.* pod.  
 putheak ['pøthræk, pøtæk] *s.*  
   pole of a well.  
 putte [pøtə] *vv.* to draw water.

## R

**rabje** [rɔbjə] *vv.* to backbite.  
**rache** [rɔxə] *vv.* to scold.  
**raei** [ra'i] *s.* grass-stalk.  
**raenjen** [rɑ:pən] *s.* 195. freaks.  
**raer** [rɑ:r] *adj.* strange, queer.  
**rakkert** [rɔkət] *s.* urchin.  
**rame** [rɑ:mə] *vv.* to thrust, to butt.  
**ramt** [rɑmt] *sn.* window.  
**rane** [rɑ:nə] *vv.* to melt.  
**range** [rɔŋə] *s.* branch, twig.  
**rânne** [rɑ:nə] *s.* brim, edge, border.  
**raze** [rɑ:zə] *vv.* to rage, to rave.  
**rea(d)** [rɪ'əd, rɪ'ə] *adj.* red.  
**readhûd** [rɪ'ədhu:d] *s.* red skin.  
**reagje** [rɪ'ægjə] *vv.* to sweep away cobwebs, to sweep the chimney.  
**reak** [rɪ'ræk] *s.* hayrick.  
**Reaklif** [rɪ'ræk'klɪf] *gn.* cliff near Stavoren.  
**reamme** [rɪ'emə] *s.* cream.  
**reau** [rɪ'ou] *sn.* tools; horse and carriage.  
**rêch** [rɛ:ç] *s.* back, ridge.  
**rêd** [rɛ:d] *sn.* wheel.  
**rêd** [rɛ:d] *adj.* nimble, swift.  
**rêdde** [rɛ:də] *vv.* (*p. p.* rêdden) to save.  
**redeneare** [rɪdə'nɪ'ərə] *vv.* to reason.  
**rêdsum** [rɛ:tsəm] *adj.* handy, adroit.  
**reed** [rɛ:d] *s.* 192. skate (for ice).  
**reed** [rɛ:d] *s.* ride.  
**reek** [rɛ:k] *s.* smoke.  
**regear** [rə'gr̥ər, rə'gr̥ər] *sn.* reign, government.  
**reid** [raɪd] *sn.* reed.  
**rein** [raɪn] *s.* rain.  
**reine** [raɪnə] *vv.* to rain.  
**reis** [raɪz] *s.* journey, voyage.  
**reitsje** [raɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to touch; to get.

**reizgje** [raɪzgjə] *vv.* to travel.  
**rek** [rɛk] *s.* a long time.  
**rekke** [rɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to extend to lengthen.  
**rekken** [rɛkən] *s.* bill, reckoning.  
**rekkenje** [rɛkənjə] *vv.* to count to reckon.  
**rêst** [rɛ:st] *s.* rest.  
**rêste** [rɛ:stə] *vv.* to rest.  
**rêstich** [rɛ:stəç] *adj.* quiet.  
**ribbe** [rɪbə] *s.* rib.  
**richel** [rɪxəl] *s.* border, edge.  
**ride** [rɪdə, rɪdə] *sv.* I, a. to ride to skate.  
**ridlik** [rɪlæk] *adj. adv.* tolerable pretty.  
**rie(d)** [rɪ'əd, rɪ'ə] *s.* advice.  
**riere** [rɪ'ərə] *vv.* to stir.  
**rigele** [rɪgələ] *s.* row.  
**rij** [rɪ] *adj.* prodigal.  
**rijens** [rɪ'ɛz] *s.* prodigality.  
**ryk** [rɪk] *adj.* rich.  
**rikeljue** [rɪkəlɪø] *s.* wealth people.  
**rikje** [rɪkjə] *vv.* to smoke.  
**rikke** [rɪkə] *vv.* to reach.  
**rykrak** [rɪkræk] *sn.* something old and worn.  
**rinder** [rɪndər] *s.* runner, huckster.  
**ring** [rɪŋ] *s.* ring.  
**rinkelje** [rɪŋkəljə] *vv.* to rattle.  
**rinne** [rɪnə] *sv.* III, a. to run.  
**rintenier** [rɪntə'nɪ'ər] *s.* retired tradesman.  
**ryp** [rɪp] *adj.* ripe.  
**Ryp (De)** [də'rɪp] *gn.* village in Friesland.  
**ris** [rɛs, rɛz] *adv.* once.  
**rys** [rɪs] *s.* rice.  
**risping** [rɪspɪŋ] *s.* harvest, crop.  
**rispje** [rɪspjə] *vv.* to harvest, to gather the crops.  
**risse** [rɪsə] *vv.* to equip.  
**rite** [rɪtə] *s.* while.  
**ritsdi** [rɪtsdi] *int.*  
**riuwe** [rɪuwə] *sv.* I, c. to tag, to string.



riuwe [riuwə] *s.* rake.  
 rize [ri:zə] *vv.* to rise.  
 rju [riö] *adj.* rife.  
 rjucht [riox̥t] *adj.* right.  
 rjucht [riox̥t] *sn.* right.  
 rjuchter [riox̥tər] *s.* judge.  
 rjuchterhân [riox̥tər'hə:n] *s.*  
     right hand.  
 rjuchtfirdich [riox̥t'födəŋ] *adj.*  
     just, righteous.  
 rjuchts [riox̥ts, riox̥s] *adv.* to  
     the right.  
 roaije [ro'jə] *vv.* to aim.  
 roas [ro'əz̥] *s.* rose.  
 roedlings [ru'ədɫəŋz̥] *adv.* close  
     to.  
 roeije [ruə] *vv.* to row.  
 roeikje [ruikjə, rūoikjə] *vv.* to  
     rock.  
 roer [ru'ər] *sn.* rudder.  
 roer [ru'ər] *s.* stir.  
 roet [ru'ət, rūot] *sn.* soot.  
 rogge [rogə] *s.* rye.  
 rôk [rə:k] *s.* underskirt, petti-  
     coat, kirtle.  
 rôle [rə:lə] *s.* roll.  
 rôlje [rə:ljə] *vv.* to roll.  
 rom [rom] *adj.* wide, large,  
     spacious.  
 romer [ro:mər] *s.* rummer.  
 romte [romtə] *s.* room, abun-  
     dance.  
 rook [rə:k] *s.* scent, smell.  
 ropein [ro'paɪn] *s.* kind of duck.  
 roppe [ropə] *sv.* VII, b. to call,  
     to cry.  
 ropsek [ro'psək] *s.* glutton.  
 rôt [rə:t] *s.* rat.  
 rou [rəü] *adj.* raw, uncooked.  
 roun [run] *adj.* round.  
 rounom [runom] *adv.* on all  
     sides, everywhere.  
 rouwe [rə'üə] *vv.* to mourn, to  
     rue.  
 rûch [ruχ] *adj.* shaggy, hairy ;  
     rough.  
 rûchte [ruχtə] *s.* shagginess.  
 rude [rydə] *s.* scabies.

Ruerd [ry'əd] *mn.*  
 ruilebûtsje [ru'eləbutsjə] *vv.*  
     to exchange.  
 ruilje [ru'eljə] *vv.* to exchange.  
 rûke [rukə] *svv.* 248. to smell.  
 rûm [rum] *adj.* wide, large,  
     spacious.  
 rûp [rup] *s.* caterpillar.  
 rûze [ru:zə] *vv.* to rustle.  
 rûzje [ru:zjə] *vv.* quarrel.

## S

sa [sq] *adv.* so.  
 sa-sa [sa'sq] *adv.* nearly, just ;  
     so-so, passable.  
 sabeare [sə'brərə] *adv.* quasi.  
 Saddusieu [sady'si'ü] *s.* Saddu-  
     cean.  
 sadwaende [sa'dwa:ndə] *adv.*  
     thus, in that manner.  
 saed [sə:d] *s.* well.  
 sakje [səkjə] *vv.* to sink.  
 sâlt [sə:t] *sn.* salt.  
 sâlte [sə:tə] *vv.* to salt, to pickle.  
 sa'n [sən] *adv.* such.  
 sân [sə:n] *sn.* sand.  
 sang [sqŋ] *s.* song.  
 sa't [sq̥t] *conj.* as.  
 saun [sə:n] *num.* seven.  
 saunde [sə:ndə] *num.* seventh.  
 sauntal [sə:ntəl] *sn.* (number of)  
     seven.  
 sauntich [səntəŋ] *num.* seventy.  
 sauntjin [səntjən] *num.* seven-  
     teen.  
 sawol . . as [sa'vol . . əz] *conj.* as  
     well as.  
 scille [silə] *iv.* 249. (*pr.* scil,  
     scilst, scil, scille ; *imp.* scoe,  
     scoenen ; *p. p.* scillen) shall,  
     will.  
 se [sə] *pers. pr.* she, they.  
 sé [se:] *s.* sea.  
 sead [sɛ:d] *s.* sod.  
 seage [sɛ'əgə] *s.* saw.  
 seagje [sɛ'əgjə] *vv.* to saw.  
 seame [sɛ'əmə] *s.* seam, bottom.

sear [sɪ·ər] *adj.* sore, painful.  
sechel [sɛxəl] *num.* five and a half.

sechste [sekstə] *num.* sixth.  
sechsteheal [sekstə'hr̥əl] *num.* five and a half.

sechstich [sekstəŋ] *num.* sixty.  
sechstjin [sekstjən] *num.* sixteen.

sêd [sɛ:d] *adj.* satiated.  
sédyk [sɛ:'dik] *s.* sea-dike.  
sêft [sɛ:ft] *adj.* soft.  
sêftkes [sɛ:ftkəʒ] *adv.* softly.  
seil [sail] *sn.* sail.  
seine [sainə] *s.* scythe.  
seinje [saɪnə] *vv.* to bless.  
seinrop ['saɪrop] *s.* signal.  
seis [saɪʒ] *num.* six.  
seistal ['saɪstəl] *sn.* (number of) six.

sek [sek] *s.* sack, bag.  
selde [seldə] *adj.* same.  
sels [sɛlʒ] *dem. pr.* self.  
séman ['sɛ:mən] *s.* seaman.  
set [set] *s.* trick.  
sette [setə] *vv.* to set, to place; to build.

sy [sɛɪ] *pers. pr.* she, they.  
side [sidə] *s.* side.  
side [sidə] *s.* silk.  
sydpaed ['sidpɑ:d] *sn.* side-path.  
sie(d) [si·əd, si·ə] *sn.* seed.  
siedder [siɪdər] *s.* sower.  
siedding [siɪdɪŋ] *s.* sowed land.  
siede [si·ədə] *sv.* II, a. to seethe.  
siedzje [siɪdzjə] *vv.* to sow.  
siekerl ['si·əkəl] *s.* grain of seed.  
siel(e) [si·ələ, si·əl] *s.* soul.  
sige [si:gə] *vv.* to filter. **It siigt hjir:** there is a draught here.  
sigen [si:gən] *s.* draught.  
siichje [si:χjə] *sn.* soft wind.  
siik [si:k, sik] *adj.* sick, ill.  
siikbêd ['sikbɛ:d] *sn.* sick-bed.  
siikje [si:kjə, sikjə] *iv.* 250. to seek.

Sije [sɛɪə] *mn.*  
sike [sikə] *s.* breath.

siker [sikər] *adv.* positively.  
sikersonk [sikərsonk] *adv.* indeed.

sykte [siktə] *s.* illness, malady.  
syl [sil] *s.* lock, sluice.  
sile [silə] *vv.* to sail.  
silver [sɔlvər] *sn.* silver.  
simmer [simər] *s.* summer.  
simmerdyk ['simərdik] *s.* low weir, serviceable in summer.  
simmerjoun ['simərjun] *s.* summer evening.  
simmerkrite ['simərkritə] *s.* hay-meadow liable to flooding in winter.

simmermoarn ['simərmo·ən] *s.* summer morning.  
simmers [siməʒ] *adv.* in summer.  
sims [səmʒ] *adv.* sometimes.  
sin [sin] *sn.* humour, temper, longing.  
sin [sin] *s.* signification, phrase.  
syn [sin] *poss. pr.* his, its.  
sinke [sɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to sink.  
sinloas ['sɪl·əʒ] *adj.* out of one's senses.

sinne [sinə] *s.* sun.  
sinneskyn ['sinəskin] *s.* sunshine.  
sinnestriel ['sinəstri·əl] *s.* sunbeam.

sint [sɪnt] *adv.* since.  
sister [sɔstər] *s.* sister.  
Sytse [sɪtsə] *mn.*  
Sytske [sɪtskə] *fn.*  
sitte [sitə] *sv.* V, a. to sit.  
sizze [sizə] *iv.* 250. to say.  
sjen [si·ən] *sv.* II, c. to see.  
sjippe [sɪpə] *s.* soap.  
sjitte [sɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to shoot.  
Sjoerd [sju·əd] *mn.*  
sjonge [si·ŋə] *sv.* III, d. to sing.  
sjongster [si·ŋstər] *s.* songstress.  
Sjoukje [sju·ŋkjə] *fn.*  
sjuch [si·oχ] *adj.* nice.  
sjud [si·öd] *s.* flax-brakings.  
skaed [skɑ:d] *sn.* shade.  
skaffe [skɑfə] *vv.* to procure.

**skamje** (yen) [jĩ skamjə] *vv.* to be ashamed.

**skansearje** [skɔ̃'zĩərjə] *vv.* to damage.

**skar, sker** [skar, skər] *sn.* share in a common grazing-ground.

**skat** [skot] *s.* treasure.

**skatterje** [skɔtərjə] *vv.* to laugh aloud.

**skea** [skr̥ə] *s.* damage.

**skeaf** [skr̥əʋ] *s.* sheaf.

**skeel** [ske:l] *sn.* complaint.

**skelf** [skelʋ] *adj.* oblique.

**skelle, skille** [skelə, skilə] *s.* bell.

**skelms(k)** [skelmsk, skelmʒ] *adj.* roguish.

**skeppe** [skɛpə] *sv.* VI, d. to scoop.

**skêrm** [skɛ:rm] *sn.* screen.

**skerte** [sketə] *s.* lap.

**skie** [ski·ə] *s.* sheath.

**skiede** [ski·ədə] *vv.* 246. to separate.

**skieding** [ski·ədəŋ] *s.* separation.

**skielik** [ski·ələk] *adv.* in a short time.

**skiep** [ski·əp] *sn.* sheep.

**skieppeblom** [ˈskɪpəblom] *s.* Dutch clover.

**skier** [ski·ər] *adj.* grey.

**skikke** [skikə] *vv.* to arrange; to send.

**skild** [sköld] *s.* guilt, debt.

**skylfisk** [ˈskilʃisk] *s.* haddock.

**skimer** [skimər] *s.* twilight, dusk.

**skimerje** [skimərjə] *vv.* to glimmer; to get dark or light.

**skyn** [skin] *s.* shine; appearance.

**skine** [skinə] *vv.* to shine; to seem.

**skynhillich** [skinˈhɪləg] *adj.* hypocritical.

**skinke** [skɪnkə] *sv.* III, d. to present; to retail, to pour out.

**skip** [skɪp] *sn.* ship.

**skipper** [skɪpər] *s.* ship-captain, ship-owner.

**skirte** [skötə] *s.* lap.

**skjin** [skɪm] *adj.* clean, pure.

**skjirre** [skɪrə] *s.* scissors.

**skoalbern** [ˈsköalbɛn] *sn.* school-child.

**skoalboek** [ˈsköalbuk] *sn.* school-book.

**skoalle** [sködlə] *s.* school.

**skoaltiid** [ˈsköaltid] *s.* school-time.

**skoan** [sko·ən] *adj. adv.* excellent, very good.

**skoander** [sko·əndər] *adj.* excellent.

**skoarstien** [sköasjən] *s.* chimney

**skoattel** [sköatəl] *s.* bolt.

**skob** [skob] *s.* scale.

**skobbert** [skobət] *s.* scamp.

**skocht** [skoxt] *sn.* while, part of a day.

**skoech** [sku:ġ] *s.* shoe.

**skenmakker** [sküo(m)məkər] *s.* shoemaker.

**skoerre** [sküorə] *vv.* to tear.

**skoft** [skoft] *sn.* while, part of a day.

**skom** [skom] *sn.* scum.

**skonk** [skonk] *s.* leg.

**skoppe** [skopə] *vv.* to kick.

**skouder** [sköüdə] *sn.* shoulder.

**skouderje** [sköüdəjə] *vv.* to give the cold shoulder.

**skouwe** [skoüə] *svv.* 248. to push.

**skreauwe** [skr̥iöüə] *vv.* to cry, to clamour.

**skreppe** [skrɛpə] *vv.* to make haste.

**skrieme** [skri·əmə] *vv.* to weep, to cry.

**skries** [skri·əʒ] *s.* black-tailed godwit.

**Skrift** [skrift] *s.* Holy Writ.

**skrift** [skrift] *sn.* writing, writing-book.

**skriften** [skriftən] *s.* 195. works.  
**skrilje** [skriljə] *vv.* to be alarmed.

**skrippe** [skripə] *vv.* to make haste.

**skriuwe** [skriuwə] *sv.* I, c. to write.

**skriuer** [skriuwər] *s.* writer.

**skroar** [skrōər] *s.* tailor, needle-woman.

**skroarje** [skrōərjə] *vv.* to make clothes, to do sewing-work.

**skroeije** [skruïə] *vv.* to scorch.

**skuile** [skœilə] *vv.* to slide; to play at ducks and drakes.

**skrute** [skrytə] *vv.* to be frightened.

**skruten** [skrytən] *adj.* easily frightened.

**skúf** [sky:v̥] *s.* move; slide.

**skûrre** [sküorə] *s.* barn.

**skûtel** [skutəl] *s.* plate, dish.

**slach** [sləχ] *s.* blow, loss; clap; battle; kind.

**slachter** [sləχtər] *s.* butcher.

**slaeb** [slə:b] *s.* baby's feeder, napkin.

**slaen** [slə:n] *iv.* 250. to beat.

**slagje** [sləgjə] *vv.* to succeed.

**sleat** [slr̥ət] *s.* ditch.

**Sleat** [slr̥ət] *gn.* town in Friesland.

**sleau** [slīoʊ] *adj.* indolent, sluggish.

**slide** [slidə] *s.* sledge.

**sliiep** [slī:əp] *s.* sleep; temple.

**sliepe** [slī:əpə] *vv.* 246. to sleep.

**slim** [slɪm] *adj.* bad, evil.

**slingerje** [slɪŋərjə] *vv.* to sling, to swing.

**slinke** [slɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to diminish.

**sliper** [slipər] *s.* grinder, polisher.

**slypje** [slipjə] *vv.* to sharpen, to grind.

**slite** [slitə] *sv.* I, b. to wear away; to retail.

**sljucht** [sljœxt] *adj.* smooth; simple.

**sljuchtsje** [sljœxtsjə] *vv.* to smoothe, to level.

**sljurkje** [sljörkjə] *vv.* to slide.

**slomje** [slomjə] *vv.* to slumber.

**slomme** [slomə] *s.* slumber.

**slop** [slɒp] *adj.* slack, limp.

**slûch** [sluχ] *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.

**sluere** [sly·ərə] *vv.* to slide.

**slûgens** [slugəʒ] *s.* sleepiness.

**slûgert** [slugət] *s.* sleepy-head.

**slûgje** [slugjə] *vv.* to slumber.

**slûpe** [slupə] *svv.* 248. to steal along or away.

**slute** [slytə] *sv.* II, b. to close, to lock.

**smarre** [smərə, smə·rə] *vv.* to grease.

**smeitsje** [smaɪtsjə] *vv.* 246. to taste, to savour.

**smel** [sməl] *adj.* narrow.

**smert(e)** [smətə, smət] *s.* sorrow, smart.

**smeule** [smø:lə] *vv.* to scorn.

**smite** [smītə] *sv.* I, b. to throw.

**smoar** [smo·ər] *sn.* grease.

**smoarch** [smōərg̊] *adj.* dirty.

**smoargens** [smōərg̊əʒ] *s.* dirtiness.

**smoke** [smo:kə] *vv.* to smoke.

**smout** [smōūt] *adj.* sheltered.

**smoutsjes** [smōūtsjəʒ] *adv.* under the lee.

**snappe** [snəpə] *vv.* to catch.

**snauwe** [snōūə, snō·ūə] *vv.* to snarl.

**Snein** [snaɪn] *s.* Sunday.

**snetterje** [snətərjə] *vv.* to chatter.

**snie** [sni·ə] *s.* snow.

**snieflok** [ˈsnɪflək] *s.* flake of snow.

**snies** [sni·əʒ] *sn.* score (twenty).

**sniewyt** [sni·əvit] *adj.* snow-white.

**snije** [sneiə] *sv.* I, d. to cut.

**snije** [sneiə] *vv.* to snow.



**Snits** [snits] *gn.* town in Friesland (in Dutch, Sneek).  
**Snjeon** [snö·ən] *s.* Saturday.  
**snjitte** [snɪtə] *vv.* to sprinkle.  
**snjitterje** [snɪtərjə] *vv.* to sprinkle.  
**snoerje** [snöörjə] *vv.* to shut up (a person).  
**snuffelje** [snöfəljə] *vv.* to sniff.  
**snuve** [sny:və] *vv.* to sniff.  
**soal** [so·əl] *s.* sole.  
**soal** [so·əl] *sn.* navigable lane in ice.  
**soaltsje** [so·əłtsjə] *sn.* In the phrase **for 't soaltsje hâlde**, to make fun of (a person).  
**soan** [so·ən] *s.* son.  
**soarch** [söörġ] *s.* care, trouble.  
**soargje** [söörġjə] *vv.* to take care; to be afraid.  
**sobkje** [sobkjə] *vv.* to suck.  
**sok** [sok] *dem. pr.* such.  
**soks** [soks] *dem. pr.* such a thing.  
**somber** [sombər] *adj.* dark, sombre.  
**somlike** [sömləkə] *num.* some.  
**sommige** [söməgə] *num.* some.  
**soms** [sömz] *adv.* sometimes.  
**sonder** [sondər] *prep.* without.  
**sonder det** [sondər dət] *conj.* without.  
**sont** [sont] *adv. prep.* since.  
**sont det** [sont dət] *conj.* since.  
**sou** [səũ] *sn.* sieve.  
**soun** [sun] *adj.* sound, hearty; wholesome.  
**spanne** [spənə] *vv.* to stretch, to put to.  
**spatte** [spətə] *vv.* to spurt, splash.  
**speglich** [spe:gləġ] *adj.* reflecting.  
**spiegel** [spe:gəl] *s.* looking-glass.  
**spiele** [spi·ələ] *vv.* to rinse, to wash up.  
**spier** [spi·ər] *s.* rafter.  
**spier** [spi·ər] *sn.* In the phrase **yn 't spier**, at work.

**spierring** [spīrən] *s.* smelt.  
**spije** [spēiə] *sv.* I, d. to spit.  
**spiker** [spikər] *s.* nail.  
**spikerfêst** [ˈspikərfeːst] *adj.* clinched and riveted.  
**spil** [spöl] *sn.* game, play; quarrel.  
**spyllder** [spildər] *s.* player.  
**spylje** [spiljə] *vv.* to play.  
**spylman** [ˈspilmən] *s.* fiddler, bandsman.  
**spinne** [sprinə] *sv.* III, a. to spin; to purr.  
**spitsen** [spritsən] *s.* 195. comrades.  
**spjucht** [spjocht] *s.* woodpecker.  
**spjuchlich** [spjochtəġ] *adj.* lanky.  
**splinter** [splintər] *s.* splinter.  
**splite** [splitə] *sv.* I, b. to cleave, to split.  
**spoen** [spūən] *s.* chip.  
**sprekke** [sprekə] *sv.* IV, a. to speak; to boast.  
**spriede** [sprī·ədə] *vv.* 246. to spread.  
**springe** [sprɪnjə] *s.* III, d. to spring.  
**stadich** [stɑ:dəġ] *adj.* slow.  
**stâl** [stɑ:l] *s.* stable.  
**stâlde** [stɑ:lə] *vv.* to stable, to house.  
**stâlde** [stɑ:lə] *s.* stem, stalk, helve.  
**stân** [stɑ:n] *s.* position; **yn stân hâlde**, to keep up.  
**stappe** [stapə] *sv.* 248. to step.  
**steane** [strən] *iv.* 250. to stand.  
**sté, steed** [ste:, ste:d] *sn.* place.  
**stêd** [stē:d] *s.* town.  
**stêdman** [ˈstedmən] *s.* inhabitant of a town.  
**stêdshûs** [stēdʒˈhu:z] *sn.* town-hall.  
**stêds(k)** [stetsk, stets] *adj.* municipal, townish.  
**steger** [ste:gər] *s.* scaffolding.  
**stek** [stek] *sn.* railing.  
**stek** [stek] *s.* stitch.

**stekke** [stəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to prick.  
**stel** [stəl] *sn.* In phr. **op stel**, in order; **út stel**, indisposed.  
**stelle** [ste:lə] *sv.* V, a. to steal.  
**sterk** [stɛrk] *adj.* strong.  
**steure** [stø·ərə] *ww.* to disturb, to care about.  
**stichtsje** [stɪχtsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.  
**stiel** [sti·əl] *sn.* steel.  
**stiemmoer** ['stīr(m)mu·ər] *s.* step-mother.  
**stien** [sti·ən] *s.* stone.  
**stiennen** [stīnən] *adj.* (of) stone.  
**Stiennen-man** [stīnən'mən] *pn.* statue near Harlingen.  
**stysel** [stisəl] *s.* starch.  
**stiftsje** [stiftsjə] *ww.* to found; to edify.  
**stiif** [sti:v̥] *adj.* stiff.  
**stiiffest** [sti:ffe:st] *adj. adv.* steady, without exception.  
**stiivje** [sti:vjə] *ww.* to starch.  
**stik** [stɪk] *sn.* piece, part.  
**stikel** [stikəl] *s.* prickles; thistle.  
**stikelbosk** ['stikəlbosk] *sn.* thistle.  
**stil** [stɪl] *adj.* still, quiet.  
**stinne** [stɪnə] *ww.* to groan.  
**stins** [stī:z̥] *s.* castle.  
**stirt** [stöt] *s.* tail.  
**stjer** [stjɛr] *s.* star.  
**stjerre** [stjɛrə] *sv.* III, c. to die.  
**stjitte** [stjɪtə] *ww.* 246. to thrust.  
**stjonke** [stjɔŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to stink.  
**stjonken** [stjɔŋkən] *adj.* stinking.  
**stjûre** [stju·ərə] *ww.* to steer; to send.  
**stoarje** [støarjə] *ww.* to look.  
**stoarm** [støarm] *s.* storm.  
**stobbe** [stɔ·bə] *s.* stump.  
**stoel** [stu·əl] *s.* chair.  
**stof** [stɔf] *s.* matter, texture.  
**stof** [stɔf] *sn.* dust.  
**stôk** [stɔ:k] *s.* stick, cane.

**stôkblyn** [stɔ:kblɪn] *adj.* stone-blind.  
**stoomboat** ['stombɔ·ət] *s.* steamboat.  
**stoppel** [stɔpəl] *s.* stubble.  
**stove** [stɔ:və] *s.* stove, foot-warmer.  
**stouwe** [stoüə] *swv.* 248. to be dusty.  
**straffe** [strafə] *ww.* to punish.  
**stram** [stram] *adj.* stiff.  
**strân** [strɔ:n] *sn.* beach, strand.  
**streakje** [strɛkʲə] *ww.* to stroke.  
**stride** [stri:də, stridə] *sv.* I, a. to fight.  
**strie** [stri·ə] *sn.* straw.  
**striel** [stri·əl] *s.* ray, beam.  
**striemin** [stri·əmin] *adj.* very bad (ill).  
**strike** [stri:kə] *sv.* IV, a. to strike; to iron; to stroke.  
**strjitte** [stri:tə] *s.* street.  
**strôt** [strɔ:t] *s.* throat.  
**strou** [stroü] *s.* pancake.  
**struije** [strœiə] *ww.* to strew.  
**strûpe** [strupə] *swv.* 248. to strip, to skin.  
**stuit** [stœit] *s.* rebound.  
**stuit** [stœit] *sn.* moment.  
**stuitsje** [stœitsjə] *ww.* to rebound.  
**stumper** [stɔmpər] *s.* poor fellow.  
**stûr** [stu·ər] *s.* penny.  
**sûch** [su:g̊] *s.* sow.  
**súd** [syd] *adj.* south.  
**Sudersé** [sydər'se:] *gn.* Zuiderzee.  
**sûge** [su:gə] *ww.* to suck.  
**sûnder** [sundər] *prep.* without.  
**sûnt** [sunt] *adv. prep.* since.  
**sûntsjes** [syntsʲəz̥] *adv.* softly, steady.  
**sûpe** [supə] *swv.* 248. to tope.  
**sûr** [su·ər] *adj.* sour.  
**sutelje** [sytljə] *ww.* to retail, to peddle.  
**suver** [sy:vər] *adj.* pure.  
**suze** [sy:zə] *ww.* to buzz.

súzje [sy:zjə] *vv.* to buzz.  
 swaēi [swa'i] *s.* swing, turn.  
 swaēije [swa'iə] *vv.* to swing.  
 swan [swan] *s.* swan.  
 swarre [swarə] *vv.* to swear.  
 swart [swat] *adj.* black.  
 swartens [swatn̥z] *s.* blackness.  
 swartrók [ʼswatrók] *s.* black-coat.  
 swé [swe:] *sn.* swath.  
 sweal [swi'əl] *s.* swallow.  
 swealtsje [sweltsjə] *sn.* swallow.  
 swel [swel] *s.* swallow.  
 swerve [swervə] *sv.* III, b. to wander.  
 sweve [swe:və] *vv.* to float in the air.  
 swichte [swixtə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.  
 swier [swi'ər] *s.* swing.  
 swier [swi'ər] *adj.* heavy.  
 swierich [swi'ərəg] *adj.* elegant.  
 swiersettich [swi'ər'setəg] *adj.* gloomy.  
 swiet [swi'ət] *adj.* sweet.  
 swietkes [swi'ətkeʒ] *adv.* softly.  
 swietsjes [swi'ətsjəʒ] *adv.* softly.  
 swifte [swiftə] *vv.* to yield, to give in.  
 swije [swe'ə] *svv.* I, d. 248. to be silent.  
 swylje [swiljə] *vv.* to rake (hay).  
 swym [swim] *s.* semblance; *nin* swym, nothing.  
 swimme [swimə] *sv.* III, d. to swim.  
 swinge [swinjə] *s.* cross-beam.  
 swinke [swinkə] *vv.* to turn.  
 swird [swöd] *sn.* sword.  
 swirk [swörk] *sn.* welkin.  
 swit [swit] *sn.* sweat.

## T

ta [ta] *adv.* to, towards; shut.  
 tachtich [taxtəg] *num.* eighty.  
 taei [ta'i] *adj.* tough.  
 tael [ta:l] *s.* speech, language.

tahâlde [ʼtahə:də] *sv.* VII, c. to keep shut.  
 tajaen [ʼtadjə:n] *iv.* 250. to grant.  
 take [ta:kə] *vv.* to steal.  
 takomme [ʼtakomə] *sv.* IV, b. to have a right to; to obtain.  
 takomst [ʼtakomst] *s.* future.  
 tamiette [ʼtamɪtə] *sv.* II, b. to allot.  
 tantsje [təntsʃə] *vv.* to sound.  
 tapje [tapjə] *vv.* to tap.  
 taroppe [ʼtaropə] *sv.* VII, b. to cry to.  
 tarre [tarə, tər-ə] *vv.* to spend, to consume.  
 tasjen [ʼtasjən] *sv.* II, c. to look on, to watch.  
 tastean [ʼtastrən] *iv.* 250. to allow.  
 tatinke [ʼtatɪŋkə] *iv.* 250. to destine.  
 team(e) [trəmə, trəm] *s.* bridle; brood.  
 tean [trən] *s.* toe.  
 teane [tr'ənə] *vv.* to show.  
 tear [tr'ər] *s.* fold.  
 tear [tr'ər] *adj.* tender.  
 teare [trərə] *vv.* to fold; to turn turtle.  
 teije [ta'ə] *vv.* to thaw.  
 teiken [ta'kən] *sn.* token, sign.  
 teikenje [ta'kənʃə] *vv.* to sign, to draw.  
 tek [tek] *sn.* covering, thatch.  
 teken [te:kən] *sn.* token, sign.  
 tekenje [te:kənʃə] *vv.* to sign, to draw.  
 tekspier [ʼtekspi'ər] *s.* rafter.  
 telle [telə] *vv.* to count.  
 teltsje [teltsjə] *sn.* tale.  
 tepyt [tə'pit] *sn.* carpet.  
 terp [tərp] *s.* mound, terp.  
 tersk [tesk] *s.* thrashing.  
 terskflier [ʼteskfli'ər] *s.* thrashing-floor.  
 terskje [teskjə] *vv.* to thrash.  
 thé [te:] *s.* tea.  
 thús [tys] *adv.* at home.

tichelje [tɪxəlʒə] *vv.* to make bricks.  
 ticht [tɪxt] *adj.* close, dense.  
 ticht(ə) [tɪxtə, tɪxt] *adv.* near.  
 tichthús [ˈtɪxtʰys] *sn.* prison.  
 tydlik [tidlɛk] *adj.* temporal, timely.  
 tydlings [ˈtidlɛŋz] *adv.* at times.  
 tiergje [tʰirgʒə] *vv.* to tear, to rave.  
 tige [ti:gə, tigə] *adv.* very.  
 tiid [ti:d] *s.* time.  
 Tiisdei [ˈti:zdi] *s.* Tuesday.  
 tikje [tikjə] *vv.* to tick.  
 tiksel [tiksel] *s.* shaft.  
 tille [tilə] *vv.* to lift.  
 tille [tilə] *s.* small fixed bridge.  
 tillich [tilɛŋ] *adj.* erect.  
 timmerman [ˈtimərmən] *s.* carpenter.  
 tin [tɪn] *adj.* thin.  
 tine [tinə] *s.* milk-basin.  
 tine [tinə] *s.* tine.  
 tine [tinə] *vv.* to swell.  
 tinke [tɪnkə] *iv.* 250. to think.  
 tins [tɪnz] *s.* thought.  
 tjems [tjemz] *s.* hair-sieve.  
 tjilling [tjilɛŋ] *s.* teal.  
 to [tə] *adv.* too.  
 to [tə] *prep.* to, at.  
 toaije [toːjə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).  
 toalf, toalve [tolʷ, tolvə] *num.* twelve.  
 toalfte [tolftə] *num.* twelfth.  
 toan [toːən] *s.* tone.  
 toar [tɔər] *adj.* dry, barren.  
 toarst [toːəst] *s.* thirst.  
 toarstich [toːəstɛŋ] *adj.* thirsty.  
 tobbe [toːbə] *s.* tub.  
 tobek [təːbɛk] *adv.* backward.  
 tobite [təːbitə] *sv.* I, b. to bite.  
 tobrekke [təːbrɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to break.  
 tocht [tɔxt] *sn.* while.  
 toer [tuːər] *s.* tower, steeple.  
 toerre [tʰuərə] *s.* beetle.

tofreden [təˈfre:dən] *adj.* content.  
 togearre [təˈgɛrə] *adv.* both, between them.  
 togoede [təˈguːədə] *adv.* to the good.  
 tɔgje [tɔ:gjə] *vv.* 246. to carry (heavy burdens).  
 tokke [tokə] *s.* branch.  
 toknieze [təˈkniːzə] *vv.* to bruise.  
 tokoart [təˈkɔrt] *sn.* shortage.  
 tomealle [təˈmiələ] *vv.* to grind.  
 tomiette [təˈmiɪtə] *adv.* In phr. tomiette komme, to come to meet.  
 tomme [tomə] *s.* thumb.  
 tommelje [toməlʒə] *vv.* to tumble.  
 tonei [təˈnɛi] *adv.* afterwards.  
 tonge [tonɛ] *s.* tongue.  
 tonger [tonɛr] *s.* thunder.  
 tongerje [tonɛrjə] *vv.* to thunder.  
 Tongersdei [ˈtɔnzdi] *s.* Thursday.  
 tonne [tonə] *s.* tun, ton.  
 torjuchte [təˈrjɔxtə] *adv.* In phr. torjuchte wize, to inform.  
 tosk [tosk] *s.* tooth, tusk.  
 toskoerre [təˈskʊərə] *vv.* to tear to pieces.  
 tou [tɔũ] *sn.* string, end, rope, tow.  
 toudounsje [ˈtɔũdũ:sjə] *vv.* to skip.  
 touwerfleach [ˈtɔũərflɛːŋ] *s.* gust of wind.  
 traepje [trə:pjə] *vv.* to tread.  
 trêd [trɛ:d] *s.* tread.  
 trêd [trɛ:d] *num.* third.  
 trêddeheal [trɛ:dəˈhɪːəl] *num.* two and a half.  
 trêddel [trɛ:dəl] *num.* two and a half.  
 trêdderlei [trɛ:dərˈlɛi] *adj.* of three sorts.



treffe [trɛfə] *sv.* III, d. to hit.  
 trekke [trɛkə] *sv.* IV, a. to pull, to draw.  
 trettjin [trɛtjən] *num.* thirteen.  
 trettjinde [trɛtjəndə] *num.* thirteenth.  
 trie(d) [tri'əd, tri'ə] *s.* thread.  
 trien [tri'ən] *s.* tear.  
 trije [trɛjə] *num.* three.  
 trijekleur ['trɛjɛklø'ər] *s.* tri-colour.  
 trilje [trɪljə] *vv.* to tremble.  
 trime [trimə] *s.* rung.  
 Tryn, Tryntsje [trin, trintsjə] *fn.*  
 tritich [tritɛg] *num.* thirty.  
 triuwe [trɪuwə] *sv.* I, c. to push.  
 troaije [tro'jə] *vv.* to lead softly; to caress.  
 troan [tro'ən] *s.* throne.  
 troanje [trɔŋjə] *s.* face.  
 troch [troχ] *adv. prep.* through.  
 trochdet [tro'dət] *conj.* because.  
 troch de wei det [tro də vəi dət] *conj.* because.  
 trochdriuwe ['tro(g)driuwə] *sv.* I, c. to drive through.  
 trochkomme ['tro(χ)komə] *sv.* IV, b. to get through.  
 trochreed ['tro(χ)re:d] *s.* passage.  
 trochsette ['tro(χ)setə] *vv.* to push on.  
 trochwiet [tro(g)vi'ət] *adj.* wet through.  
 tromme [trɔmə] *s.* drum.  
 trou [trɔŋ] *adj.* true, trusty.  
 trouwe [trɔ'ŋə] *vv.* to marry.  
 trouwers [trɔ'ŋɛz] *s.* 195. wedding pair.  
 tsien [tsi'ən] *num.* ten.  
 tsiende [tsi'əndə] *num.* tenth.  
 tsiere [tsi'ərə] *vv.* to quarrel.  
 tsiis [tsi:z] *s.* cheese.  
 tsjalk [tsjɔlk] *s.* tjalk (kind of ship).  
 tsjef [tsjɛf] *sn.* chaff.

tsjen [tsjɛn] *sv.* II, c. to march, to go.  
 tsjep [tsjɛp] *adj.* comely.  
 tsjeppens [tsjɛpɛz] *s.* grace.  
 tsjerke [tsjɛrkə] *s.* church.  
 tsjerkfoud ['tsjɛrkfoud] *s.* churchwarden.  
 tsjerkhóf ['tsjɛrkhɔf] *sn.* churchyard.  
 tsjerne [tsjɛnə] *s.* churn.  
 tsjernje [tsjɛnjə] *vv.* to churn.  
 tsjilpje [tsjɪlpjə] *vv.* to chirp.  
 tsjin [tsjin] *adv. prep.* against.  
 tsjinje [tsjɪnjə] *vv.* to serve.  
 tsjinprate ['tsjɪmpratə] *vv.* to contradict.  
 tsjinst [tsjɪnst] *s.* service.  
 tsjinwirdich [tsjɪ'vɔdəg, tsjɪ'vɔrg] *adv.* at present.  
 tsjirmje [tsjɪrmjə] *vv.* to cry, to moan.  
 tsjoed [tsju'əd] *adj.* bad, ill.  
 tsjoene [tsju'ənə] *vv.* to overlook, to bewitch.  
 tsjoenster [tsju'ɛstər] *s.* witch.  
 tsjok [tsjɔk] *adj.* thick.  
 tsjoksel [tsjɔksəl] *s.* kind of axe.  
 tsjotterje [tsjɔtərjə] *vv.* to chirp.  
 tsjûk [tsjuk] *adj.* thick.  
 tsjuster [tsjɔstər] *adj.* dark.  
 tûch [ty:g] *sn.* rigging, harness.  
 tûch [tyχ] *sn.* trash, dust, weed.  
 tuge [ty:gə] *vv.* to rig; to harness.  
 tûke [tukə] *s.* branch.  
 tule [tylə] *s.* gauze.  
 tûme [tumə] *s.* thumb.  
 tûmelje [tuməljə] *vv.* to tumble.  
 tún [tyn] *s.* garden.  
 tûne [tunə] *s.* tun, ton.  
 Turk [tɔrk] *pn.* Turk.  
 tusken [tɔskən] *adv. prep.* between.  
 tûzen [tu:zən] *num.* thousand.  
 twa [twɑ:] *num.* two.  
 twadde [twadə] *num.* second.

**twastriid** [ˈtwastriːd] *s.* indecision.  
**twaintich** [ˈtwaɪntəɕ] *num.* twenty.  
**twaintichste** [ˈtwaɪntəxstə] *num.* twentieth.  
**twer** [twer] *adj.* loath, loathing.  
**twiebak** [ˈtw(i)ɪbak] *s.* biscuit.  
**twiich** [twiːɕ] *s.* twig.  
**twinge** [ˈtwɪŋə] *sv.* III, d. to force.  
**twingerij** [ˈtwɪŋəˈreɪ] *s.* tyranny.  
**twjilling** [ˈtw(ɪ)ɪlɪŋ] *s.* twin.  
**twjirre** [ˈtw(ɪ)ɪrə] *s.* whirlwind.  
**twisken** [ˈtwiskən] *adv. prep.* between.  
**twiskenbeiden** [ˈtwiskənˈbaɪdən] *adv.* now and then; passable.

## U

**ûle** [ulə] *s.* owl.  
**ûleboerd** [ˈuləbuːəd] *sn.* triangular end-board on the ridge of a barn.  
**ûnder** [ˈundər] *adv. prep.* under, down, among.  
**ûnderhâns** [ˈundərˈhɑːz] *adv.* by private contract.  
**ûnderskate** [ˈundərˈskaːtə] *adj.* different, various.  
**ûnderst** [ˈundəst] *adj.* In phr. **de ûnderste kou**, the first from the outer door.  
**ûnderwiles** [ˈundərˈviləz] *adv.* meanwhile.  
**ûnt-** [unt]. *See* ont-.  
**ûre** [ˈuːrə] *s.* hour.  
**ûs** [yz] *poss. pr.* our.  
**ût** [yt] *adv. prep.* out, from.  
**ûtboeid** [ˈydbuɪd] *adj.* bandy-legged.  
**ûtbringe** [ˈydbriŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring out.  
**ût-doar** [ˈy(d)doːər] *s.* outer door.  
**uterje** [ˈytərjə] *sv.* to utter.

**uterlik** [ˈytərɫək] *adv.* outward, to all appearance.  
**útfenhûs** [ˈytfənˈhuːz] *adv.* (= from home), as a guest or visitor.  
**útfenhûzer** [ˈytfənˈhuːzər] *s.* guest.  
**útfenhûzje** [ˈytfənˈhuːzjə] *sv.* to stay as a guest.  
**útgean** [ˈytɕrən] *iv.* 250. to go out.  
**úthâlde** [ˈyθɑːdə] *sv.* VII, c. to suffer, to hold out; to maintain.  
**úthelje** [ˈyθeljə] *sv.* to play (pranks).  
**útkomme** [ˈytkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to come out.  
**útmeitsje** [ˈytmaɪtsjə] *sv.* 246. to make out; to finish; to scold.  
**útmiette** [ˈytmɪrtə] *sv.* II, b. to mete out.  
**útrekke** [ˈytrəkə] *sv.* IV, a. to stretch out.  
**útrolje** [ˈytrɔːljə] *sv.* to unroll.  
**útslaen** [ˈytslɑːn] *sv.* VI, a. to beat out.  
**útstean** [ˈytstrən] *iv.* 250. to endure; to have to do with.

## W

**waeije** [ˈvaːiə] *sv.* to blow.  
**waeksdóm** [ˈvaːksdóm] *s.* growth.  
**waekse** [ˈvaːksə] *sv.* VI, c. to grow.  
**waer** [ˈvaːr] *sn.* weather.  
**waerm** [ˈvaːrm] *adj.* warm. **Hy sit der waerm by**, he is a well-to-do man.  
**waermte** [ˈvaːrmtə, varmte] *s.* warmth.  
**waersiik** [ˈvaːrsiːk] *adj.* out of sorts through the state of the weather.  
**wakker** [ˈvakər] *adv.* very.

**wâl** [vɑ:l] *s.* water-side.  
**wâld** [vɑ:d] *sn.* wood, forest.  
**Wâlden** [vɑ:dən] *gn.* wooded districts in the east of Friesland.  
**walgje** [vɔlgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.  
**wan** [vɔn] *adj.* wrong.  
**wang** [vɔŋ] *sn.* cheek.  
**war** [vɑr] *s.* In phr. **yen to war stelle**, to offer resistance.  
**warber** [vɑrbər] *adj.* diligent.  
**warleas** [ˈvɑrlɪrəʒ] *adj.* helpless.  
**warre (yen)** [jɪ vɑrə] *vv.* to do one's best.  
**wart** [vɔt] *s.* wart.  
**wasker** [vɔskər] *s.* washer.  
**waskje** [vɔskjə] *sv.* VII, b. to wash.  
**weach** [vɪrəŋ] *s.* wall, back-wall of the bed.  
**weach** [vɪrəŋ] *s.* wave.  
**weage** [vɪrəgə] *sv.* VI, a. to weigh.  
**weagje** [vɪrəgjə] *vv.* to wave.  
**weagje** [vɪrəgjə] *vv.* to venture, to risk.  
**weak** [vɪrək] *adj.* soft.  
**weakje** [vɪskjə] *vv.* to soak.  
**wearzgje** [vɪrəzgjə] *vv.* to disgust, to loathe.  
**wedzje** [vɛdzjə] *vv.* to lay a wager.  
**weet** [vɛ:t] *s.* wheat.  
**wegerje** [vɛ:gərjə] *vv.* to refuse.  
**wei** [vaɪ] *s.* way.  
**wei** [vaɪ] *adv.* away, lost.  
**weifterje** [ˈvaɪfɪtərjə] *vv.* to drive off.  
**wein** [vaɪn] *s.* wain, waggon.  
**weitsje** [vaɪtsjə] *vv.* 248. to watch.  
**weiwirde** [ˈvaɪvödə] *sv.* III, e. to get away.  
**wekker** [vɛkər] *adj.* awake.  
**wenje** [vɛpə] *vv.* to live, to reside.  
**wenne** [vɛnə] *vv.* to accustom.

**wenst** [vɛ:st] *s.* custom.  
**went(e)** [vɛntə, vɛnt] *s.* house.  
**wer** [vɛr] *adv.* again, back.  
**werbringe** [ˈvɛ(r)brɪŋə] *iv.* 250. to bring back.  
**werdwaen** [ˈvɛ(r)dwa:n] *iv.* 250. to do once more.  
**werjaen** [ˈvɛ(r)jɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to return, to restore.  
**weromjaen** [vɛrˈomjɑ:n] *iv.* 250. to give back.  
**werom** [vɛrˈom] *adv.* back.  
**weromkomme** [vɛrˈomkomə] *sv.* IV, b. to return.  
**werpe** [vɛrpə] *sv.* III, b. to cast, to throw.  
**westen** [vɛstən] *sn.* west.  
**westerrea(d)** [ˈvɛstərri:rə(d)] *sn.* evening sky.  
**wet** [vɛt] *s.* law.  
**wetgelearde** [ˈvɛtɡɛlɪrədə] *s.* lawyer.  
**wetter** [vɛtər] *sn.* water.  
**wetterfloed** [ˈvɛtərflu:əd] *s.* inundation.  
**Wetterlân** [ˈvɛtərlɑ:n] *gn.* watery districts in Friesland.  
**weve** [vɛ:və] *vv.* to weave.  
**wêze** [vɛ:zə] *iv.* 250. to be.  
**wêzen** [vɛ:zən] *sn.* existence.  
**wy** [vɛɪ, vi] *pers. pr.* we.  
**widdou** [ˈvɪdoʊ] *s.* widow.  
**widner** [vɪdnər] *s.* widower.  
**widze** [vɪdzə] *s.* cradle.  
**widzeliët** [ˈvɪdzɛli:ət] *sn.* cradle-song.  
**widzje** [vɪdzjə] *vv.* to cradle.  
**wiel** [vɪəl] *s.* pool.  
**wier** [vɪər] *adj.* true.  
**wierheid** [ˈvɪrhaɪd] *s.* truth.  
**wiet** [vɪ:ət] *adj.* wet.  
**wiette** [vɪtə] *s.* wetness.  
**wif** [vɪf] *adj.* unstable, uncertain.  
**wyfkje** [vɪfkə] *sn.* female.  
**wiggelje** [vɪɡɛljə] *vv.* to rock.  
**wiid** [vi:d] *adj.* wide.  
**wiif** [vi:v] *sn.* woman, wife.

**wiis** [vi:z̥] *adj.* wise.  
**wije** [vɛjə] *vv.* to devote.  
**wike** [vikə] *s.* week.  
**wike** [vikə] *vv.* to retire, to re-treat.  
**wikel** [vikəl] *s.* kestrel.  
**wyks** [viks] *adv.* weekly.  
**wyld** [vild̥] *adj.* wild.  
**wiles** [viləz̥] *adv.* meanwhile.  
**wilewalje** ['viləvəlʒə] *vv.* to wiggle-waggle.  
**wille** [vrlə] *s.* pleasure.  
**wylst** [vilst] *conj.* whilst.  
**wyn** [vin] *s.* wine.  
**wyn** [vin] *s.* wind.  
**wynderje** ['vinderjə] *vv.* to make wind.  
**wine** [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to wind, to turn.  
**winke** [vɪŋkə] *sv.* III, d. to wink.  
**winne** [vinə] *sv.* III, a. to win.  
**wynsel** [vĩ:səl] *sn.* bandage.  
**wynsk** [vĩ:sk] *adj.* wry.  
**winter** [vɪntər] *s.* winter.  
**winterdei** ['vintərdaɪ] *s.* winter day.  
**winterdei** [vɪntər'daɪ] *adv.* in winter.  
**wirch** [vœr̥g̊] *adj.* worth; tired, weary.  
**wird** [vœd̥] *sn.* word.  
**wirdboek** ['vœdbuk] *sn.* dictionary.  
**wirde** [vœdə, vœrə] *sv.* III, e. to become.  
**wirdearje** [və'diərjə] *vv.* to value.  
**wirdich** [vœdəg̊] *adj.* worth.  
**wirk** [vœrk] *sn.* work.  
**wirkje** [vœrkjə] *vv.* to work.  
**wirkmaster** ['vœrkmæstər] *s.* agent, doer.  
**wyt** [vit] *adj.* white.  
**wite** [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.  
**wite** [vitə] *sv.* I, b. to blame.  
**witnis** [vitnəz̥] *s.* knowledge.

**wytsje** [uitsjə] *vv.* to white-wash.  
**witte** [vitə] *iv.* 249. to know.  
**wize** [vi:zə] *s.* tune; *fen 'e wize wêze*, to be flurried.  
**wize** [vi:zə] *vv.* to show.  
**wjergeade** ['vɛrgr̥ədə] *s.* equal.  
**wjerhâlde** [vɛr'hɑ:də] *sv.* VII, c. to refrain.  
**wjerkoaije** ['vɛrko·iə] *vv.* 246. to ruminate.  
**wjerljocht** ['vɛlɪəxt] *s.* lighting.  
**wjerskyn** ['vɛ(r)skin] *s.* reflection.  
**wjersteane** [vɛ(r)'str̥ən] *iv.* 250. to resist.  
**wjirje** [vɛirjə] *vv.* to (expose to the) air.  
**wjirm** [vɛirm] *s.* worm.  
**wjudde** [vœdə] *vv.* to weed.  
**wjuk** [vœk] *s.* wing.  
**wjuk** [vœk] *int.*  
**wjukkelje** [vœkəlʒə] *vv.* to flutter.  
**wjukwapperje** ['vœkvæpərjə] *vv.* to flap the wings.  
**Woansdei** [vœ:zdi] *s.* Wednesday.  
**woartel** [vœd̥təl] *s.* root; carrot.  
**woast** [vœ·əst] *adj.* desolate, waste.  
**woelje** [vœlʒə] *vv.* to wind round.  
**wol** [vol] *s.* wool.  
**wol** [vol] *adv.* well.  
**wolbisteld** ['vœlbɛsteld̥] *adj.* well-used.  
**wolf** [volf, volv̥] *s.* wolf.  
**wolfear** ['vœlfr̥ət] *s.* welfare.  
**wolk(en)** [vœlkon, volk] *s.* cloud.  
**wolkom** ['vœlkom] *adj.* welcome.  
**wolle** [volə] *iv.* 250. to be willing.  
**wolmienend** [vœl'mi·ənənd̥] *adj.* well-meaning.  
**wonder** [vœndər] *sn.* wonder.



wraggelje [vrægəljə]	<i>wv.</i> to	wreed [vre:d] <i>adj.</i> cruel; rough.
wobble.		wrine [vrinə] <i>s.</i> coverlet.
wrak [vrak]	<i>sn.</i> wreck.	wringe [vrɪŋə] <i>sv.</i> III, <i>d.</i> to
wrak [vrak]	<i>adj.</i> shaky.	wring.
wrakselje [vræksəljə]	<i>wv.</i> to	wriuwe [vrɪuwə] <i>sv.</i> I, <i>c.</i> to
wrestle.		rub.
wrâld [vrø:d]	<i>s.</i> world.	wûnder [vundər] <i>sn.</i> wonder.

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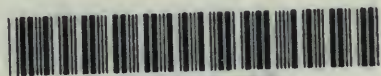
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